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MEMORIAL

OF

THE PATRIOTISM

OF

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY,

IN THE

AMERICAN SLAVEHOLDER'S REBELLION,

EMBRACING A COMPLETE LIST OF THE NAMES OF ALL THE VOLUNTEERS FROM THE COUNTY DURING THE WAR; PATRIOTIC CONTRIBUTIONS BY THE CITIZENS; LIST OF THE NAMES OF THOSE WHO FELL IN BATTLE OR DIED BY DISEASE; DESCRIPTIONS OF THE PART TAKEN IN VARIOUS ENGAGEMENTS BY OUR REGIMENTS, WITH CASUALTIES; CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE REBELLION; BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF PROMINENT OFFICERS AND OF SURGEONS FROM THE COUNTY, &C., ACCOMPANIED BY A PLATE OF PORTRAITS OF GENERALS AND COLONELS FROM THIS COUNTY, AND A MAP OF THE SOUTHERN STATES WITH THE BATTLE FIELDS MARKED.

COMPILED BY FRANCIS B. WALLACE,

Associate-Editor of the "Miners' Journal."

PUBLISHED BY

BENJAMIN BANNAN,

POTTSVILLE, PA.

1865.

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TO THE

Widows, Orphans, Wives, Mothers, Daughters and Sisters

OF THE MEN OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, WHOSE NAMES ARE IDENTIFIED

WITH THE PRESERVATION OF THE LIFE OF THE REPUBLIC,

THIS BOOK IS RESPECTFULLY

DEDICATED.

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ERRATA.

Page 77.—"Geo. Leib" should be Edward H. Leib.

Page 121.—"Company E," ...th Reg.,) should be Company F.

Page 128.—"George S. Hill," should be George H. Hill.

Page 303.—Company A, Forty-Eighth Regiment—Continued, should be at head of page.

Page 304.—Company B, Forty-Eighth Regiment—Continued, should be at head of page.

Page 316.—Company A should have been inserted after "Fiftieth Pennsylvania Regiment."

PREFACE.

In the pages of this Memorial we have endeavored to give a faithful record of the services of Schuylkill County in assisting the Government to crush the wicked and most causeless Rebellion of 1861. It is eminently proper that such a record should be published, for this County wears the distinguished honor of having been one of four to throw into the National Capital the first troops for its defence against the conspirators, which promptness it is stated on the highest official authority, saved Washington from invasion; the archives from seizure, and possibly, the persons of the President and of the members of his Cabinet from violence. Thus early was she in the field. She has contributed several regiments, and the blood of her sons has been shed in all of the most important engagements of the war, while there has hardly been a fight at any point along our vast military line, in which she has not been honorably represented.

The names of the gallant men who have shed a lustre upon the County, merit honorable perpetuation in a durable form like this, and we have undertaken the pleasing duty, convinced that posterity, while enjoying Liberty secured to them by the bravery, and self-sacrificing action of these men, will revere them as we love and respect the memory of the soldiers of the first War for American Independence.

With this explanation of the motive for the publication of this Memorial, we submit it as a record of the work of Schuylkill County in the good cause, and as worthy not only of the attention of the relatives and friends of the men whose names are enrolled therein, and the citizens generally, of the County, who feel proud of the part she has borne in the contest, but of all who appreciate courage, loyalty and patriotism.

Pottsville, Schuylkill County, Pa.

INTRODUCTION.

In preparing as we purpose, for preservation by the Volunteers from Schuylkill County, in the Union Army, and by their fathers mothers, wives, daughters, sisters and brothers, this simple, yet in its long list of patriotic names, eloquent record of what the great Mining County of Pennsylvania has done, to assist the Federal Government to crush rebellion, it is no part of our purpose to touch upon apparently irrelevant topics. However tempting it might be to recur to the days of WILLIAM PENN and ROGER WILLIAMS, to contrast the widely opposite sentiments of the early settlers of the Atlantic coast, and from it to deduce facts which were stepping-stones to the present rebellion of the American slaveholders, we refrain, and for the double purpose of brevity and of getting speedily at the main object of this work, we will confine ourselves to a preparatory glance at the more modern events preceding the rebellion.

In 1824 the first Protective Tariff, in any sense of the term, was passed by Congress, under the guidance of the lamented Statesman, HENRY CLAY, whose able and eloquent advocacy of the measure, earned for him the title, "Father of the American System." The operations of this Tariff were so beneficial to the material interests of the country, that prosperity soon spread throughout the land. In 1828 JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was elected President, and a strenuous effort was made to repeal the Tariff of 1824. The advocates of a repeal finding that the effort was likely to prove abortive, united with some ultra Protectionists, and succeeded in effecting a considerable increase on the rate of duties of the Tariff of 1824. Their sole object seemed to be to make that measure extremely obnoxious to the South, and in this they succeeded. In 1832, Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee, was elected President, and JOHN C. CALHOUN, of South Carolina, Vice-President, both Southern men and slaveholders. After their inauguration, the extreme Southern men, led by CALHOUN, endeavored to secure JACKSON'S sympathies for the formation of a

Southern Confederacy. At a celebration given in Washington, on an anniversary of JEFFERSON'S birth-day, President Jackson and Vice-President CALHOUN were present, and in pursuance of the plan agreed upon to commit the President in favor of Nullification measures, a toast to that effect was drawn up and placed for his use, under his plate. The incorruptible patriot on the instant perceived the tenor of it, and with the nerve of a Roman patrician, gave the toast rendered famous by the event,

"The Union must and shall be preserved."

Foiled in their attempt at that time to disrupt the Union, in consequence of the firmness and patriotism of the President, a quarrel took place between him and the conspirators; and CALHOUN, who for many years had supported the policy of Protection, on the ground that the slaves consumed but lightly of foreign manufactures, while the North would pay the mass of duties, turned and denounced the bill of 1828, as tending to rob the South. CALHOUN then inaugurated the Nullification scheme, which as all are aware, was promptly crushed under the heel of the veteran JACKSON, while the author only escaped hanging, by keeping out of the way of the authorities. At that period HENRY CLAY, the great but we fear, for the welfare of the country, too often erring Compromiser, introduced his celebrated compromise Tariff bill, which was adopted. Its provisions gradually reduced the then existing duties down to twenty per cent., the sliding scale occupying a period of about five years, until the mininum was reached. The effect of the operations of this Tariff was, to prostrate the industrial resources of the entire country, and resulted in 1840 in the election to the Presidency, by an overwhelming majority, of GEN. HARRISON, his opponent being MARTIN VAN BUREN. Next followed the passage of the Tariff of 1842, under the operations of which the country attained a degree of material prosperity, unprecedented in its previous history.

It is a recognized fact that although CALHOUN advocated the Protective Policy in the early history of the country, he never did so with any other motive than to consolidate the South on an unity of interest in opposition to the progressive growth and prosperity

of the North, especially the New England States. He thought that Protection would injure the commerce of New England, which indeed, it did for a time, and it was on that ground, opposed by the people of those States. But not continuing to answer the expected result; finding it impossible to unite the Slave States on the Tariff question, and his Nullification scheme failing, CALHOUN then bent his energies to the work of consolidating the South on the Slavery question. That in future, was to be the *alpha* and *omega* of the demands of the slave oligarchy, in order to enable them to rule the country. At any time threatened with the loss of power, rebellion was to be inaugurated.

One of the favorite ideas for enlarging the area of slave territory, and increasing the strength of the South in the United States Senate, was the annexation of Texas, out of which it was contemplated to carve five new slave States. Texas came in, in the meantime, as a single State, which it still remains. By its admission, however, two additional votes were secured in the Senate, besides the repeal by the casting vote of GEORGE M. DALLAS, the Vice-President, of the Tariff act of 1842. The free trade bill of 1846, which was substituted, is known as "Walker's Bill."

Notwithstanding that in 1846, there were fifteen slave States against fourteen free States: the extent of territory occupied by the former being 851,440 square miles, but of the latter only 402,693 square miles, or less than one-half! the war with Mexico was inaugurated, to extend still further on this continent, the area of slave territory. This scheme miscarried, however, in consequence of the people of California, the State to be dedicated to Slavery, deciding in favor of Freedom. Close upon the footsteps of this defeat, followed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the first act in the thrilling and bloody drama enacted by the friends of Freedom, and the cohorts of slavery, on the soil of Kansas.—Freedom, however, triumphed, after one of the most remarkable struggles recorded in history, and Kansas now nestles young, but free, vigorous, unshackled, among her sisters.

From that sanguinary contest sprang, like a giant, full armed, the Republican party, upon its bright shield emblazoned the great, undying principle of opposition to the extension of slavery into the territories of the United States. The principles of the party

were embodied in the Chicago Platform, and ABRAHAM LINCOLN, now President of the United States, was selected as the standard-bearer of those principles. He triumphed at the November election of 1860, mainly in consequence of the split in the Democratic party, growing out of the same subject as embodied in the respective platforms of the two wings according to their peculiar views.

As a matter of history we here insert the planks in the Chicago Platform, bearing upon the Slavery question :

4. That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of powers on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes. * * * * * * * *

7. That the new dogma, that the Constitution, of its own force, carries Slavery into any or all of the Territories of the United States, is a dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent; is revolutionary in its tendency, and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country.

8. That the normal condition of all the territory of the United States is that of freedom; That as our Republican fathers, when they had abolished Slavery in all our national territory, ordained that "no person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law," it becomes our duty, by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it; and we deny the authority of Congress, of a territorial legislature, or of any individuals, to give legal existence to Slavery in any Territory of the United States.

9. That we brand the recent re-opening of the African slave-trade, under the cover of our national flag, aided by perversions of judicial power, as a crime against humanity and a burning shame to our country and age; and we call upon Congress to take prompt and efficient measures for the total and final suppression of that execrable traffic.

The Presidential election took place on the 6th of November, 1860, and resulting in the election of LINCOLN AND HAMLIN, the candidates of the Republican party, for President and Vice-President, South Carolina, acting by a Convention chosen for the purpose, assembled on the 17th of December, and on the 20th, passed unanimously, what was styled "an ordinance to dissolve the Union between the State of South Carolina and other States united with her, under the compact entitled the Constitution of the United States of America."

January 9, 1861, the Mississippi State Convention passed the ordinance of secession, fifteen delegates voting nay.

January 12, Florida and Alabama adopted ordinances of secession; Florida passed her ordinance by a vote of 62 to 7, and Alabama by yeas, 61; nays, 39.

January 19, the State Convention of Georgia adopted the secession ordinance by a vote of 208 against 89.

January 26, the Louisiana State Convention passed the ordinance of secession by a vote of 113 to 17.

February 1, the Texas State Convention passed an ordinance of secession, to be voted on by the people on the 23d of February, and if adopted, to take effect March 2.

February 8, the Montgomery Congress elected JEFFERSON DAVIS President, and ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy.

March 4, ABRAHAM LINCOLN was inaugurated at Washington, sixteenth President of the United States.

March 4, Texas declared out of the Union.

April 12, At 4.30 A. M., fire was opened by the secessionists upon Fort Sumter, and continued until 12.55 P. M., of the 13th, when the flag of Fort Sumter was drawn down, and the Fort was surrendered soon after upon honorable terms. No men were reported on either side killed or wounded.

April 15, The President of the United States called by proclamation, for 75,000 volunteers to suppress insurrectionary combinations. In the same proclamation, an extra session of both Houses of Congress was called for the 4th of July.

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The laws of the United States have been for some time past, and are now opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by laws:

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand, in order to suppress the said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed. The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War Department.

I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate, and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our National Union, and the perpetuity of the popular Government, and to redress the wrongs already long enough endured.

I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to re-possess the forts, places, and property, which have been seized from the Union, and, in every event, the utmost care will be observed consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of or inference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country.

And I do hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within twenty days from this date.

Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both Houses of Congress. The Senators and Representatives are therefore, summoned to assemble at their respective chambers at 12 o'clock noon on Thursday, the 4th of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as in their wisdom, the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 15th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

April 16, The Ringgold Flying Artillery, of Reading Pa., Capt. MCKNIGHT, 180 men, received a requisition from the Governor this morning, to set out this evening, at 6 o'clock, for Harrisburg, the place of rendezvous for the first Pennsylvanians in the field.

April 18, Arrival at Washington of the Washington Artillery and National Light Infantry of Pottsville; the Ringgold Light Artillery of Reading; the Allen Infantry of Allentown; and the Logan Guards of Lewistown.

April 25, Gov. LETCHER, of Virginia, issued a proclamation announcing that the State had been transferred to the Southern Confederacy. The people subsequently confirmed this action, at the polls.

May 6, Secession act passed by Arkansas.

May 20, Act of secession passed by North Carolina.

June 24, Proclamation of the Governor of Tennessee that the State had dissolved all political connection with the United States Government.

THE THREE MONTHS' CAMPAIGN.

We come now to the main purpose of this work, to record what Schuylkill County has done to aid the Government in the suppression of the Rebellion.

The first shot at Sumter roused our people as one man, and when the President's Proclamation appeared, the armories of our volunteer companies were thronged with men to enroll their names, to fight for the Union.

On Monday, April 15, at noon, the Proclamation of the President was received in Pottsville, when Capt. E. McDonald of the National Light Infantry, and Capt. Jas. Wren, of the Washington Artillery Company, telegraphed to Gov. Curtin, at Harrisburg, offering the services of their companies. They were accepted and ordered to start without arms or equipments, on Wednesday, 17th. The excitement was so great that when they left Pottsville for Harrisburg, the Artillerists numbered in its ranks, 131 men, and the Infantry, 113—both containing as fine material as ever entered the service.

The *Miners' Journal* of April 20, contained the following notice of the departure of these troops :

DEPARTURE OF VOLUNTEERS.

The Washington Artillerists and National Light Infanty left on Wednesday last for Harrisburg, in obedience to the call of the President. During the whole day the greatest excitement prevailed among our citizens, and the scene at the armories of the respective companies was quite lively and spirited. New recruits were rolling in at every moment, and the lists were soon swelled to above the requisite number. The Artillerists numbered one hundred and thirty rank and file, and the Infantry somewhat above a hundred men—many who wished to volunteer their services, were prevented from doing so on account of the short notice at which the companies were ordered off.

The day was very cold, raw, and disagreeable ; but notwithstanding this, the people flocked in by thousands from all parts of the County, and it seemed as if its whole population had been poured forth to witness the departure of our gallant volunteers, who with a noble spirit of self-sacrifice, have exchanged the comforts of home, for the fatigue and labor of a soldier's life.

About half past twelve o'clock the concourse of people that had assembled about the armories of the two companies, was so great, that

it was with difficulty that a place was cleared for them in the street.—Every body was pressing forward, and all striving to speak a parting word and take a final leave of their friends, with whom they were compelled to separate.

As the companies proceeded down Centre street, to the depot of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, they were greeted with cheers from the thousands who lined each side of the street, and a perfect ocean of handkerchiefs waved by the ladies, who had taken possession of all the windows, and every available situation along the street. All the stores were closed and business entirely suspended. At the depot the crowd was immense, and it was almost impossible to force your way through it. The tops of the passenger and freight cars, the roofs of the depot and neighboring houses, were black with spectators. Never had so great a concourse assembled on any one occasion before in Pottsville.

The Pottsville Cornet Band, which had escorted the companies to the depot, immediately before the starting of the cars played "Hail Columbia and "Yankee Doodle." As the train slowly left the depot, cheer upon cheer went up from the assembled thousands. The men were in good spirits, but there were some, who though possessed of manly hearts, who could brave toil and danger without complaint or fear, who could endure suffering with stoical indifference, but who could not prevent the tear from starting to the eye, when called upon to bid farewell to all their friends.

The Washington Artillerists and the National Light Infantry, will constitute one of the finest bodies of men from Pennsylvania. They are mostly composed of fine, abled-bodied young men in the vigor of health. They leave us with the best wishes of one and all who remain behind, and a heart-felt prayer will be tendered for their safety while absent.

These companies reached Harrisburg on Wednesday night, and were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to go to Washington early next morning. The next morning they were drawn up in line near the depot of the Northern Central Railroad, and sworn into the service of the United States by Capt. SIMMONS.

The muster rolls of the Companies as they reached Harrisburg, were as follows :

WASHINGTON ARTILLERISTS.

Captain—JAMES WREN.
First Lieutenant—DAVID A. SMITH.
Second Lieutenant—FRANCIS B. WALLACE.
Second-Second Lieutenant—PHILIP NAGLE.
Orderly Sergeant—HENRY C. RUSSEL.
Second " JOSEPH A. GILMOUR.
Third " CYRUS SHEETZ.
Fourth " WM. J. MCQUADE.
Quarter-Master Sergeant—G. H. GRESSANG.
First Corporal—D. J. RIDGWAY.
Second " SAMUEL R. RUSSEL.
Third " CHARLES HINKLE.
Fourth " REUBEN SNYDER.

WASHINGTON ARTILLERISTS—*Continued.*

PRIVATES:

George H. Hill,
Francis P. Dewees,
Wm. R. Potts,
Thomas Johnson,
Nelson T. Major,
I. E. Severn,
Thomas Jones,
Thomas Severn, *Fifer*,
George Meyers,
J. C. Weaver,
John Engle,
Chas. P. Potts,
Chas. Loeser, Jr.,
H. K. Downing,
Wm. H. Hardell,
J. B. Brant,
Chas. Slingluff,
Theodore F. Patterson,
Chas. Evans,
Chas. Hause,
Francis Hause,
D. B. Brown,
John Christian,
A. G. Whitfield,
W. Bates,
Oliver C. Bosbyshell,
R. F. Potter,
A. H. Titus,
Jos. Reed,
Joel H. Betz,
John Curry,
Robert Smith,
Aug. Reese,
Hugh Stephenson,
H. H. Hill,
Eli Williams,
Benjamin Christian,
Thomas Petherick, Jr.,
Louis T. Snyder,
E. J. Shippen,
R. M. Hodgson,
Wm. W. Clemens,
C. C. Pollock,
Wm. Auman,
Wm. E. Riley,
Edward T. Leib,
Daniel Morer,
W. Brown,
Edward Nagle,
Godfrey Leonard,
Charles F. Garrett,
G. W. Bratton,
Charles A. Glenn,
Wm. Spence,
Patrick Hanley,
Wm. J. Feger,
Wm. Lesher,
D. C. Potts,
Alba C. Thompson,
Daniel Christian,
Reuben Snyder,
Samuel Beard,
Thomas Irwin,
Henry Dentzer,
Philip Dentzer,
H. Bobbs,
John Pass,
Heber S. Thompson,
B. F. Jones,
John J. Hetherington,
Peter Fisher,
Wm. Dagan.
A. F. Bowen, *Drummer*,
J. R. Hetherington,
Nelson Drake,
Benjamin Heffner,
Francis A. Seltzer,
Charles A. Hesser,
Samuel Shœner,
Charles Maurer,
James S. Sillyman,
Henry Brobst,
Peter Grow,
Alfred Huntzinger,
W. Alspach,
John Hoffa,
J. F. Barth,
Wm. Cole,
David Williams,
George Rice,
Joseph Kear.
Charles E. Beck,
F. B. Hammer,
P. H. Frailey,
Thomas Corby,
Charles Vanhorn,
John Noble,
Joseph Fyant,
Alex. S. Bowen,
John Jones,
Frank Stitzer,
Wm. A. Maize,
Wm. Agan,
George H. Hartman,

WASHINGTON ARTILLERISTS—*Continued.*

John Nagle,
Wm. Heffner,
Vict. Wernert,
Val. Stichter,
Francis B. Bannan,
Wm. Bartholomew,
Geo. Steahlen,
Richard Bartolett,
Lewis Douglass,
Richard Rice,
Fred. Christ,
Frank P. Myer,
Bernard Riley.

RECAPITULATION.

Commissioned Officers,	4
Non-commissioned Officers,	9
Musicians,	2
Privates,	116
Total,	131

NATIONAL LIGHT INFANTRY.

Captain—E. McDONALD.
First Lieutenant—JAMES RUSSELL.
Second Lieutenant—HENRY L. CAKE.
Third Lieutenant—LEWIS J. MARTIN.
Quarter-Master Sergeant—D. DOWNEY.

PRIVATES:

J. Addison McCool,
Lamar S. Hay,
George G. Boyer,
John Simpson,
Thomas G. Houck,
Edward Thomas,
Elias B. Trifoos,
John Stodd,
Lawrence Manayan,
B. F. Bartlett,
Wm. Madara,
Emanuel Saylor,
Wm. T. Garrett,
John P. Womelsdorff,
Charles Russell,
J. J. Dampman,
Ernst Saubrey,
C. F. Hoffman,
Jacob Bast,
Daniel Eberle,
Wm. H. Hodgson,
Ernst T. Ellrich,
Amos Forseman,
C. F. Umberhauer,
James Carroll,
John Benedict,
Edmund Foley,
Thomas Kelly,
John Eppinger,
John Rouch,
David Howard,
Jeremiah Deitrich,
William Weller,
William A. Christian,
Mark Walker,
Ralph Corby,
Henry Mehr,
F. Goodyear,
William Carl,
Anthony Lippman,
John P. Deiner,
William A. Beidleman,
Charles J. Shoemaker,
James Donigan,
Edward Moran,
Herman Hauser,
Louis Weber,
Thomas H. Parker,

NATIONAL LIGHT INFANTRY—*Continued.*

Abm. McIntyre,
Wm. R. Roberts
Jonas W. Rich,
Charles Weber,
Terence Smith,
F. A. Schœner,
William Pugh,
Frank Hanley,
James Smith,
George W. Mennig,
James Marshall,
Ira Troy,
Uriah Good,
William Irving,
Patrick Curtin,
John Burns,
Edward McCabe,
F. W. Conrad,
John Donigan,
John Mullens,
John Lamons,
William McDonald,
George W. Garber,
F. W. Simpson,
Alexander Smith,
David Dilly,
George Shartle,
A. D. Allen,
W. F. Huntzinger,
Geo. A. Lerch,
John Howell,
Henry Yeger,
Wm. Davenport,
James Landerfield,
James R. Smith,
Michael Foren,
Alexander Smith,
W. M. Lashorn,
Levi Gloss,
Samuel Heilner,
Enoch Lambert,
Frank Wenrich,
Joseph Johnston,
Henry C. Nies,
Jacob Shoey,
John Hartman,
William Buckley,
Henry Quin,
Thomas G. Buckley,
William Becker,
J. P. McGinnes,
Chas. J. Redcay, Jr.,
William Britton,
Thomas Smith,
J. M. Hughes,
Thomas Martin,
Henry Garing,
Dallas Dampman,
John Bodafield,
M. Edgar Richards.

RECAPITULATION.

Commissioned Officers, - - - - - -	4
Non-commissioned Officers, - - - - -	1
Privates, - - - - - - - - -	108
Total, - - - - - - - -	113

These companies with the Ringgold Light Artillery of Reading, Logan Guards of Lewistown, Allen Infantry of Allentown, and some forty-five regular troops, passed through Baltimore at noon of Thursday, the 18th, unarmed, and exposed to the insults of a secession mob. No riot, however, took place, and these troops reached Washington at 8 o'clock that evening, and bivouacked at the Capitol—the first volunteers from the Free States, to enter the Capital at the call of the President. Schuylkill, with three sister counties of Pennsylvania, wears the distinguished honor of being first in the field, for the defence of Washington.

These companies subsequently formed part of the 25th Regiment, commanded by Col. HENRY L. CAKE; Lieut.-Colonel SELHEIMER; Major JAMES H. CAMPBELL, and Adjutant M. E. RICHARDS.

These companies were afterwards divided, a portion being on detached service at Fort Washington, on the Potomac, the commissioned and non-commissioned officers being as follows:

NATIONAL LIGHT INFANTRY.

Company D, 25th Regiment.

Captain—E. McDONALD.
First Lieutenant—JAMES RUSSELL.
Second Lieutenant—LEWIS J. MARTIN.
First Sergeant—LA MAR HAY.
Second " ABR'M McINTYRE.
Third " WM. HUNTZINGER.
Fourth " GEO. G. BOYER.
Fifth " DANIEL DOWNEY.
First Corporal—E. A. SOUBRAY.
Second " EDWARD MORAN.
Third " CHARLES RUSSELL.
Fourth " FREDERICK W. CONARD.

WASHINGTON ARTILLERISTS.

Company H, 25th Regiment.

Captain—DAVID A. SMITH
First Lieutenant—FRANCIS B. WALLACE.
Second Lieutenant—PHILIP NAGLE.
Third Lieutenant—HENRY C. RUSSEL.
First Sergeant—SAMUEL R. RUSSEL.
Second " D. J. RIDGWAY.
Third " VAL. STICHTER
Fourth " GODFREY LEONARD.
First Corporal—JOSEPH KEAR
Second " REUBEN SNYDER.
Third " ISAAC E. SEVERN.
Fourth " CHARLES HINKLE.

HASKIN GUARDS.

Company B, 25th Regiment.

Captain—JAMES WREN.
First Lieutenant—JOSEPH A. GILMOUR.
Second Lieutenant—CYRUS SHEETZ.

HASKIN GUARDS—*Continued.*

Brevet Second Lieut.—WM. J. MCQUADE.
First Sergeant—GEO. H. GRESSANG.
Second " THOMAS JOHNSON.
Third " WM. HEFFNER.
Fourth " JOHN ENGLE.
First Corporal—HENRY K. DOWNING.
Second " FRANCIS HAUSE.
Third " JOHN NOBLE.
Fourth " WM. FEGER.
Acting Quarter-Master—PETER H. FRAILEY.

The next companies that left Schuylkill County, were the Ringgold Rifles, of Minersville, Minersville Artillery, Scott Artillery, of Schuylkill Haven, and Port Clinton Artillery. These companies left on Saturday, April 20.

The muster rolls of these companies, as they left, are as follows:

RINGGOLD RIFLES,

OF MINERSVILLE.

Company I, 5th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Captain—GEO. J. LAWRENCE.
First Lieutenant.—CHAS. N. BRUMM.
Second Lieutenant—SAMUEL RICHARDS.
First Sergeant—THOS. D. GRIFFITHS.
Second " FRED. GUNTHER.
Third " JOHN J. WILLIAMS.
Fourth " THOS. ROBERTSON.
First Corporal—WM. H. JONES.
Second " GEO. PAREY.
Third " JOSEPH FORNEY.
Fourth " JOHN EVANS.
Musicians—NIEL S. MACLAY, R. K. LEVAN.

PRIVATES;

George Allen,
Samuel Allen,
David Auld,
William Ball,
Joseph Beadle,
Henry C. Benseman,
Winfield Benseman,
David Bowen,
Jacob Burkert,
Isaac P. Chalfant,
Daniel Chester,
Daniel Christian,
Lewis Lee,
James Levens,
David Levy,
John Lovet,
James Manning,
William Maggison,
Amor Markert,
Wm. D. H. Mason,
Joseph Morgans,
George McNeil,
Henry Owens,
John Parry,

RINGGOLD RIFLES—*Continued.*

Charles Cholar,
John Crawford,
Lewis Dennis,
Reuben Dewalt,
William Dier,
Peter D. Eby,
Albert C. Forney,
Richard Forney,
John Geiger,
John Goodfellow,
Benjamin Haines,
Charles W. Haines,
William Hesser,
George B. Hindson,
William Hopkins,
Watkin Howells,
John Jefferson,
Raymond A. Jenkins,
David J. Jones,
Thomas Joy,
Charles O. Keller,
James D. Lawrence,
William S. Peel,
William Redner,
George Reece,
Henry Reese,
Stephen Reese,
Michael Shilthorn,
John S. Silver,
Henry Snyder,
Albert W. Sterner,
Joseph Smith,
William E. Taylor,
William H. Taylor,
John W. Thirlwell,
Theodore P. Trayer,
Frederick Watkins,
William Webster,
Sampson Wigmore,
Jacob Witman,
George W. Wythes,
Joseph H. Wythes,
Jacob Zimmerman.

RECAPITULATION.

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	8
Musicians,	2
Privates,	68
Total,	81

SCOTT ARTILLERY,

OF SCHUYLKILL HAVEN.

5th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Captain—F. B. MEDLAR.
First Lieutenant—D. F. BURKERT.
Second Lieutenant—T. K. MILLS.
First Sergeant—U. A. BAST.
Second " P. F. QUINN.
Third " C. R. GUERTLER.
Fourth " F. D. KOCH.
First Corporal—J. R. WERTZ.
Second " WM. KENDRICKS.
Third " J. G. W. BOSSLER.
Fourth " JOSEPH MORGAN.

SCOTT ARTILLERY—*Continued.*

PRIVATES:

Henry Dry,
George Schreds,
J. W. Coho,
J. B. Wright,
Laft. Becker,
C. Raudenbush,
Jacob Christ,
C. Betzler,
Joseph Ropp,
Geo. Miller,
D. Houghman,
J. Sheriff,
Samuel Martz,
H. Heffner.
John Polly,
J. Huntzinger,
H. P. Urner,
R. Auman,
C. Oaswalt,
M. Poyer,
F. Krohberger,
O. Nuttle,
D. Matteson,
W. Conway,
A. Kissinger,
P. Sheck,
William Kluck,
J. River,
J. L. Minnig,
F. Wise,
Samuel Gray,
F. Scheck,
G. W. Mercer,
J. F. Saylor,
William Mowry,
William Hain,
J. Wenting,
H. Hehn,
H. Knorr,
D. Renard,
Benjamin Emerick,
J. B. Martz,
M. Johnson,
J. Swivel,
J. Freshly,
E. W. Minnig,
William Shadle,
George Reed,
Jacob Hehn,
S. Arnprister,
J. L. Weber,
W. H Mennig,
Noah Cross,
C. Knorr,
J. McLaird,
Daniel Haffa,
E Blanch,
E. Coller,
William Hiney,
J. Strausser,
J. Bower,
J Dampman.
P. L. Logan,
C. Bickley,
V. Burns.

RECAPITULATION.

Commissioned Officers, - - - - - -	3
Non-commissioned Officers, - - - - -	8
Privates, - - - - - - - - - -	65
Total, - - - - - - -	76

MINERSVILLE ARTILLERISTS.

5th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Captain—WM. HOWER.
First Lieutenant—G. W. BRUMM.
Second Lieutenant—DANIEL FREILER.
First Sergeant—FRANK C. BENDER.

MINERSVILLE ARTILLERISTS—*Continued.*

Second Sergeant—DANIEL P. MCELROY.
Third " CONDY FURY.
Fourth " PHILIP WERNERT.
First Corporal—WM. WENSEL.
Second " JACOB PAULEY.
Third " JOHN CARR.
Fourth " MICHAEL FOLEY.

PRIVATES:

John Foley,
Michael Devlin,
John Carroll,
Fred. Kline,
Jacob Geir,
Ed. A. Reed,
Patrick McGlinn,
George Ridley,
Henry Smith,
Thomas Nixon,
Charles Gerhard,
Charles Weitzennigger,
Wm. Kennedy,
Michael Moran,
John L. Brennan,
Adam Godshall,
Thomas Brennan,
Mathias Laubach,
Joseph Smith,
Patrick McGovern,
John Donehue,
James O'Donald,
Thomas Levens,
James McManemen,
Elisha Andrews,
Charles F. Falls,
Robt. A. Maingay,
Thos. J. Weaver,
Patrick McDonoch,
John H. Burger,
Thomas Murphey,
Wm. Murphey.
Wm. Diehl,
Philip Gullung,
John Reed,
Fred. Sieber,
Philip Mohan,
John McGee,
James Porter,
Daniel Martin,
Michael Bamrick,
Henry Leitenberger,
Michael Condron,
John Gehrer,
Patrick McGuire,
Patrick McGee,
John Duff,
Jacob Haase,
Edward Furguson,
Thomas Williams,
Thomas Reese,
Zebastian Grover,
Thos. S. Brown,
Joseph Tonkinson,
Daniel Hummel.
William Holze,
William S. Welsh,
Morgan Pugh,
John Bissicomer,
Adam Ehni,
William Levant,
William Welsh,
Samuel Achebach,
James H. Levan,
George Reamer.

RECAPITULATION.

Commissioned Officers, - - - - -	3
Non-commissioned Officers, - - - -	8
Privates, - - - - - - - -	67
Total, - - - - - - - -	78

PORT CLINTON ARTILLERY,

6th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. James Nagle.

Captain—D. B. KAUFMAN.
First Lieutenant—GEO. F. SHILLINGER.
Second Lieutenant—O. HATCH.
Orderly Sergeant—E. W. S. KIEMTZEL.
Quartermaster—WM. H. HARRISON.
Fifer—JAMES STERNER.
Drummer—FRANK LINTZ.

PRIVATES:

Elijah Miller,
Arthur P. Hatch,
Oliver McLane,
John Taylor,
J. M. McCallister,
James M. Elliott,
D. McCallister,
John A. Elliott,
Benjamin G. Otto,
John Shenk,
John Murry,
Nelson Simons,
George Hendricks,
Frank Wentzel,
Peter Bridegam,
Benj. Roberson,
Joseph Long,
Franklin Simons,
Lewis Long,
James Gribben,
Samuel Wallace,
Wm. Huntzberger,
Obadiah Stahlnecker,
J. Richards,
John H. Stager,
Henry Snyder,
W. S. Heartline,
John Little,
Richard Lenhard,
Frank Nolen,
John Walters,
William Clark,
Joseph Mauer,
Wm. J. Elliott,
Joseph Bridegam,
Henry Hyneman,
John Kling,
Samuel S. Moyer,
Nathaniel Cunfear,
Michael Keller,
Aaron Boyer,
Thomas P. Smith,
John A. Moyer,
Thomas W. Combs,
Franklin Fabean,
Henry Wyneman, Jr.,
Daniel Fox,
M. R. Thompson,
Justice Caret,
John Seaman,
Isaac Miles,
Chas. Beauverly,
A. Weathern,
F. Boch,
Harman Leager,
John H. Dillinger,
T. P. S. Roby,
Wm. S. Lessig,
Theodore Dearing,
Henry J. O'Connel,
Henry Mackeson,
Augustus Shearer,
Wm. Markle,
John McGrath,
Moses Nolen,
John H. Moyer,
George Linsy.

RECAPITULATION.

Commissioned Officers, - - - - - -	3
Non-commissioned Officers, - - - - -	2
Musicians, - - - - - - - - -	2
Privates, - - - - - - - - -	67
Total, - - - - - - - - -	74

The next companies left Schuylkill County on Sunday, April 21. They were, Ashland Rifle Company, Capt. ISRAEL SEITZINGER; Marion Rifles, Port Carbon, Capt. J. K. SIEGFRIED; Columbian Infantry, Glen Carbon, Capt. J. BRENNAN; Llewellyn Rifles, Capt. H. CHANCE; Wetherill Rifle Company, St. Clair, Capt. EDWARD FARNE; Washington Light Infantry, Pinegrove, Capt. MATHEWS, and Lafayette Rifles, St. Clair, Capt. JENNINGS.

The muster rolls of these companies as they left, are as follows:

MARION RIFLES,

OF PORT CARBON.

6th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Captain—J. K. SIEGFRIED.
First Lieutenant—M. D. WEAND.
Second Lieutenant—GEO. W. SNYDER.
Orderly Sergeant—PHILIP CARES.
Second " JOHN GILLESPIE.
Third " JAMES TEASDALE.
Fourth " THOMAS HILTON.
Quartermaster Sergeant—JACOB BUCHMAN.
First Corporal—GEO. W. HOLDER.
Second " CHAS. HILBERT.
Third " JAMES GILLESPIE.
Fourth " JAMES KANE.
Fifer—STEPHEN JONES.
Drummer—HENRY SWARTZ.

PRIVATES:

Samuel Aregood
Alexander Allison,
Abraham Ahley,
James Boyd,
Joseph Beadle,
David Bour,
George Burton,
I. Courtright,
C. L. Chillson,
Wm Garris,
P. Garber,
R. M. Huntzinger,
Ashton Hilton,
Jas. Henderson,
Henry Hodge,
Henry Hignor,
Abm. Hummell,
Wm. Kane,
Robert Kane,
Jno. Kline,
Anthony Klingols,
Theodore Pletz,
Patrick Pursell,
Charles Paul,
F. W. Reed,
Patrick Sheilds,
J. W. Shappell,
Jos. A. Seligman,
Geo. Stout,
Jas. Stout,
William Smith,
Jno. Stanton,
John Smith,
Wm. Stevenson,
Samuel Seitzinger,
Alexander Smith,
John Seward,
A. Shilthouse,
Geo. W. Thomson,
Jesse Templin,
J. Umbehower,
Thos. Williams,

MARION RIFLES—*Continued.*

Joseph Kepley,
John W. Laing,
Wm. Lloyd,
John Lloyd,
Wm. Mackey,
Philip May,
Saml. McQuade,
Wm. Martin,
Jno. P. McCord,
James B. Oliver,
David J. Price,
Perry Watts,
David Wertle,
Watkin Waters,
Wm. Williams,
Emanuel Bechtel,
M. Davidheiser,
John Ferry,
John Mullen,
D. B. Mitchell,
G. W. Stillwagon.

RECAPITULATION.

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	9
Musicians,	2
Privates,	63
Total,	77

LAFAYETTE RIFLES,

OF ST. CLAIR.

Captain—WM. H. JENNINGS.
First Lieutenant—WM. G. BURWELL.
Second Lieutenant—JNO. ENNIS.
First Sergeant—CHAS. BLACKER.
Second " THOMAS M. PRICE.
Third " WM. G. GWYTHER.
Fourth " NICHOLA SCHMELTZER.
First Corporal—MICHAEL A. WELSH.
Second " DAVID RUSE.
Third " JAMES BLACKER.
Fourth " EDWARD R. BRECKON,
Fifer—WM. BIRT.
Drummer—MICHAEL CLARK.

PRIVATES:

Wm. Ansbach,
Wm. Blacker,
Wm. Brown,
Wm. Brennan,
John Blakely,
Wm. Childs,
Thomas Cresswell,
Benneville Clase,
James J. Cooper,
Jeremiah David,
Theodore Koch,
John Kelley,
George Lockett,
John Mason,
Edward Mason,
Patrick Murray,
John L. Morgan,
Wm. Price,

LAFAYETTE RIFLES—*Continued.*

John Crow,
John Catcher,
Wm. Davis,
John Dougherty,
Jonah Davis,
John Donley,
Wm. Dudley,
John Dolan,
Jos. Dixon,
George Evans,
John Francis,
George Farnie,
Wm. Gittin,
Thomas Gwyther,
Robert Green,
John Green,
Wm. Gable,
Evan Humphries,
George Hancock,
James Highten,
Marshall Harrison,
David Jenkins,
Isaac B. Jones,
James Pusey,
Frank W. Richardson,
Robert Rogers,
Reese Reese,
Jno. Snaden,
John W. Smith,
George Smith,
Wm. M. Steel,
Edward Sedgwick,
John Stevens,
Chas. Taylor,
John Taylor,
George Thomas,
John G. Thomas,
John Thompson,
Adgate Vanhorn,
John Vincent,
David D. Walker,
Thomas Wilson,
Daniel Walker,
John Wood,
George Wonders,
Adam W. Zimmerman.

RECAPITULATION.

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	8
Musicians,	2
Privates,	64
Total,	77

WASHINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY,

OF PINEGROVE.

10th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Captain—H. H. BECHTEL.
First Lieutenant—J. W. BARR.
Second Lieutenant—P. A. FILBERT.
First Sergeant—E. M. MATHEWS.
Second " PHILIP KEELEY.
Third " CALEB WHEELER.
Fourth " LEWIS LOOKINGBILL.
First Corporal—JACOB B. KREIDER.
Second " WM. BONAWITZ.
Third " JEROME LEY.
Fourth " PETER RUMP.

WASHINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY—*Continued.*

PRIVATES:

Joseph Allison,
Bearmount Brook,
Paul H. Barr,
Wm. W. Bright,
Robert Byers,
George Bretz,
Daniel Bretz,
Henry Britigum,
Wm. Brenner,
Daniel D. Brown,
Marcus Dry,
Frederick Dutter,
George Fritz,
Wm. H. Filbert,
Henry Fry,
John Fox,
Henry Feger,
Wm. Grove,
Aaron Greenwald,
George Goodman,
Edward Heckman,
Edward Heisler,
Jacob Huber, Jr.,
John Harvey,
Adam Hand,
Joseph Harmon,
David Harrigon,
Frederick Hammer,
Henry G. Krise,
Benhart Kamget,
George Kill,
Samuel Lehman,
Irvine Loeser,
Wm. Lehman,
Joshua Martz,
Franklin Muthart,
Joseph Moorheiser,
Samuel G. Miller,
Harrison Manviller,
Franklin Moore,
James Manviller,
George Rothmend,
Henry Reinoehl,
David Reader,
David Spangler,
Israel Spancake,
Ephraim Schrope,
Peter Smeltzer,
Thomas Schwartz,
Thomas Seibert,
Aaron Stees,
Frederick Schrope,
Jacob Snyder,
Amos Stine,
George Schnept,
John Scherer,
Gotlieb Schiveller,
John Scheeler,
William Sick,
William Wetzel,
Frederick Wegelin,
Peter Weaver,
Wm. M. Wolverton,
Samuel Weiler,
Henry Yeager,
Andrew Zimmerman,
Peter C Zelleff.

RECAPITULATION.

Commissioned Officers, - - - - - -	3
Non-commissioned Officers, - - - - -	8
Privates, - - - - - - - - -	67
Total, - - - - - - - -	78

ASHLAND RIFLES.

Company E, 6th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. Jas. Nagle.

Captain—ISRAEL SEITZINGER.
First Lieutenant—LEVI C. LEIB.
Second Lieutenant—JOHN C. GARNER.
Ensign—JOHN VON HOLLEN.

ASHLAND RIFLES—*Continued.*

Quarter Master—GEORGE HARMAN.
First Sergeant—R. F. MOSON.
Second " PETER HOUK.
Third " FRANKLIN STEESE.
Fourth " FREDERICK HOPKINS.
First Corporal—FRANKLIN GARNER.
Second " ANDREW ARNOLD.
Third " JOHN SLATERBACK.
Fourth " OSCAR RAHN.
Drummer—JOSEPH KEELER.

PRIVATES:

Thomas Brennen,
Henry Barndt,
Emanuel Bolich,
Josiah Berger,
Barnabas Billian,
John Colohan,
Daniel Carmitchel,
Thomas Connor,
Patrick Colohan, Jr.,
John Cleaver,
Gabriel Crow,
William Cooper,
Henry F. Dengler,
John O. Davis,
Isaac F. Davis,
Howard Edmonds,
James A. Easton,
Evan Evans,
Lawrence Focht,
George Fetterman,
Lafayette Fetterman,
Jacob Farrel,
J. J. Fertig,
James Gillespie,
W. T. Hartz,
Charles Henrich,
W. A. Himelright,
Franklin Hartz,
James Hetherington,
John Heck,
Richard Jones,
James Knabb,
John F. Klock,
John Langton,
John Loudon,
Abraham Levy,
Joseph Mann,
Martin V. Murry,
Nathan J. Moyer,
Condy Maguire,
B. F. May,
Thomas Owens,
Jacob Oswald,
Samuel K. Phillippi,
George Price,
Thomas Platt,
Christian Rherig,
John Rhorback,
Richard Rahn,
Erastus Shuman,
Edward Shutt,
George N. Simpson,
Jacob K. Shelley.
Calvin Shindler,
Anthony Spoo,
Thomas Smith,
Peter Schneider,
Edward Wentzel,
Joseph E. Wilson,
John A. Wilson,
John Wagner,
Tobias Witman,
James Bradbury,
James Craige,
James McDade.

RECAPITULATION.

Commissioned Officers, - - - - - -	3
Non-commissioned Officers, - - - - -	10
Musicians, - - - - - - - - -	1
Privates, - - - - - - - - -	65
Total, - - - - - - - - -	79

COLUMBIAN INFANTRY,

OF GLEN CARBON.

5th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Captain—JAMES BRENNAN.
First Lieutenant—JOHN KEATING.
Second Lieutenant—MICHAEL CURRY.
First Sergeant—THOMAS LAWLER.
Second " DANIEL LAWLER.
Third " PATRICK BRENNAN.
Fourth " MICHAEL DAILY.
First Corporal—JAMES KEATING.
Second " GEORGE LAWLER.
Third " PATRICK WADE.
Fourth " WILLIAM CURRAN.

PRIVATES:

John Carroll,
Nich. Delany,
Michael Brennan,
Eli Lee,
J. Mulaowny,
Patrick Dullerd,
Daniel Carter,
Patrick Tobin,
Michael Keating,
Daniel Curry,
John Whelan,
Richard Moran,
James Moran,
James Borgin,
James Grant,
Patrick Brennan,
William McDonald,
William Ryan,
Alexander McMentru,
James Brennan,
Matthew Mouly,
Patrick Brennan,
William Carty,
James Boyle,
Edward Brennan,
William Dullerd,
Edward Keating,
William Cleary,
John Mulhall,
Nicholas Purcell,
Thomas Tobin,
Laughlin Brennan,
John Moran,
Patrick McKerns,
Patrick Dooling,
William Simmons,
Lawrence Tobin,
William Daily,
James Tobin,
William Brennan,
Michael Foley,
William Curran,
Michael Cavenaugh,
Michael O'Brien.

RECAPITULATION.

Commissioned Officers, - - - - - -	3
Non-commissioned Officers, - - - - -	8
Privates, - - - - - - - - - -	44
Total, - - - - - - - - -	55

LEWELLYN RIFLES,

6th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Captain—HIRAM CHANCE.
First Lieutenant—EDWARD J. ROBSON.
Second Lieutenant—A. D. SHOFFSTALL.
First Sergeant—JOSEPH DILCAMP,
Second " THOMAS PARTRIDGE.
Third " PHILIP FITZPATRICK.
Fourth " WILLIAM DAVIS.
Quarter-Master Sergeant—JOHN D. BURGE
First Corporal—D. A. ALSPACH.
Second " BENJAMIN FOCHT.
Third " DANIEL TROUTMAN.
Fourth " MICHAEL MURRY.
Fifer—WILLIAM DOWNING.
Drummer—B. DOWNING.

PRIVATES:

Thomas Anges,
John Athey,
John A. Bush,
F. H. Barnhart,
John Burlee,
William Burk,
Daniel Bonawitz,
Michael Brennan,
Michael Cavenaugh,
W. J. Clauser,
Simeon Clauser,
Richard Cole,
Augustus Delcamp,
Thomas Dolan,
George English,
William English,
M. Emrigeuldo,
Joseph Fisher,
William Green,
James Green,
James Galagher,
Joseph Gee,
Joshua Greenawalt,
Thomas Grant,
F. Galagher,
Edward Griffiths,
Patrick Grant,
John J. Hopkins,
Daniel Hilbert,
Andrew Haws,
J. A. Horn,
Joseph Hendrickson,
Thos Holigan,
Francis Jones,
John Johnston,
Daniel Jones,
William Kerns,
Charles Kutz,
Gotleib Kutzer,
William Lavenberg,
L. Lavenberg,
Daniel Manning,
Andrew Miller,
John Moran,
C. McNulty,
Jacob Minnig,
Charles Maurer,
James Mullhall,
John Maley,
H. Updegrave,
Peter Rhoades,
R. Rodgers,
H. Runyan,
John Rooney,
George Rankkin,
William Straw,
Joseph Shoffstall,
R. S. Thirwell,
George Wilson,
James Wilson,
Samuel Wesner,
Benjamin Warey,
Israel Warey,
George Young,
Peter Zimmerman,
John S. Zimmerman.

LEWELLYN RIFLES—*Continued.*

RECAPITULATION.

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	9
Musicians,	2
Privates,	66
Total,	80

WETHERILL RIFLES,

OF ST. CLAIR.

Captain—EDWARD FRANE.
First Lieutenant—JOHN D. JONES.
Second Lieutenant—FREDERICK A. HERWIG.
First Sergeant—THOMAS RAY.
Second " HENRY KROBA, JR.
Third " JOHN MARCH.
Fourth " JOHN CARL.
First Corporal—WILLIAM J. MCCARTHY.
Second " EDWARD A. SMITH.
Third " WILLIAM G. DETURK.
Fourth " THOMAS TORBET.
Musicians—JOHN BUTTERWICK, JOHN BUMMERSBACH.

PRIVATES:

James Atkinson,
James Bummersbach,
August Beurne,
Jacob Britt,
Lloyd T. Brewes,
William Breman,
George Beaumant,
Charles H. Blue,
John W. Barnes,
Benjamin Chadwick,
William H. Cape,
Joseph W. Dennings,
James Dormer,
Patrick P. Donovan,
Lewis Deekes,
Charles Dress,
Daniel W. Freeman,
Frederick Grum,
George Hetherington,
John Howels,
John Humphreys,
William H. Humes,
John Harrison,
Samuel Hawn,
Peter C. Kreiger,
Nicholas Kern,
Charles Kaler,
Samuel Kendall,
Thomas Lewis,
Evan Lewis,
John Lennen,
Samuel Mateer,
Peter Mahley,
John McGowen,
James Martin,
William Murgan,
Michael McHugh,
James Moore,
Jeremiah Mahon,
F. McLafferty,
Jacob Neifert,
Amos L. Neilds,
Morris O'Neil,
Jacob Parvin,
Thomas Paul Palmer,
James Riley,
John W. Reese,
Charles L. Roorbach,

WETHERILL RIFLES—*Continued.*

Edwin F. Hensel,
Hatton Hannum,
William Johnson,
Joseph Korbey,
Ralph Korbey,
Faro W. Krebs,
James King,
John Rhobalt,
John S. Steele,
Michael Sedgwick,
John Taggert,
Henry Huhn,
Nicholas Welsh,
Augustus Wolf.

RECAPITULATION.

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	8
Musicians,	2
Privates,	62
Total,	75

The companies that left the County on Monday, April 22, were Tower Guards, Pottsville, Capt. TOWER; Nagle Guards, Capt. D. NAGLE; Wynkoop Artillery, Silver Creek, Capt. W. WINLACK; Keystone Rifles, Port Carbon, Capt. MATTHEW BYRNES; Washington Yeagers, Pottsville, Capt. HENDLER; Scott Rifles, Tamaqua, Capt. LEBO; Jackson Guards, Tamaqua, Capt. C. M. DONOVAN; and German Light Infantry, Tamaqua, Capt. GUENTHER.

TOWER GUARDS,

OF POTTSVILLE.

6th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. James Nagle.

Captain—CHARLEMAGNE TOWER.
First Lieutenant—JAMES ELLIS.
Second Lieutenant—HENRY PLEASANTS.
First Sergeant—WILLIAM J. HINKLE.
Second " HENRY FISHER.
Third " EDWARD C. BAIRD.
Fourth " JOHN J. HUNTZINGER.
First Corporal—SAMUEL M. RUCH.
Second " DAVID H. HOFFMAN.
Third " DANIEL H. LEIB.
Fourth " HUGH MULLIN.
Drummer—ABRAHAM NAGLE.
Fifer—CORNELIUS TROUT.

PRIVATES:

Acorn Martin,
John Bailey,
John H. Batdorf,
Charles Berluchy,
Frank Krebs,
Samuel B. Laubenstien,
John Larenberg,
George Leech,

TOWER GUARDS—*Continued.*

John Bolich,
William Bowman,
Jacob Boyer,
James B. Brown,
Joseph Buck,
Thomas Campbell,
Charles Christian,
Mahlon Collet,
John R. Conyngham,
Samuel Cowley,
John Cooper,
Charles Crosland,
John Cruikshank,
Frederick W. Davis,
Thomas N. Davis,
Daniel D. Dillman,
William Douty,
Richard Edwards,
Thomas Fitzimmons,
George W. Foltz,
Andrew Garber,
Samuel Heffner,
Charles Hazzard,
John Hower,
James Hood,
Zachariah Jones,
J. H. Kaufman,
Henry Z. Kibler,
Herman Krauth,
Frank Leonard,
Frank Lebengood,
Luke Lee,
O. W. Lilley,
Hugh Lynch,
John Martz,
George W. Matz,
John McElrath,
John McShier,
Jacob Mervine,
George W. Overback,
Frank J. Parvin, Jr.,
John Paull,
Robert M. Rinker,
David Y. Root,
Thomas J. Rose,
Gabriel Shollenberger,
Daniel Siegfried,
John Snyder,
Jacob Spotts,
Elisha Stone,
Edgar R. Titus,
George J. Weaver,
Andrew Weinman,
Allen Weir,
Henry Williamson,
William Wren,
Elias Yerger.

RECAPITULATION.

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	8
Musicians,	2
Privates,	65
Total,	78

WYNKOOP ARTILLERY,

OF SILVER CREEK.

16th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Captain—WILLIAM WINLACK.
First Lieutenant—PATRICK MCQUADE.
Second Lieutenant—LAWRENCE ENNIS.
First Sergeant—WILLIAM CULLEN.
Second " ROBERT WASSEN.
Third " JAMES CALLERY.

WYNKOOP ARTILLERY—*Continued.*

Fourth Sergeant—WM. TREANER.
Quarter-Master—THOMAS J. O'BRIEN.
First Corporal—STAFFORD JOHNSON.
Second " JOHN CARTY.
Third " CHARLES MURRAY.
Fourth " THOMAS FEELEY.
Drummer—JAMES MCALLISTER.
Fifer—MICHAEL MARTIN.

PRIVATES:

Solomon Berger,
James Brenin,
Stephen Croney,
William Corby,
Samuel Clemens,
Francis Cramer,
Thomas Corcoran,
Robert Dawson,
Charles Dumb,
Patrick Delaney,
Evan Davis,
Francis Dooling,
Patrick Donivan,
John Elliot,
Dennis Fuller,
William Fitzpatrick,
Michael Foley,
John Heggins,
Patrick Heggins,
Jacob Hill,
Albana Harp,
John S. Haas,
James Irving,
Daniel Jones,
Martin King,
David McAllister,
Thomas Miller,
William Miller,
Charles Morrison,
Samuel Miller,
James McKinney,
James Meeghar,
Peter McGonagle,
John McGraw,
Michael O'Brien,
Jonah Platt,
George Rogers,
Andrew Rogers,
John Sneddin,
James Shields,
James Soesby,
William Snyder,
John Scott,
John Slowy,
Andrew Sponsler,
Benjamin Smith,
Thomas Tosh,
John Thompson,
John Thomas,
John T. Williams,
John S. Wingerd,
Richard S. Walters,
Henry C. Young,
John Garrison,
John Geary,
Samuel Fairchild,
John Rosser,
Thomas Moon,
William Frederick,
William Taylor,
Jacob Hew,
William Morris.

RECAPITULATION.

Commissioned Officers, - - - - -	3
Non-commissioned Officers, - - - -	9
Musicians, - - - - - - -	2
Privates, - - - - - - -	62
Total, - - - - - - -	76

SCOTT RIFLES,

OF TAMAQUA.

Captain—WILLIAM B. LEBO.
First Lieutenant—S. B. LUTZ.
Second Lieutenant—WILLIAM DEPUE.

PRIVATES:

Edward Davis,
David Davis,
Samuel B. Graeff,
John M. Reinhart,
William King,
George E. Hughes,
William J. Williams,
O. G. Treichler,
Jeremiah Trout,
John Greathead,
Richard Kitchen,
William Lane,
George W. Henrie,
Theodore Casey,
George W. March,
William T. Thomas,
James Scheifly,
George Kistler,
Isaac Chester,
John Minnier,
Nicholas Lusch,
Charles Freidenberger,
William Miller,
Martin Barr,
George Vardy,
Philip Heilman,
Ephriam Moser,
John Dunn,
James Barton,
Jonas Hine,
Thomas J. Richards,
David Reese,
William Delamore,
John H. Southam,
Thomas March,
Daniel B. Brause,
Henry H. Snyder,
John Fairchilds.
David R. Burkey,
David Nahf,
Elias Fatzinger,
John Richardson,
William Shoemaker,
John Kershner,
Jeremiah Delay,
Albert Moyer,
Peter Shlasser,
Edward Jones,
David E. Davis,
Thomas W. Griffith,
James M. Moyer,
William Allen,
Abraham Markle,
Charles C. Hensberger,
B. Williams,
B. A. Houser,
Samuel T. Kehl,
William R. Moyer,
Samuel Brobst.
John Landie,
Elias Macord,
J. Smessersmith,
E. B. Thomas,
Joseph Mummy,
William Schwartz,
Robert Casey,
Patrick McManamon,
F. Klechner,
William Higgins,
Jacob Campbell,
William Horn,
Daniel Trout.

RECAPITULATION.

Commissioned Officers, - - - - - -	3
Privates, - - - - - - - -	72
Total, - - - - - - - -	75

JACKSON GUARDS,

OF TAMAQUA.

Company D, 16th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Captain—C. M. DONOVAN.
First Lieutenant—CONDY BOYLE.
Second Lieutenant—PATRICK MCGUIGAN.
First Sergeant—PATRICK FARRELL.
Second " CHARLES HARKINS.
Third " EDWARD M. NELIS.
Fourth " OWEN BOYCE.
First Corporal—JAMES O'DONNELL.
Second " JOSEPH EARLY.
Third " PATRICK MCKELOY.
Fourth " STEPHEN MCSHAEFFRY.
Drummer—JOHN HIGGINS.
Fifer—RICHARD DUNN.

PRIVATES:

Hugh Boyle,
Patrick Boner,
John Broderick,
Robert Boyle,
Patrick Conahan,
Condy Cannon,
John Campbell,
James Conner,
Francis Cannon,
Patrick Costin,
Michael Cavanaugh,
John Chapman,
Thomas Clark,
Thomas Delaney,
James Deacon,
James Fitzgerald,
Condy Fisher,
William Foster,
Patrick Fitzsimmon,
Patrick Gorrick,
Condy Gallagher,
Anthony Gallagher,
Patrick Hagerty,
Matthew Long,
Charles Millet,
James Mulhasen,
Thomas Mulhasen,
Daniel Mundy,
Edward Morrissey,
Patrick Melly,
Michael Mulloy,
Stephen Mulloy,
Isaac Mason,
John Mooney,
Michael Martin,
Patrick Mulhart,
Francis Moore,
Charles McCahill,
Alexander McManus,
William McShaeffry,
John McGuire,
John McHugh,
Henry McNalley,
Edward McDevitt,
James McGonly,
Peter McGovern,
Patrick McGee,
Patrick Powers,
Martin Ryan,
Michael Reardon,
P. C. H. Rooney,
Patrick Shovelin,
Michael Stapleton,
Richard Tobin,
F. A. Whitaker,
Patrick Winkle,
Samuel Walley,
Michael Kearney,
Adolphus Zearklebach.

RECAPITULATION.

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	8
Musicians,	2
Privates,	59
Total,	72

GERMAN LIGHT INFANTRY,

OF TAMAQUA.

16th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Captain—PHILIP GUENTHER.
First Lieutenant—HENRY EIGENBROD.
Second Lieutenant—JOHN GOEPFERT.
First Sergeant—JOHN HORN.
Second " ANDREW HARTWIG.
Third " WILLIAM SANDROCK.
Fourth " JOHN HOFFMAN.
First Corporal—CHRISTOPHER ERBE.
Second " FREDERICK EIGENBROD.
Third " FREDERICK KROLL.
Music—WILLIAM MAETTERN.

PRIVATES:

John George Albricht,
William Aedling,
Christopher Boetler,
Larenz Berlet,
Theodore Burri,
John Foolher,
Christopher Gross,
Adam Hartwig,
Valentine Hess,
George Hess,
Justus Haethe,
Jacob Horman,
Aaron Heiman,
Conrad Herwig,
Herman Keilman,
Conrad Kuch,
John Knieriem,
Christopher Keitel,
John Linburg,
George Moeller,
Balthasser Rabe,
Jacob Kimback,
Jacob Seepp,
Christopher Schade,
Peter Schlosser,
Adam Storck,
Phillip Wallauer,
Christoph Hartman,
Augustus Rediger.

RECAPITULATION.

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	7
Musicians,	1
Privates,	29
Total,	40

NAGLE GUARDS,

OF POTTSVILLE.

6th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Captain—DANIEL NAGLE.
First Lieutenant—DAVID P. BROWN.
Second Lieutenant—WILLIAM W. POTTS.

NAGLE GUARDS—*Continued.*

First Sergeant—F. A. BONAWITZ.
Second " G. W. GARRET.
Third " JACOB DOUTY.
Fourth " NICHOLAS WYNKOOP.
First Corporal—J. F. BRANNAN.
Second " JAMES SAND.
Third " NATHANIEL M. STOUT.
Fourth " DAVID HODGE.

PRIVATES:

George Aurand,
George Ayrgood,
William Bambrick,
William Barrier,
David Baker,
George Boyer,
John Bowler,
David Biggs,
William H. H. Brown,
James Bambrick,
Jacob F. Behler,
Alpheus Cheany,
Matthew Clarkon,
Peter Carrel,
James Cochran,
Wallace Cake,
Thomas Chadwick,
J. E. Dreiblebies,
George W. Ebert,
Samuel Fisher,
William Griffith,
Henry Heiser,
William Houck,
James R. Helms,
Adam Hendley,
Israel Hendley,
John Hinckcliff,
Archibald Hodge,
Silas C. Hough,
Thornton Hanley,
John Johnston,
William Johnston,
Samuel Kramer,
Wesley Knittle,
Jacob Kline,
George Knowles,
William Lawrence,
Charles Lucas,
Edward Morris,
Thomas Martin,
Charles Matthew,
Anthony Norgan,
Charles Norgan,
Thomas D. Price,
Charles F. Rahn,
Thomas Reid,
Thomas Ryan,
E. F. Shappall,
Michael Sands,
David Sands,
George Snyder,
Leonard F. Shishorn,
Frank Seitzinger,
Henry Seitzinger,
William F. Small,
David Schrack,
Jacob Shade,
Jacob Semore,
William Trimmins,
Henry Wilson,
Patrick Whalan,
John Ward,
William Wernick,
J. H. B. Warfield,
Israel Vancannan,
James Winters.

RECAPITULATION.

Commissioned Officers, - - - - - -	3
Non-commissioned Officers, - - - - -	8
Privates, - - - - - - - - - -	66
Total, - - - - - - - - -	77

WASHINGTON YEAGERS,

OF POTTSVILLE.

Company F, 6th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Captain—H. J. HENDLER.
First Lieutenant.—THEODORE MILLER.
Second Lieutenant—NICOLAUS MICHEL.
First Sergeant—JOHN LIEBNER.
Second " CHRISTIAN SCHLITZER.
Third " GEORGE BROSCHART.
Fourth " WILLIAM LANDEFIELD.
First Corporal—BERNARD BECKER.
Second " MICHAEL FRIEDERICH.
Third " JOHN LANDEFIELD.
Fourth " PHILIP LAMBRUSCHINI.
Drummer—ANDREW J. SNYDER.

PRIVATES:

Julius Bathe,
Joseph Braem,
Peter Broschart,
George Barnes,
Richard Brennan,
Reuben Burch,
William Callighan,
Thomas Drobil,
Joseph Dockweiler,
Charles Eberle,
Joseph Eick,
Ignaz Foss,
George Grass,
Larenz Gutmann,
Charles Gluntz,
Charles Gessler,
Eberhard Gessler,
Adam Heim,
Joseph Hohmann,
Casper Henry,
August Hammer.
George Hummel,
Henry Jaeger,
Valentine Kimmel,
Charles F. Kuentzler,
John Klein,
John Kleindinst,
William Koehler,
Henry Lang,
Charles H. Lukowitz,
William Montgomery,
Charles J. Murphy,
Adam Mayer,
Michael Messer,
Gottlieb Nathalz,
Henry Osswald,
Christain Prong,
Laughlin C. Quigley,
Preston Rassiter,
Jacob Riegel,
Charles Reinhardt,
Peter Rebhahn,
Francis Renner,
Jacob Saylor,
Lewis Seltzer,
Conrad Stoffregen,
Henry Staehle,
William Seyfert,
Joseph Sturm,
John Schneider,
Ernst Schwanner,
George Schwartz,
Martin Seip,
Jacob Scheibelhut,
Francis A. Voelkert,
Anthony Wageck,
Frederick Weitzel,
Gottlieb Wischuk,
Peter Wollium,
George Wandress,
Charles Zapf,
Frederick Zeppenfield.

RECAPITULATION.

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	8
Musicians,	1
Privates,	62
Total,	74

KEYSTONE RIFLES,

OF PORT CARBON.

6th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Captain—MATTHEW BYRNES.
First Lieutenant—WM. CUSACK.
Second Lieutenant—THOS. BRENNAN.
First Sergeant—JOHN MULLEN.
Second " JOHN MOORE.
Third " MICHAEL DOUGHERTY.
Fourth " BARNARD DUFFY.
First Corporal—JOHN LEAMY.
Second " WM. GAYNOR.
Third " JAMES BURKE.
Fourth " JAMES SLATTERY.
Musicians—THOMAS FEGAN, EDWARD CUNNINGHAM.

PRIVATES:

James Allison,
James Agnew,
Henry Bouseman,
Martin Baker,
John Brennan,
Francis Byrnes,
Michael Brennan,
Ethen Crandall,
Patrick Cawley,
Richard Condon,
James Creamer,
James Casserley,
Edward Coyle,
Michael Cannon,
Patrick Curran,
Edward Coonan,
Thomas Carlin,
Francis Carr,
James Dailey,
Peter Dogget,
John Dorrigan,
William Flannery,
Martin Foyle,
John Fitzsimmins,
William Fitzgerald,
Patrick Gavin,
James Gollaher,
Patrick Gleason,
Edward Hoary,
Brian Hailey,
Daniel Harrison,
John Hailey,
Samuel Hayes,
William Jefferson,
Andrew Keaveny,
Daniel Kent,
Patrick Kelly,
William Keaten,
George Little,
William McDonnell,
Edward McVay,
Michael McGlaughlin,
James McLaughlin,
Jeremiah Manauge,
Daniel McCabe,
John Martin,
Daniel Mooney,
Edward Mullen,
James O'Brian,
William O'Brian,
George Prichard,
James Parks,
Hugh Rudy,
Thomas Rowe,
James Ryan,
John Ryan, Sr.,
John Ryan, Jr.,
James Sullivan,
Michael Sullivan,
Patrick Shannon,
Patrick Smith,
William White,
Patrick Walker.

RECAPITULATION.

Commissioned Officers, - - - - - -	3
Non-commissioned Officers, - - - - -	8
Musicians, - - - - - - - -	2
Privates, - - - - - - - -	63
Total, - - - - - - - -	76

On Wednesday, April 24, the Union Guards, of Pottsville, Capt. ANTHONY, and Schuylkill Guards, of Minersville, Capt. BENNETT, took their departure. These companies, with the Jackson Guards, Wynkoop Artillery, and German Light Infantry, formed part of the 16th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, the field officers of which were:

Colonel—T. A. ZIEGLE.
Lieut.-Colonel—GEORGE J. HIGGINS.
Major—FRANK T. BENNETT.

Annexed are the muster rolls of the Union Guards and Schuylkill Guards:

UNION GUARDS,
OF POTTSVILLE.

6th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Captain—JOSEPH ANTHONY.
First Lieutenant—JOHN P. POWERS.
Second Lieutenant—JOHN DOUGHERTY.
First Sergeant—THOMAS QUIRK.
Second " JOHN SHORTALL.
Third " JAMES FOGERTY.
Fourth " JOHN M. MCBARRON.
First Corporal—JOHN RYAN.
Second " THOMAS DOOLEY.
Third " PATRICK CURRY.
Fourth " DENNIS CARROL.
Drummer—THOMAS SMITH.
Fifer—WM. PERRY.

PRIVATES:

James Brady,
Michael Boland,
Arthur Branagan,
William Brennan,
Edward Britt,
Michael Bohanan,
Francis Conery,
William Cowey,
Thomas Cowey,
Daniel Cole,
Patrick Cook,
Thomas Cullen,
William Clancy,
Robert Calhoun,
Hugh Drummond,
Jeremiah Drenan,
Peter Devine,
Thomas Dougherty,
Michael Hillan,
Martin Hamburry,
James Kerns,
Thomas Kennedy,
Michael Kelly,
Michael Lanigan,
John Lynaugh,
Frank McCann,
Edward Moore,
William McGuire,
John McGowan,
John Murray,
Daniel McCoy,
Bernard Blunkirt,
John Quinn,
Philip Reiley,
John Ragan,
Patrick Savage,

UNION GUARDS—*Continued.*

Patrick Darahan,
Daniel Doogan,
Robert Devine,
Francis Davis,
James Davis,
Joseph Dolan,
Thomas Egan,
Thomas Farrell,
Edward Ford,
Thomas Flinn,
James Goolden,
John Glerson,
Patrick Gallager,
Thomas Hussey,
James Sexton,
Edward Shield,
Timothy Sullivan,
Thomas Scott,
Peter Stanton,
Robert Troy,
Thomas Tracy,
James Tye,
John Toben,
Peter White,
Aaron William,
Richard Walsh,
John Walsh,
Dubois Williams.

RECAPITULATION.

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	8
Musicians,	2
Privates,	64
Total,	77

SCHUYLKILL GUARDS,

OF MINERSVILLE.

16th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Captain—HORACE C. BENNETT.
First Lieutenant—ANDREW LIDDLE.
Second Lieutenant—WILLIAM E. KLINE.
First Sergeant—JOHN DAVIDSON.
Second " JOHN MCGURL.
Third " THOMAS SIMPSON.
Fourth " MICHAEL COMEFORD.
First Corporal—ROBERT HUTCHINSON.
Second " GEORGE KANTNER.
Third " JOHN MATTHEWS.
Fourth " WILLIAM FOLEY.
Drummer—JOHN JONES.

PRIVATES:

William Bareton,
John Berger,
William Brennan,
Patrick Brennan,
Joel. Black,
James Connor,
William Chalenger,
James Kerron,
James Killrain,
John Murray,
William Nixon,
John Nolen,
Michael Landy,
David N. Morgan,

SCHUYLKILL GUARDS—*Continued.*

William Cooper,
James Connor,
James Cantwell,
Thomas Dunlap,
John B. Davis,
Carl Fritchley,
Nicholas Foust,
John N. Furguson,
William Fowler,
James Forbis,
Jacob Ford,
George Faster,
Andrew Grant,
John Garret,
Michael Hughes,
William Hay,
John Henry,
Daniel Hughes,
Frederick Hinch,
John Hoar,
John Heffner,
James Johnson,
John H. Johnson,
John Judge,
Edward Jones,
George Morris,
George Minnes,
John McDonald,
James McCulloch,
Robert Pace,
Joseph Prosser,
Thomas Roads,
William Robertson,
Frederick Rice,
Isaac Reed,
James Schoffield,
Samuel Snoddy,
John Sutton,
Joseph Spencer,
Samuel Slocum,
John Stonehouse,
Thomas Steel,
D. Shollenberger.
Charles N. Taylor,
Thomas M. Thomas,
Benjamin A. Watres,
John Wormel,
James H. Welsh,
John Williams,
Joseph Zimmerman.

RECAPITULATION.

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	8
Musicians,	1
Privates,	64
Total,	76

RECAPITULATION.

COMPANIES.	Com. Off.....	Non-com. off.	Musicians.....	Privates.....	Total.....
Washington Artillerists,	4	9	2	116	131
National Light Infantry,	4	1	–	108	113
Ringgold Rifles,	3	8	2	68	81
Scott Artillery,	3	8	–	65	76
Minersville Artillerists,	3	8	–	67	78
Port Clinton Artillery,	3	2	2	67	74
Marion Rifles,	3	9	2	63	77
Carried forward,	23	45	8	554	630

COMPANIES.	Com. Off.....	Non-com. off'r	Musicians....	Privates.....	Total.....
Brought forward, - -	23	45	8	554	630
Lafayette Rifles, - - -	3	8	2	64	77
Washington Light Infantry, -	3	8	–	67	78
Ashland Rifles, - - -	3	10	1	65	79
Columbian Infantry, - - -	3	8	–	44	55
Llewellyn Rifles, - - -	3	9	2	66	80
Wetherill Rifles, - - -	3	8	2	62	75
Tower Guards, - - -	3	8	2	65	78
Wynkoop Artillery, - - -	3	9	2	62	76
Scott Rifles, - - - -	3	–	–	72	75
Jackson Guards, - - -	3	8	2	59	72
German Light Infantry, -	3	7	1	29	40
Nagle Guards, - - - -	3	8	–	66	77
Washington Yeagers, - -	3	8	1	62	74
Keystone Rifles, - - -	3	8	2	63	76
Union Guards, - - -	3	8	2	64	77
Schuylkill Guards, - - -	3	8	1	64	76
23 companies, showing a total of,	71	168	28	1528	1795

Here we have in twenty-three companies that left Schuylkill County, from the 17th to the 24th of April, 1861,—one week—*seventeen hundred and ninety-five men;* and as Governor CURTIN refused to receive any more companies from Schuylkill County, we believe that a sufficient number of citizens from the County enlisted in companies from other sections to make our contribution to the three months' service, in round numbers, two thousand men. If the other counties in Pennsylvania had sent men in the same ratio to their population, about seventy thousand men would have been furnished to the Government from this State alone; or nearly as many men as the President called for in his first requisition. This is a proud record for the County and State.

Of the four Brigadier Generals which Pennsylvania had in the three months' service, Schuylkill County furnished one, General GEORGE C. WYNKOOP, who served on the Potomac, in General PATTERSON'S Division. She had two Colonels, JAMES NAGLE, who commanded the 6th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and HENRY L. CAKE, who commanded the 25th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, besides other field and staff officers, from Lieut.-Colonels down to the lowest grade.

Hon. JAMES H. CAMPBELL, member of Congress from the Schuylkill District, hastened to Washington with the first troops, to assist in the defence of the then threatened Capital. Mr. CAMPBELL was mustered into the service of the United States, on the 19th day of April, A. D., 1861, as a private in the "Washington Clay Battalion," formed for the defence of the National Capital, CASSIUS M. CLAY, Major commanding, and served in the same at the City of Washington, until the 6th day of May, 1861, when upon the disbanding of the battalion he was honorably discharged.

Mr. CAMPBELL was, May the 1st, 1861, elected Major of the 25th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. HENRY L. CAKE; was duly commissioned, and served in that capacity, until the Regiment was mustered out at the expiration of its term of service.

Mr. CAMPBELL entered with great zeal and spirit, upon his military duties; and the citizens of his District admired his course so much, that they presented to him during his term of service, a magnificent sword, which cost fifty dollars. The presentation took place on the 22d of June, 1861. The sword bore the following inscription:

TO MAJOR JAMES H. CAMPBELL,

THE SOLDIER AND STATESMAN;

From those who believe his Arm will prove as effectual in the Field as his Eloquence in the Forum.

Rev. S. F. COLT made the presentation, as follows:

MAJOR CAMPBELL:—The citizens of Pottsville hasten to meet you, on this brief visit from the camp to your home: and I am charged, for them, to express their continued confidence in the manly and upright course you maintain, as their representative, and as proving yourself by prompt devotion and active service in the hour of treachery and rebellion, a worthy son of the American Union.

We live, Sir, in trying times. Action, action, deeds and daring, rather than profession, are now required to show where the heart is. From a long continued and most blissful repose of peace and prosperity the nation has been suddenly aroused as by an earthquake, to a tremendous conflict—a conflict, involving its constitutional integrity, its very governmental existence; a conflict threatening destruction to all the protection, privileges and happiness, which the Constitution and Government of the Union give to thirty millions of freemen; a conflict most strange and unnatural, in which, as it appears, the machinations of a quarter of a century's concealed treason have filled with fratricidal hate men of Southern States, who, in their frenzy, led by covenant-breakers,

ruthlessly assail, and madly seek to destroy that Government of the whole Union, which has fostered them, given them whatever of strength and greatness they now have, and which Government is even now necessary to their own existence and prosperity, as a Republican people. But, sudden and unnatural as is this conflict, it gives also occasion and opportunity to millions of freemen, to prove themselves men, and worthy of the boon God has given them in the Constitution of this Republic. A grand Union army rallying on the instant, as by one impulse, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, maintaining their sodality as one people—who will now dare to ask, are we a nation, or have we a Government? Nay more, this almost miraculous response to the President's call for men and means to support that Government, demonstrates to the world that a Republic begets and cultures the *purest patriotism*. Such a Government is worth a million of lives. The Nation cannot be maintained, no, not for a day, on the absurd basis of State-rights sovereignty. Our patriot fathers, North and South, fought and freely bled, to win and establish liberty and the peaceful pursuit of happiness in a Federal Union for the continent. By a wisdom, bordering on inspiration, they sought to make it indissoluble, by the cementing bonds of the Constitution.

Compromise this, their grand work, their glorious legacy and nothing on earth will be secure to us or our children. Dark will be the day, and pregnant with woes to this land, aye, to the world—and cursed will be the dastard race who suffer it—when this most perfect effort at self-government by a free people, shall be resolved into the anarchical reign of fragments. But, blessed be the God of our fathers, he has united our people with one mind on this great question. He has given them one heart, to do and to dare for it. So united, they must prove invincible!

Major CAMPBELL, the citizens of Pottsville are proud of the firm and unfaltering course you take, and so eloquently maintain in your place in the halls of legislation, on this momentous issue. Be assured, sir, the people in their majesty, will stand firm to those who stand firm for the Union.

To me, Sir, it remains to perform a most agreeable duty. In other climes, crowned heads have been accustomed to signalize and reward worthy men by touching their shoulder with the sword, and dubbing them Knights; and this was held as a high honor for many ages. But, honored Sir, our republican usages are simpler, and truer to the hearts of a free people. The sovereignty of a noble impulse of grateful regard for well tested fidelity, seeks, by the presentation of some token, to convey to you and yours some humble, yet significant, testimonial of public esteem.

Moved by admiration for the devotion you evinced in so promptly taking arms, and sharing with rank and file, the exposures and toil, the fatigues and dangers of the citizen soldiers, by night and by day—in the streets of Washington, when our National Capital was threatened by treachery and by assault—we, your fellow citizens, have procured this sword, and beg you to accept, and wear it, as a token of our cordial appreciation and hearty acknowledgment of your faith and bravery, your constancy and devotion in the hour of our national trial. May it, in your hands, my dear Major, prove ever true as your own heart has; and in bearing it for the defense of the God-given Union, may you prove as efficient in the field, as you have been eloquent in the forum.

Mr. CAMPBELL in substance said:

Mr. COLT, GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE, AND FRIENDS:—I had not

anticipated that my impromptu visit of a day, would add one more to the many gratifying proofs you have ever given, of your confidence and kindness. I am deeply moved by this new evidence of your approval, and am unprepared to thank you as I ought. I can only say, I accept your beautiful gift with gratitude, and dedicate it to the most sacred cause that ever called for the unsheathing of steel—the defense of our beloved country, and the maintenance of her laws. In that cause, the loyalty of the people has moved with power and passion. In that cause, a nation has arisen as one man. In that cause, may God permit me to do service, with each faculty he has given!

In accepting this token of your regard, I must disclaim the merit your speaker so kindly attributes to me. I have done no more than the simple duty of a citizen; no more than hundreds from your midst,—thousands all over the land have done; no more than every man before me will do if necessary. I, who have known you long and well, know your patriotism and loyalty. If I did not, I see it proclaimed on all sides by mute but eloquent indications. The good old colors are all abroad.

They decorate your children's garments; they ornament your houses; they wave, with tender significance from the windows of the brave absent ones, and float in glory from every eminence.

> "From mount, and pinnacle, and spire,
> Unnumbered banners lift their bars.
> And waving—wafting—high and higher,—
> Fill all the firmament with stars!"

Lift up the grand old banner—the beautiful symbol of union; and proclaim death to everything that assails or threatens it. The destiny of this great, free people can only be perfected in union. The land may know convulsions, and tribulation, but not a divided rule. I repeat, death to everything that crosses the path of the Union, from whatever cause or quarter. If interest interferes with it, let that interest perish. If affections are at variance with it, those affections must be in abeyance. If friendships conflict with it, they should be renounced. The claim of country is paramount to every claim or tie. When the sons of Brutus plotted treason, their father condemned them to the traitor's death; and gave the world an illustration of the unselfishness of the patriot's nature. The children of his hearth—the strong yearnings of his heart, were sacrificed to the public good. Modern patriotism is not less exalted than the ancient virtue; and the events of past weeks have enriched the annals of history with sublime evidences of devotion to country. I use the phrase in its broadest significance. Our country is vast, but patriotism is the most liberal, comprehensive, and exalted of virtues. It is not a narrow, and vulgar provincialism, compounded of local passions and prejudices; clamorous for imaginary and fantastic rights of sections to be based upon the ruins of the whole. Wide as Heaven, it can compass *all* the land!

In the great conflict of the time, we are not battling for a State, but for the United States; not for the North, but for *all!* For the perpetuity of the government of Washington, over the *whole* land; and for that great future of peace, prosperity, and progress, which can only be enjoyed under the union of the States. If to that future, the hope of the present must be sacrificed—so let it be. The present is but for a time; the future is for all times. Let this generation sow the seed from which a thousand generations shall gather precious fruits.

People of Pottsville, you have done bravely in this noble cause. Your County has over two thousand men in the field. More, I will venture to say, in proportion to her population, than any county in the Union. Nearly a thousand more have tendered their services and await the acceptance of the Governor. Your companies were the first to respond to the President's proclamation; the first to face the angry mob of Baltimore; the first to march down the broad avenue of the Capital; the first to garrison your public buildings and barricade them for defence. When the brave men of Massachusetts arrived from the fray of Baltimore, your men were there to welcome them; and when railroads and telegraphs were destroyed and bridges burned; when the Government was hemmed in by its foes, and all communication with its friends cut off, they, together, for nine long days and nights, held your Capital and archives. They could not learn how you were moving to their reinforcement, and conflicting rumors filled the air. They were told that the New York Seventh had been cut to pieces in Baltimore; that their dead bodies were heaped upon the sidewalks; that your Gen. WYNKOOP was fighting his way through Maryland; that the soldiers of the North could not or dared not come to the rescue. But with patient faith and calm courage—day by day and night by night—they watched and waited, and kept rebellion at bay, until at last the New York Seventh and Massachusetts Regiments arrived, and the Capital was saved. From that day to this, regiment after regiment has poured down the avenue, until all count is lost; and the tents of a grand army whiten all the heights of the South land! More beautiful than the daisies, they unfold among the Spring verdure of the fields! God be praised for this wondrous blossoming! God be implored for the inestimable fruits thereof!

As I see before me the fathers, and brothers, and wives of my comrades, I would say to them collectively what I would say to each individually; your soldiers have done good service everywhere and are still in the advance. Under WREN and SMITH they garrisoned Fort Washington when secession swept to its ramparts—felling the forest, mounting the guns, manning the battery, they showed themselves ready to labor or to fight in the cause. Under CAKE and MCDONALD they guard the Arsenal with its 70,000 stand of arms. Under TOWER they held the road for their brethren in arms, guarded the pass through the enemy's country and joined the force of NAGLE in its march upon Harper's Ferry. With CHRIST and SPENCER, they encamp upon the outposts beyond Alexandria with their faces Southward. They are *still in the advance!* Better men, braver officers, never marched to meet the foe. Be proud of them, for they do you honor! May they return to you crowned with victory.

During the delivery of Major CAMPBELL'S response, there was tremendous cheering, particularly when he proclaimed "Death to all Traitors." The above is only a portion of his speech. He repudiated all compromise with traitors with arms in their hands, and pronounced all compromisers as nothing but traitors in disguise. He was in favor of giving the pirates of JEFF. DAVIS, when caught, ten minutes to say their prayers, and then hang them up at the yard-arm. ("Plenty of time, Major CAMPBELL," replied

B. HAYWOOD, Esq., who was standing close by.) That he was in favor of voting for a half a million of men, and hundreds of millions of dollars, to crush out this wicked rebellion as speedily as possible, and forever. All these sentiments called forth the most tremendous applause.

Major CAMPBELL was called back suddenly, to Washington, to join his Regiment, a portion of which was ordered up from Washington, to the Division of Gen. PATTERSON. When the extra session of Congress met on the 4th of July, 1861, Major CAMPBELL took his seat. In the course of the session, in justice to Pennsylvania, that placed the first volunteer troops in Washington for its defence, and to Schuylkill County that furnished two hundred and thirty-six of the men composing them, Mr. CAMPBELL offered a resolution, recording the fact, which was adopted. The following is a copy of the vote of thanks, signed by the Speaker of the House, and attested by the Clerk:

XXXVII CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
AT THE FIRST SESSION,
In the House of Representatives, July 22d, 1861.

On motion of Mr. JAMES H. CAMPBELL, Pa.

Resolved, That the thanks of this House are due, and are hereby tendered to the five hundred and thirty soldiers from Pennsylvania who passed through the mob of Baltimore, and reached Washington on the *eighteenth* day of April last, for the defence of the National Capital.

GALUSHA A. GROW,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Attest, EM. ETHERIDGE,
Clerk.

On the 27th of May, 1861, a beautiful stand of colors was presented to the 25th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, by Col. JOSEPH W. CAKE, of Pottsville. The presentation took place in the square east of the Capitol in Washington City, in the presence of the Secretary of War, and other distinguished gentlemen. Col. JOHN W. FORNEY, presented the colors to the Regiment on behalf of the absent donor, and Major CAMPBELL received them. We append Major CAMPBELL'S speech:

COL. JOHN W. FORNEY:—In behalf of the officers and men composing the 25th Regiment of Pennsylvania, I tender to you and through you to the worthy and patriotic citizen of Pennsylvania, Col. JOSEPH W. CAKE, who has presented the Regiment with this beautiful national emblem, their thanks. Sir, we heartily respond to the patriotic and noble senti-

ments which have escaped from your lips. We see in this glorious banner of our country an emblem of civil and religious liberty. On every fold, in every star, we read the history of the past. We remember the dangers, the trials, and the struggles of the Revolution. It brings back to memory the terrible massacre of Paoli, the blood-stained snows at Valley Forge, the fight at Trenton, the surrender at Yorktown, and the long and bloody conflict at Saratoga. We remember that those patriotic men who resolved to die, or be free, adopted this as the emblem of their faith and their nationality. In many a terrible conflict, through weary years, they rallied round it, fighting to uphold it, and dying it with their hearts' best blood. [Cheers.] This national emblem was not established in a day. We have heard much, but we really know nothing of the sacrifices and sufferings of those gallant men in their effort to attain civil and religious liberty. Sir, the poorest man in our regiment would consider himself forever disgraced if he uttered but the smallest complaint of any want, or any denial he has suffered in a cause so sacred as this. He has held before him the example of our fathers, their struggles and their trials, and remembering their history, he will bear on, fight on, dare on, until that banner flies in triumph from the Rio Grande to the waters of the Kennebec. [Cheers.] Sir, it is the emblem of religion, it is the God-protected and God-sustained banner of the universe; it is the only emblem of free institutions, of man's capacity for self-government, on the face of God's universe. When it dies, liberty dies; while it lives, liberty lives. In my humble judgment, while the grass grows, and the white clouds float in God's azure as they float now, that flag will wave without a star dimmed or a stripe erased. [Cheers.] They talk of that other banner, that miserable reptile flag, with some seven stars. We want all the stars and all the stripes, and we *will have* every star and every stripe upon its folds and every acre of ground within our glorious limits. [Great applause.]

Treason must die. There is no spot of earth within our limits over which that banner has floated or will float on which treason can live. ["True," and cheers.] Die it must. It must die before our victorious columns. It must die a natural death and it must die a social death. It must die everywhere. It must find no foothold on this new world in the cottages of the humble or in the mansions of the great. I am opposed to open rebellion. I am opposed to secret rebellion. [Cheers.] If our laws—-and I say it as an American citizen, and a friend of law and order—if our laws punished not treason directly, and sufficiently, I would make other laws. [Loud cheers.] Sir, if there is no other remedy, we will meet it with the bayonet, everywhere. ["That's it," and great applause.] *In this great national struggle there must be no backward movement.* Men laud those who have been placed at the head of our national affairs, and justly so, because they have been found sufficient to the emergency. While they go on in well doing we will rally around them, but if they fail to advance, public opinion will consign them to the background, and other men will lead the column. *We must move on!* [Applause.] There must be no backward movement. If we have not men enough in the field, let us have two hundred thousand more. Let us at once push on our victorious forces. Let the music of the battle drum be heard in one continuous roll from the Atlantic to the Pacific; let our tents whiten the land; let our soldiers everywhere be on the march, and our navies cover the sea.

The freemen of the country have taken the contract to put down the revolt, and they want to do it—they mean to do it. [Wild applause.] I

only represent these gallant men, when I say, sir, that their motto is, *death to everything that crosses the path of the Union.* [Cheers.] It is not for me to refer to the fact that these young men from the mountains of our old State—your State and mine, God bless her!—bared their breasts, unarmed to the mob of Baltimore. Where a Washington monument towered to the Heavens, they feared no violence; they thought to meet no enemy. Carrying this glorious emblem, they thought they were among friends; and though they found foes, they came here, as you have so eloquenty described, unarmed, and, if I may use the expression, "fluttering their rags with an air of majesty." [Laughter.] You have referred to the fact that there was a want of care of these young men in some quarter. I grant it. They have not been so equipped, nor have they had their wants supplied, as citizens of our State deserved. It is not for me to say where the fault lies, but these men know that even the commissariat blankets, such as were furnished to them, (and I can imagine none worse,) may be worn like the purple of an emperor! [Laughter and applause.]

It has been said, and it may have had its effect upon the public—I know not and I care not—that probably England may, to advance a supposed manufacturing interest, take part in this great struggle, in behalf of the rebels of the South; but, sir, I have no fear that England will become so lost to all sense of honor, and diametrically opposed to all her past history. I fear it not. The supposition does her injustice. But if England—and while I am in this mood, under this flag, and upon this American green, I will say, that if any alliances can be made by these traitors with any of the European nations, let us know it now, while we are in the humor. Let us go into the fight like the Sioux Indians, who never count their foes. [Immense applause.]

I fear I am making too long a speech for a man who wears a uniform, but let me make one further remark. There are men throughout the South who sympathise with our Union cause. There are true men as ever lived in these so-called Confederate States. They cry to us for help and succor. Weighed down by an armed despotism, with the yoke of an unscrupulous enemy around their necks, without the means to strike a blow for liberty, they call upon the Government for arms and for means to aid them in their struggle against this despotism. What would you think of a Government that would refuse to aid and protect them? Shall we not extend a helping hand to the gallant men of Kentucky, Western Virginia, Eastern Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia? It is our duty to afford them all the assistance in our power. If we fail to carry this emblem into their midst, to send our eagles there, and give them all the aid that men, arms, money, and ships can give, this great Government is faithless to its trust. We are bound to protect them. Thousands and hundreds of thousands of them give allegiance to this Government, and when they demand protection we must protect them. If the Government failed to give that protection, it would fail of its high object and be consigned to perdition.

Mr. Speaker. [Laughter.] Col. FORNEY, I am done. You and I sometimes suppose we are in the hall of the House in our immediate neighborhood, and you, I know, will pardon a slip of the tongue such as has just fallen from me.

I cannot close without congratulating these officers and men upon the fact that this flag was presented to us to-day by as noble, as patriotic, and as generous a citizen as our mountain land ever produced—Col. J. W. FORNEY. [Great enthusiasm.]

PATRIOTIC CONTRIBUTIONS, MEETINGS, INCIDENTS, ETC.

Having summed up the number of men from Schuylkill County, who sprang to arms at the first call of the constituted authorities, it now becomes our pleasing task to record what the people of the County who remained at home, did to sustain the Government, and encourage the soldiers in the field to do their duty. This page of the record is quite as bright and honorable as any we are called upon to notice.

The Messrs. ATKINS, of the Pioneer Furnace, concluded to pay to the families of their hands who volunteered, two dollars each per week, during their absence.

During April, 1861, meetings were held in all the important towns of the County, at which patriotic resolutions and measures to support the families of volunteers, were adopted.

In Pottsville on Tuesday, April 23, an interesting ceremony took place at the column and statue erected to the memory of Henry Clay, which stands on the slope of the hill east of the residence of JOHN BANNAN, Esq. The iron column was decorated with the Stars and Stripes. The daughters of Mr. BANNAN furnished the flag, and an ALEXANDER S. FAUST was found, who supported by his men, was willing to mount the column, some eighty feet in height. Amidst the shouts and cheers of the multitude, assembled upon a few minutes notice, the flag of our beloved country was placed by him in the iron hands of the statue, and it floated gracefully in the breeze, held by the statue as a solemn rebuke to those who would tarnish its lustre.

The following were the proceedings on the occasion:

On motion of JOHN T. WERNER, Esq., the following officers were appointed:

President, JOHN BANNAN, Esq.; Vice-Presidents, Col. J. P. HOBART and JACOB KLINE, Esq.; Secretaries, JAMES W. BOWEN and BERNARD ESIENHUTH.

After some patriotic remarks from the President, the following

resolutions were offered by B. BANNAN, which were adopted by acclamation :

Resolved, That here at the base of the statue of that patriot whose whole life was devoted to the preservation of the Union, and the support of the flag of this country, the immortal HENRY CLAY, we renew our vows of fidelity to the constituted authorities of our country, and to the maintenance of this righteous cause we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honors.

Resolved, That while we have earnestly desired to live on terms of peace and amity with all of our fellow-countrymen, every principle of self-preservation demands that we should crush out rebellion and treason, and uphold the Constitution and laws of our country.

The Rev. F. W. CONRAD, a native of Schuylkill County, but a resident of Ohio, then addressed the meeting in a few thrilling remarks, in honor of the patriotism of the illustrious dead, the glory of our flag, and the patriotism of the people of Schuylkill County, in sending thousands to the field of battle, in maintenance of the Constitution and the Union.

After which the assemblage dispersed with three rousing cheers for the glorious Star Spangled Banner, and the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union forever.

It might be stated here as a gratifying fact that no County in the North exhibited more flags after the Rebellion commenced, than Schuylkill. School houses, churches, machine shops, foundries, private residences, all were decorated by their patriotic owners and occupants. Flags met the eye everywhere—even a tall pine tree on the summit of the "Second Mountain," below Pottsville, bore its National streamer, placed there by a gentleman stopping at the Mansion House, who climbed the mountain's rugged side, to accomplish his patriotic purpose.

In Pottsville, on Tuesday evening, April 16th, a meeting of the citizens was convened at the Court House. This was on the evening before the first volunteers left the County for the Seat of War.

JOHN BANNAN, Esq., was called to the chair, and the Hon, STRANGE N. PALMER, BENJAMIN HAYWOOD, THOS. H. WALKER. CHARLES DOUGHERTY, MYER STROUSE, and JAMES SILLYMAN, Esqrs., were chosen Vice-Presidents. HOWELL FISHER, and GEO. H. CLAY, Esqrs., Secretaries.

The President opened the meeting with a stirring appeal, and

was followed by the Hon. JAMES H. CAMPBELL, who eloquently stated the objects of the meeting. They were to take into consideration the state of the country, and make the necessary arrangements to provide for the families of soldiers then leaving us. On his motion, a committee of five was appointed, with ANDREW RUSSEL, Esq., as Chairman, to take charge of the fund to be raised. On motion of JOHN M. CROSLAND, Esq., the name was changed from Committee to that of Trustees. The chair appointed the following persons as Trustees:—ANDREW RUSSEL, Chairman, THOMAS H. WALKER, S. N. PALMER, LEVI HUBER, and BENJAMIN HAYWOOD.

THOMAS H. WALKER was then called upon to address the meeting, and report progress of subscription. In a few earnest remarks he set forth the duty and necessity of united action, and closed by announcing a subscription at that time of $3,700. Further subscriptions were called for, and during the meeting were swelled to $5,200.

On motion of JOHN M. CROSLAND, a Committee of Correspondence was appointed to keep up communication with the absent soldiers, and to attend to any matters of business they may require.

E. O. PARRY, Esq., urged the necessity of a response to the President's Proclamation, and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the citizens of Schuylkill County, in reply to the Proclamation of the President, adopt as the expression of their sentiments, the address now being signed in the city of Philadelphia, in the following words:—"The unparalleled event of the past week has revealed to the citizens of the United States, beyond question or possibility of doubt, that a peaceful reconciliation under the form of our Constitution, is repelled and scorned, and that secession means, in the hearts of its supporters, both treason and war, against our country and nation. We, therefore, the undersigned, loyal citizens of the United States and inhabitants of Schuylkill County, responding to the proclamation of the President of the United States, hereby declare our unalterable determination to sustain the government in its efforts to maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our National Union and the perpetuity of the popular government, and to redress the wrongs already long enough endured. No differences of political opinion, no name or badge of diversity upon points of party distinction, shall restrain or withhold us in the devotion of all we have, or can command, to the vindication of the Constitution, the maintenance of the laws, and the defence of the Flag of our Country."

The resolution was adopted, when on motion of Hon. JAMES H. CAMPBELL, it was resolved, that instead of circulating the petition

for signatures and sending it to the President, he be telegraphed that the 92,000 people of Schuylkill County, men, women, and children, are ready to respond to the Union.

Mr. CROSLAND, offered the following which passed by acclamation:

Resolved, As a well founded sentiment of the citizens of Pennsylvania, that should the requisition of the Government upon the Border States for their several quota of troops be not responded to, that Pennsylvania will fill up the balance of the 75,000 men required to sustain the laws.

Adopted.

Mr. HAYWOOD was then called for and responded in his usual happy style.

Repeated calls were made for MYER STROUSE, Esq. He addressed the meeting, and his remarks were received with continued applause. He was followed by JOHN M. CROSLAND, Esq., who made a few remarks. On motion,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be telegraphed to the Associated Press of Philadelphia.

The meeting was then closed by prayer from the Rev. Mr. COLT.

A call was published for a mass meeting at the Court House, on Tuesday, April 23d, for the purpose of making arrangements to support the families of the soldiers, whilst absent from home fighting the battles of their country. The call was signed by the prominent and influential citizens of the County.

On Wednesday, April 17th, a meeting of the citizens of Minersville and vicinity, was held at the Odd Fellows' Hall.

CHARLES W. TAYLOR, Esq., was called to the Chair.

Col. JOHN SILVER, MICHAEL MCGURL, GEORGE SPENCER, JOHN P. POWELL, EDWARD SHISSLER, MICHAEL WEINRICK, MICHAEL WEAVER and ABRAHAM HEXTER were appointed Vice Presidents.

CLEMENT S. FOSTER and ABRAM STAGER were appointed Secretaries.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. J. F. MEREDITH.

On taking the chair the President stated the object of the meeting.

C. S. FOSTER moved the appointment of a committee of five to report resolutions. The chair appointed the following: CLEMENT

S. FOSTER, Capt. B. C. CHRIST, SETH W. GEER, Esq., JOSEPH OSLER, and JOHN QUINN.

Rev. JOHN F. MEREDITH, Col. SILVER, Col. MAINGAY and CHARLES BRUMM addressed the meeting.

The committee on resolutions reported the following:

WHEREAS, A band of conspirators have armed themselves against the Government of the United States, and have by force seized large quantities of arms and treasures belonging to our Government; have insulted the nation by firing on our flag, when hoisted on board of an unarmed vessel, sent by the Government to supply its men and officers with provisions: and have taken possession of our Forts, Arsenals, &c., have banded themselves together for the purpose of destroying the Union of these States, and have by great and extraordinary means collected a force of seven thousand men at Charleston, with the most approved weapons of the day; have bombarded and captured Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor, manned by a force of seventy-nine soldiers and thirty laborers; have trailed the "Star Spangled Banner" in the dust; have threatened to take possession of the City of Washington; are now investing Fort Pickens with a large force. And,

WHEREAS, The Government of the United States have patiently borne these numerous insults and indignities until "forbearance ceases to be a virtue," in the vain hope that these bad, bold leaders of secession, would see the inevitable ruin to which they and their misguided followers are drifting. Therefore,

Resolved, That the present position of the President of the United States, in calling on the several States for troops, to defend the property of the United States, and re-capturing the forts already in possession of the conspirators, meets our hearty approval.

Resolved, That it becomes the duty of the Government to use all means at its command to enforce the laws, and sustain the honor of the country, by re-taking all public property in the hands of the conspirators, "repelling force by force."

Resolved, That we highly approve of the Message of his Excellency, the Governor of this Commonwealth, and the subsequent action of the Legislature, in voting the appropriation of $500,000 to properly arm and equip the volunteer organization of the State.

Resolved, That we recognize no political party; that we will by act and deed sustain the existing Government in enforcing the laws of our country; that we know of no distinction between those conspirators of the South arrayed against the Federal Government and those in the North who give them aid and comfort.

Resolved, That we will furnish our full quota of men and means, when called for by the Government, and that those of us who remain at home, pledge ourselves to furnish to the families of those who go to fight our battles, the necessary means for their support, so far as it lays in our power.

Resolved, That the President and Vice-President be empowered to appoint a committee of six ladies and six gentleman, whose duty it shall be to procure a list of the names of those who volunteer their services in the Borough of Minersville or its vicinity, in the service of their country; and whose further duty it shall be to visit their families, and in every particular to carry out the spirit and meaning of the foregoing resolutions.

On motion, the resolutions offered by the committee, were adopted by a unanimous vote, amid tremendous cheering.

Capt. B. C. CHRIST then addressed the meeting in a patriotic speech.

On motion of WILLIAM SPENCER, the President and Vice-Presidents were authorized to appoint seven trustees to take charge of the general fund.

On motion, a subscription list was opened, and twenty-five hundred dollars were subscribed for the families of our volunteers.

JOHN WITZEMAN, JOSEPH HARTMAN, EDWARD SHISSLER, SETH W. GEER, FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, JOHN BRESLIN, and JOHN STERNER were appointed trustees.

Mrs. J. B. STRENBECK, Mrs. JOSEPH F. TAYLOR, Miss ELIZA CHRIST, Mrs. JOHN TUCKER, Mrs. LEWIS PFEISTICKER, Mrs. GEO. LAWRENCE, Rev. E. AULD, Rev. J. F. MEREDITH, Rev. M. MALONE, Rev. JOHN ROBERTS, Rev. WM. WRIGHT and Rev. D. SANNER, were appointed visiting committee.

The meeting closed with prayer by Rev. J. ROBERTS.

The spirit of patriotism that pervaded the County in those April days, when the Government was in imminent danger at the hands of traitors, is illustrated in the fact that an entire brigade of troops was offered, and that gray-haired men, and lads scarcely seventeen years of age, wished to be enrolled as volunteers, and were much depressed when refused. Another gratifying exhibition of the hour, was the spectacle of men of all parties, Democrats, Republicans, etc., vieing with each other in proclaiming their determination to stand by the Government in its hour of trial, in sustaining the Constitution, the Union and the laws.

On Wednesday evening, April 17, a meeting of the citizens of Schuylkill Haven was held at the public house of R. SCHUCK & SON.

GIDEON BAST was called to the chair; JOHN D. DEIBERT, HENRY SAYLOR, HENRY VOUTE, HENRY G. ROBINSON, and WM. KREAMER, were Vice-Presidents, and Dr. D. W. BLAND Secretary. Patriotic speeches were made, and the wildest enthusiasm prevailed.

A committee of finance, consisting of the following gentlemen,

was appointed:—HENRY HESSER, HENRY VOUTE, JOHN DEIBERT, HENRY SAYLOR, Col. T. C. ZULICK, and R. A. WILDER, and W. A. BINES of Cressona.

The business of the committee was to visit the families, and in their discretion give such an amount of money as the condition of the family merits. The subscriptions were very liberal, and as an evidence of the true patriotic spirit which animated our people, over eight hundred dollars were subscribed by those present, with a promise of renewing the individual amounts if required.

Dr. J. G. KOEHLER, Dr. P. R. PALM and Dr. D. W. BLAND, offered their professional services to the families of the volunteers, gratuitously.

The meeting adjourned with nine cheers for the Union, the Constitution, and glorious Governor HICKS, of Maryland.

On Wednesday evening, April 17, a meeting of the citizens of Tamaqua was held at the house of MICHAEL BEARD, for the purpose of forming a military company and furnishing material aid to support the Government in the crisis. Capt. PETER AURAND was nominated President, and BENJAMIN HEILNER, WILL HIGGINS, JOHN NEFF, JOHN HARTZ, JOHN WATERS, and WILLIAM BROCK, Sr., Vice-President, and S. MORGANROTH, Secretary.

On motion of C. F. SHOENER, MICHAEL BEARD and B. F. HUGHES were appointed a committee to take charge of the subscription list for raising funds. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, There is armed resistance to the due execution of the laws of the United States in seven States of the Union, and a peaceful enjoyment of the public property prevented, and

WHEREAS, A series of events following one after another in rapid succession, have brought our glorious country to the eve of a terrible and overwhelming crisis which threatens to divide our Union and our Government. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we the citizens of Tamaqua, in town-meeting assembled, without distinction of party, do solemnly pledge ourselves to stand by the Union, the Constitution, and uphold the laws of our beloved country.

On Wednesday, April 17, before the Washington Artillery Company left for the seat of war, four beautiful swords were presented to the commissioned officers, by the following patriotic Scotchmen: DAVID BEVERIDGE, DAVID GLOVER, JACOB GLOVER, Capt. C.

F. GLOVER, ROBERT A. GLOVER, JOHN MCDONALD, DAVID FULTON, and THOMAS WREN.

The Press of the County was represented in the army, by three of its members, Col. HENRY L. CAKE, of the *Mining Record;* Capt. H. J. HENDLER, of the *Jefferson Democrat*, and Lieut. FRANCIS B. WALLACE, of the *Miners' Journal;* the Bar by LIN BARTHOLOMEW, Esq., who was appointed Judge-Advocate by Major-Gen. WM. H. KEIM, with the rank of Captain; JAMES SEIBERT, Esq., Lieut-Colonel 6th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers; JAMES ELLIS, Quartermaster of the 6th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers; C. TOWER, Esq., Captain of the Tower Guards, and F. P. DEWEES, Esq., and WM. R. POTTS, Esq., members of the Washington Artillerists. The medical profession was also, ably represented by Dr. JOHN T. CARPENTER, Dr. HENRY R. SILLYMAN Dr. H. C. PARRY, and Dr. MCKIBBIN. We allude to this latter matter more in detail, under the three years' head, to show how Schuylkill County is honored at this writing, in the field, by her surgeons. There is no record more gratifying to her pride or patriotism.

We also look back with great satisfaction, at the prompt and earnest manner in which the adopted citizens of the United States, residing in Schuylkill County, responded to the call for men. The Washington Yeagers, of Pottsville, and German Light Infantry, of Tamaqua, were composed of Germans, while among the finest companies that left the County, for the seat of war, were the Union Guards, Capt. ANTHONY, of Pottsville, and Capt. BRENNAN'S company, of Glen Carbon, all the members of which were Irishmen. The Guards when they left, were dressed in the Garibaldian uniform; while none of the men in Capt. BRENNAN'S company, were less than 5 feet, 9 inches in height, and some measured 6 feet, 2 inches. In the company were five brothers, Caton, ranging from 19 to 32 years of age, all born in Ireland. Other companies left the County composed entirely of Irishmen, and also of Germans—and the English, Welsh and Scotch filled the ranks of other companies in great numbers.

Much interest was felt in the County, owing to the rapid manner in which men were leaving for service in the army, in the relief

of their families, and several meetings were held on the subject. A bill was drafted and adopted, for action at the special session of the Legislature, for the purpose of equalizing throughout the County, the expenses of such relief. At that time the following amounts had been subscribed, which it was decided should be regarded simply as advances or loans for immediate use, and until the legislative plan could be rendered effective. This, however, does not alter the circumstances under which the subscriptions were made. The money was offered freely, patriotically, as a gift, if necessary, before the legislative action was thought of, and the donors merit all the praise bestowed upon them.

PATRIOTIC FUND.

POTTSVILLE.

Burd Patterson & Son,	$1000	Brought forward,	$4100
T. H. Walker,	100	Thomas Foster & Co.,	100
J. M. Wetherill,	100	I. F. Voorhies,	100
F. W. Hughes,	100	Samuel Morris, Jr.,	100
B. F. Pomroy,	100	John S. Morris,	100
L. F. Whitney,	100	R. R. Morris,	100
James W. Bowen,	100	W. Donaldson,	100
Benjamin Bannan,	100	T. M. Russel,	50
John Bannan,	100	David Beveridge,	100
John Shippen,	100	Jacob Christian,	100
E. O. Parry,	100	Jacob Huntzinger, Jr.,	100
J. Silliman,	100	H. Rosengarten.	100
G. H. Clay and C. W. Hegins,	100	J. W. Cake,	100
J. H. Campbell,	100	Geo. Patterson,	100
Charles Baber,	100	Ruch & Evans,	100
J. S. Carpenter,	100	Whitfield & Dornan,	25
A. Russel,	100	E. H. Wheeler,	20
G. W. Snyder,	100	John Stine,	20
B. W. Cumming,	100	P. D. Luther,	25
Wm. Milnes, Jr.,	100	Abright & Burkhart,	20
Solomon Foster,	100	Mrs. E. Lessig,	20
Frank Pott,	100	B. Bartholomew,	20
Fox & Brother,	100	C. F. Glover,	20
John Clayton,	100	Lewis Herwig,	20
Myer Strouse & Mother,	100	Solomon Hoover,	20
Wm. Wolff,	100	John P. Hofman,	25
John P. Hobart,	100	Charles Boehmer,	8
A. H. Halberstadt,	100	J. G. Cochran,	25
Benj. Haywood,	100	Wate Windsor,	25
Palo Alto Rolling Mill,	100	J. G. Brown & Son,	50
Michael Bright,	100	Daniel Shertle,	50
John T. Werner,	100	C. H. Hæsler,	50
Carried forward,	$4100	Carried forward,	$5893

Brought forward,	$5893
Richard Lee,	50
Jacob Greenwalt,	25
Joseph Schloss,	25
D. L. Esterly,	25
R. C. Green,	50
Geo. Hofercamp,	25
John W. Weber,	25
Richard B. Mathias,	25
William Garrett,	25
Jesse Foster,	50
Charles Loeser,	50
Isaac Beck,	20
Charles Sillyman,	25
James H. Graeff,	50
J. B. Beatty,	25
F. B. Kaercher,	50
C. H. Tyson,	25
J. C. Hughes,	20
G. Silverberg,	10
Samuel Scott,	12
Hoffman & Rishel,	20
John Hodgkiss,	10
M. R. Spohn,	10
Jacob Kline,	50
Geo. Lauer,	50
A. K. Whitner,	10
Joseph D. Jones,	20
N. L. Loose,	30
W. M. Zerby,	20
Stichter & Thompson,	50
Schloss & Loeb,	25
Isaac Moyer,	20
Adam Shertle,	10
Edward Morrison,	20
Charles F. Kopitcsh,	100
Milton Boone,	50
Wm. G. Wardle,	25
Samuel Garrett,	20
Lewis Reeser,	50
Wm. Thompson,	50
Geo. Evans,	10
Frank Carter,	25
M. G. Heilner,	50
B. Reilly,	25
Chas. Frailey,	50
L. P. Garrigues,	20
Wm. I. Parvin,	10
Mudey & Bowen,	25
G. H. Willits,	10
Dennis Dunlevy,	20
F. Altstadt,	20
J. P. Bertram,	10
Jas. R. Shearer,	10
John R. Deihm,	10
Carried forward,	$7440

Brought forward,	$7440
D. H. Leib,	10
Danl. D. Moreton,	20
J. F. Harris,	10
G. W. Good,	10
Jesse J. Hawley,	10
John Tregea,	10
John L. Mennig,	10
Henry Shelly,	10
G. W. Bell,	10
George Hadesty,	50
Breneman & Landefelt,	20
J. B. McCamant,	10
Wm. L. Whitney,	25
John Heebner,	10
L. Laubenstein,	25
Edward Harris,	25
R. D. Shœner,	10
Chas. T. Bowen,	10
Morris Robinson,	10
Chas. A. Rahn,	10
T. H. Rickert,	20
Chas. Logue,	20
Michael Murphy,	50
George de B. Keim,	100
Jacob A. Hazen,	100
Wm. B. Wells,	100
Nichols & Beck,	100
Pliny Fisk,	100
Gideon Bast,	100
A. S. Moorhead,	100
Benjamin Pott,	100
Robt. F Weaver,	100
L. Vastine and J. Pott,	100
Wm. Mortimer, Jr.,	100
B. F. Taylor,	100
James Focht,	100
Thomas Johns,	100
D. G. Yuengling,	100
J. W. Roseberry,	100
N. C. Morrison,	50
Henry P. Edmunds,	50
P. W. Sheafer,	50
Strange N. Palmer,	50
D. E. Nice,	50
Wm. Matz,	50
A. Henderson,	50
Oliver Dobson,	50
B. F. Griffith,	25
John Noble,	25
Jos. S. Elliott,	25
Charles D. Hipple,	25
Samuel Lewis,	25
Levi Huber,	50
William Weber,	10
Carried forward,	$10,022

Brought forward,	$10,022
A. Prior,	10
H. Weber,	10
Joseph E Jackson,	10
William R. Smith,	10
J. P. Sherman,	10
Dennis Brennan,	5
John Bindley,	10
Henry Chambers,	10
Thomas Wren,	50
E. Fister,	10
Mark Crawshaw,	25
Jacob Brill,	10
Charles Hæsler,	50
John Pollard,	10
Thomas Thomas,	10
G. N. Bowman,	10
E. W. Jones,	25
John Whitzell,	10
J. W. Haas,	10
G. W. Mortimer,	10
James Lanigan,	25
H. R. Huntzinger,	20
N. Fox,	20
Heber B. Smith,	10
Benj. B. McCool,	20
Z. P. Boyer,	25
M. F. Maize, Agt.,	50
Joseph Heisler,	10
James B. Reed,	25
J. A. M. Passmore,	10
Daniel W. Scott,	10
Chas. W. Pitman,	50
Charles Lord,	25
Thomas Harris,	20
Thomas Cooch,	100
Samuel Chrisman,	10
Geo. K. Smith,	25
D. D. McGinnes,	15
R. M. Palmer,	100
Geo. R. Houghton,	5
H. Gerz,	5
Peter Jennings,	10
Silas Strouse,	25
G. H. Lippe,	25
Joseph Morgan,	5
N. Wetzell,	10
J. Rabeneau,	10
Wm. E. Boyer,	100
H Boehmer,	10
Jos. Wollison,	20
F. C. Kuentzler,	10
John G. Betz,	25
John Moser,	10
Daniel Hill,	20
Carried forward,	$11,187

Brought forward,	$11,187
F. Ohnmacht,	10
Jacob Ulmer,	10
John Kromer,	10
T. A. Godfrey,	50
Samuel Huntzinger,	25
W. H. & J. M. Huntzinger,	25
Thomas Petherick,	100
Samuel Harrison,	100
Christopher Loeser,	200
Jabez Sparks,	20
Lucy Dornan,	20
J. Seitzinger,	10
B. Christian,	10
D. H. Schoener,	30
B. Evert,	20
L. Tousant,	10
J. C. Conrad,	20
W. Pollock,	10
Simon Derr,	25
L. Schwenk,	5
W. D. Hodgson,	10
G. S. Repplier,	25
J. C. Harper,	10
M. Mortimer,	10
J. Trough,	10
T. R. Bannan,	25
J. M. Beatty,	20
E. E. Bland,	10
H. Vandeusen,	10
A. M. Allen,	25
B. S. Langdon,	20
C. Little,	25
D. Krebs,	10
F. Sanderson,	20
R. Lee,	10
D. W. Miller,	10
F. B. Gowen,	25
H. Fisher,	25
D. B. Green,	25
Geo. Byerle,	15
F. Patterson,	15
W. L. Helfenstine,	20
F. B. Wingert,	5
J. B. Olewine,	10
H. Gressang,	10
A. W. Sterner,	15
H. Zimmerman,	10
B. Weller,	10
Geo. N. Downing,	10
Jasper Snell,	15
Geo. Bright,	50
J. Schum,	10
J. Smith,	20
Total,	$12,437

TAMAQUA.

Philip Alspach,	$ 25	Brought forward,	$1395
L. H. Allen,	100	J. R. Jones,	10
J. W. Abbott,	25	Roland Jones,	50
Wm. R. Allen,	10	Wm. K. Jones,	25
H. K. Aurand,	10	Wm. Jacobs,	10
Wm. L. Allebach,	20	Frank Donaldson,	25
Joseph Adam,	15	Henry Underline,	10
Boyd Workman,	10	Nicholas Seitzinger,	50
Lewis Buehler,	25	John Johnson,	100
Geo. L. Boyd,	25	G. A. Klauder,	10
Henry S. Boner,	10	Wm. Krause & Bro.,	10
Thomas E. Brode,	50	J. J. Kauffman,	20
Michael Beard,	50	A & D. Long,	15
Michael Barry & Co.,	25	A. Landauer,	100
Wm. B. Bensinger,	25	M. F. Ludwig,	25
George Brown,	25	J. K. Lovett,	20
Francis Bright,	25	J. Lavenson,	10
Lewis Beck,	30	Joseph Lavenstine,	10
John S. Boyer,	25	Thomas Lewis,	10
R. Billman,	5	Edward Enderline,	50
H. Conrad,	25	David Edmunds,	10
Geo. W. Cole,	25	J. B. McCamant,	25
Philip Conrad,	10	Chas. Moyer,	15
Robt Carter,	20	John Moyer,	25
Henry Clayton,	50	Aaron Meyer,	10
John Donaldson & Co.,	50	S. Morganroth,	10
E. A. Denniston,	25	G. H. McCabe,	100
Wm. Draper,	15	James McHugh,	10
Jesse Dodson,	10	J. W. Nutz,	25
Philip Dreher,	25	Thos. S. Patterson,	25
Geo. W. Denniston,	20	John Parker,	10
Peter Dodson,	10	Solomon Pfleger,	25
Philip Dormitzer,	10	Thos. L. Pearce,	5
Robt. F. Ditchburn,	10	James Ryan,	50
E. J. Fry,	50	George Reagan,	10
M. P. Fowler,	100	William Reagan,	50
Philip Faber,	25	E. Godfrey Rehrer,	25
P. D. Fenstemaker,	25	Preston Robison,	20
Geo. W. Gowen,	25	D. C. Reinhart,	10
Jacob R. Gardner,	25	Chas. F. Shoener,	50
B. F. Hughes,	50	Michael Schwartz,	50
John G. Houser,	25	Meyer Schwartz,	50
James M. Hadesty,	10	John N. Speece,	25
Reuben A. Heaton,	25	H. F. Stidfole,	100
Henry Huhn,	25	Daniel Shipp,	50
Benjamin Heilner,	25	B. B. Smith,	10
Dr. David Hunter,	50	Wilbur F. Smith,	10
J. L. Hill,	25	G. W. Sands,	10
Abraham Haldeman,	10	Simon Stine,	50
Mathias Haldeman,	25	M. Thompson,	10
Conrad Ifland,	20	Jos. D. Thomas,	10
Stephen Jones,	25	Chas. Vaughn,	20
Carried forward,	$1395	Carried forward,	$2860

Brought forward,	$2860	Brought forward,	$2950
Frank Weldy,	20	Henry Waters,	20
Rev. M. A. Walsh,	10	Gideon Whetstone,	15
L. O. Whitman,	10	Henry A. Weldy,	10
Geo. Wiggan,	50	Henry Weldy.	25
Carried forward,	$2950	Total,	$3020

ST. CLAIR.

William H. Johns,	$250	Brought forward,	$1370
James S. Kirk,	200	George B. Wagner,	10
William Price,	100	Thomas Francis,	10
Walter Sedgwick,	50	Wm. E. Stone,	10
John Holmes,	50	Thomas Reese,	10
R. H. Coryell,	25	William E. Porter,	10
Jonathan Hethrington,	25	Samuel C. Arnout,	25
James G. Hardy,	10	Daniel Williams,	10
F. W. Richardson,	20	William J. Smith,	5
Joseph Atkinson,	10	Amzi Brown,	5
D. K. Slobig,	10	F. Gantret,	10
Samuel Dewalt,	5	William Gittings,	5
Christopher Beichly,	50	William Short,	10
John Seitzinger,	10	David T. Richards,	20
John Dawson,	25	John Jenkins,	10
Mrs. Dawson,	10	Chas. Wagner,	2
Charles Henderson,	10	Joseph E. Jackson,	10
E. R. Breckon,	10	Charles Lawton,	10
John Cathers,	20	Adam Wagner,	5
R. H. Irwin,	20	Joshua Ketner,	5
Louis H. Koch,	20	Matthew S. Stoker,	10
John L. Geiger,	20	James Medara,	5
William Bradbury,	25	John Brown,	10
Jonathan Johnson,	20	Michael Brown,	10
Chas. Boone,	10	Chas. L. Roorbach,	10
Abraham Sharp,	10	Thomas Evans,	5
Roland Whitfield,	50	Joseph Wilde,	5
Thomas Watkins,	5	Jacob Bretz,	25
J. A. Smith & Bro.,	10	William J Williams,	5
William Silliman,	25	John Williams,	5
Jacob Gwinner,	50	Christian Frantz,	10
John Callen,	10	George Stahl,	20
George S. Repplier,	25	Patrick McCullough,	5
John T. Nicholas,	5	Humphrey Lewis,	10
A. P. Carr,	5	Owen Jenkins,	5
W. Haas,	5	William P. Williams,	5
George W. Keiter,	10	William M. Davis,	10
George D. Bensinger,	5	John Cook,	10
John R. Williams,	30	James Morgan,	5
H. Neiman,	20	Jno. Lamb, $2½, Wm. Runkle, $2½,	5
William H. Jennings,	15	Benjamin Haines,	5
John Pollock,	10	William Morris,	5
James Wood,	50	Theodore R. Johnson,	10
David J. Richards,	20	H. H. Stauffer,	10
J. A. Kuhns,	5	Peter Smelzer,	10
Carried forward,	$1370	Total,	$1767

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN.

Gideon Bast,	$200 00	Brought forward,	$1062 50
John D. Deibert,	100 00	C. Loose,	25 00
Henry Saylor,	100 00	H. M. Kutch,	5 00
T. C. Zulick,	50 00	Jacob Major,	5 00
Wm. H. Levan,	50 00	Joseph Mayer,	2 00
Henry Voute,	25 00	P. W. Blackburn,	2 00
Henry Hesser,	25 00	Joshua Heiser,	5 00
James Kirpatrick,	25 00	M. Kerkeslager,	5 00
Dr. O. L. Saylor,	25 00	Chas. Saylor,	10 00
John W. Koons,	25 00	Erastus Moser,	1 00
William Kramer,	10 00	James Hill,	5 00
John Byerly,	5 00	Daniel Small,	15 00
Michael Bosler,	10 00	W. A. Field,	10 00
Wm. Gensamer,	15 00	H. B. Zulick,	10 00
D. C. Schrader,	25 00	E. T. Warner,	50 00
Jas. M. Schwalm,	5 00	John Warner,	60 00
Solomon Barr,	5 00	Robt. Irwin,	5 00
Joseph Dengler,	25 00	Alex. W. Saylor,	15 00
Henry J. Saylor,	20 00	Chas. Wiltrout,	15 00
Daniel Saylor,	50 00	Henry Helms,	2 00
Dr. J. P. Palm,	25 00	Nathan Palsgrove,	10 00
Abraham Saylor,	30 00	Beneville Bast,	5 00
Drs. S. & F. Shannon,	100 00	Adam Snyder,	10 00
Heisler Zimmerman,	5 00	Dr. John G. Kœhler,	25 00
Chas. Laudenbacher,	5 00	Joseph Reber,	10 00
Isaac Paxson,	10 00	Isaac Dengler,	10 00
Isaac Miller,	1 00	Michael Cook,	10 00
Abraham Loeb,	8 00	Elias Dreher,	2 00
P. K. Wintersteen,	5 00	Joseph Freeman,	1 00
A. A. Hesser,	1 00	J. W. Butz,	10 00
Henry Byerly,	10 00	B. F. Lessig,	1 00
James K. Graeff,	10 00	Wm. Fessler,	5 00
William Reber,	1 00	S. M. Shultz,	25 00
Enoch Bindley,	2 50	Abraham Hay,	5 00
Robert Irwin,	20 00	Jos. A. Dreibelbeis,	10 00
A. J. Mason,	10 00	Henry Hartzel,	5 00
William Hoy,	4 00	John Barr,	5 00
Chas. Dengler,	10 00	Henry W. Bowman,	15 00
Azariah Jones,	10 00		
Carried forward,	$1062 50	Total,	$1473 50

BRANCH TOWNSHIP.

Wm. H Hopkins,	$100	Brought forward,	$350
A. T. Troutman,	100	Wm. L. Williams,	25
Wm. Kendrick,	25	Chas. H. Miller,	25
Jacob F. Faust,	25	Francis Goyne,	20
John Sinzel,	25	William Goyne,	20
John Shultz,	25	Benjamin Kauffman,	20
Daniel Dilman,	25	Wm. H. Goyne,	10
Philip A. Clauser,	25	Damon Shrop,	10
Carried forward,	$350	Carried forward,	$480

Brought forward,	$480	Brought forward,	$625
Wm. Bush,	10	Daniel Shopbell,	5
Thomas Cockill,	10	Wm. Rowe,	5
George Harris,	10	Andrew Maury,	5
G. W. Ernst,	10	Wm. Hacker,	5
Ezra Cockill,	10	Clement Marsh,	5
Henry Reed,	10	Jacob H. Zimmerman,	5
Thomas Cole,	10	Thomas Jones,	5
Christian Buery,	10	Jacob Clauser,	5
David J. Evans,	10	Duncan Thomas,	5
George Hime,	10	Philip Gehres,	5
Morgan Williams,	10	David Neyser,	5
Jacob F. Hime,	10	V. K. Boyer,	5
Alexander Fink,	10	W. H. Tyson,	5
Edward Noble,	5	Henry Shadel,	2
J. H. Reed,	5	John Zimmerman,	2
Elias Kauffman,	5	Total,	$694
Carried forward,	$625		

MINERSVILLE.

B. D. Thomas,	$10 00	Bronght forward,	$148 25
A. Hexter,	5 00	J. K. Krewson,	5 00
Jonas Laubenstine,	5 00	Daniel Riesinger,	2 50
Michael Weaver,	5 00	Hiram Moyer,	2 00
Moses Heiser,	5 00	Edward Shissler,	5 00
Frederick Snyder,	5 00	Wm. Haubauer,	5 00
J. K. Burns,	5 00	Alexander Jeffrys,	5 00
Jacob Snyder,	1 25	John Bresslin,	2 50
Elias Miller,	2 50	J. L. Ossler,	2 50
J. H. Richards,	5 00	James Harly,	3 00
Theodore C. Rogers,	5 00	George Marsh,	3 00
Abraham Trout,	5 00	William Matthews,	10 00
Jacob Maurer,	2 50	Thomas Kear,	11 00
Thomas Burgert,	2 50	John Miller,	3 00
Wm. Mealing,	2 50	J M. Freck,	5 00
Joseph Hartman,	5 00	Edward Wernet,	2 00
J. Witzman,	2 50	Frederick Wiess,	3 00
Adam Confere,	2 50	Samuel Felix,	2 50
D. H. Geiger,	20 00	Jonathan Sheave,	5 00
Cyrus Moore,	5 00	F. Schollenberg,	1 00
J. F. Meridith,	10 00	Evan Evans,	5 00
Samuel Williams,	5 00	John Mohan,	2 50
E. A. Auld,	2 50	B. Gallagher,	2 00
Franklin Heisler,	2 50	Philip Jenkins,	2 00
Samuel Kauffman,	5 00	H. W. Prevost,	2 00
Henry George,	2 50	Jacob Ramer,	2 00
W. A. Knabb,	2 50	B. F. Shuder,	2 00
Isaac Allaback,	2 00	Chas. Geble,	2 50
Chas. Nelms,	5 00	G H. Potts & Co.,	25 00
Geo. J. Hehr,	5 00	George Yarnell,	5 00
J. M. Tucker,	2 50	Michael Snyder,	1 00
John Pearce,	2 50	S. D. Piercal,	1 00
Carried forward,	$148 25	Carried forward,	$279 75

Brought forward,	$279 75	Brought forward,	$505 48
Benjamin Klupp,	2 50	David Lamont,	2 50
A. H. Hager,	2 50	Frederick Mully,	2 50
J. H. Christ,	2 50	John Duth,	1 00
T. H. Schollenberger,	10 00	Wm. Krammer,	4 00
E. Borda,	50 00	Thomas T. Jones,	2 50
David Glover,	50 00	John Sterner,	2 50
D. R. Bennett,	75 00	Thomas T. Davis,	2 50
Daniel Hoch,	3 00	Jacob Weist,	5 00
J. Wadlinger,	5 00	William Verner,	10 00
T. P. Davis,	2 50	Joseph Burger,	2 50
J. W. Danenhower,	5 00	Dalrymple Muir,	2 50
John Fisher,	3 50	William Bedden,	2 50
Francis Bedford,	3 00	W. P. Daniels,	2 50
L. Pfeilslicker,	3 73	Isaac Davis,	2 50
William Jenkins,	2 50	George Anslu,	2 50
Thomas Jenkins,	2 50	Henry Parall,	1 00
Thomas R. Williams,	2 50		
Carried forward,	$505 48	Total,	$553 98

At a meeting of the citizens of Port Carbon, held April 18th, 1861, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved That the sum of one thousand dollars be appropriated for the relief of the families of such citizens of Port Carbon, as volunteer to serve the country in this her hour of need. The same to be paid in such sums as may be called for by the committee of relief.

When it was understood that the County Commissioners were about making arrangements for the relief of soldiers' families, the council of Port Carbon, at a special meeting held May 15th, 1861, rescinded the above, and at a meeting held June 12th, passed the following to cover expenses already incurred:

Resolved, That one hundred and two dollars be appropriated for the relief of families of volunteers, and that orders be drawn in favor of JESSE TURNER, Treasurer of Relief Committee, for the same.

These sums, the patriotic contributions of our citizens, make, with some $1500 contributed in Tremont, an aggregate subscribed in Schuylkill County, within a week, for the relief of the families of volunteers, of $22,551 48. This generous contribution given freely, and every penny of which unquestionably would have been paid, if it had been necessary, is a striking proof of the genuine patriotism of the citizens of the County.

On Friday evening, April 19, the citizens of Tremont and vicinity, held a meeting at the public house of WEBER & MOCH.

ALONZO A. LIVERMORE, was called to the chair. HENRY HEIL,

LEVI ECKEL, and HERMAN W. LUDERS were appointed Vice-Presidents. HENRY HEILMAN and JOHN B. ZIEBACH, were appointed Secretaries.

On taking the chair, the President in a union-loving and patriotic manner stated the object of the meeting.

THOS. B. WALKER moved the appointment of a committee of seven to report resolutions. The President appointed the following: THOS. B. WALKER, DAVID OLIVER, J. P. BECHTEL, ZACK. BATDORF, D. H. WILCOX, G. DRAKE, and FREDERICK WERTHEIMER.

C. L. PINKERTON, Mr. MATTHEWS, and JAMES FOLEY, addressed the meeting in a brief, yet spirited and truly patriotic style.

The committee on resolutions reported the following:

WHEREAS, The President of the United States has issued a Proclamation, calling for volunteers to aid in maintaining the Union the Constitution, and the enforcement of the Laws, and

WHEREAS, We feel bound to respond to such an appeal, not only by our conviction of the whole dependence of all our business enterprises depend on the principle of social order, and peace of our whole country, and obedience to its laws, but being also impelled by every sacred obligation of duty and love to our Government, to whose protection, under God, we owe the existence of all our prosperity and happiness as a free and independent people; therefore

Resolved, That forgetting all political strife, unmindful of party lines and names, that we, the citizens of Tremont and vicinity, brothers of one beloved country, and that country now in danger, we hereby earnestly pledge ourselves to use all our endeavors to strengthen the Government, now in the hour of her trial and impending danger, to stand by our national banner, the Star Spangled Banner, the glorious union, and the enforcement of the laws throughout our country; and

Resolved, That we deem it the imperative duty of all the young men of this vicinity, to form themselves into a military company, and be ready and heartily willing for service when their country calls them to defend those innumerable blessings handed down to us by our forefathers to honor, protect, and preserve; and

Resolved, That we deem it the duty of all good union-loving and loyal men to their country, to contribute to the full extent of their means, their ability, and their influence, to establish the honor of Tremont, in responding to its country's call, and as an appreciation of the liberties which we are and have been living under, but likely to be stolen from us; and

Resolved, That the chair be empowered to appoint a committee of five, whose duty it shall be to recruit members for a volunteer company in Tremont and vicinity, and to provide means for the maintenance of the families of those who may volunteer to serve their country.

On motion, the resolutions offered by the committee were adopted unanimously, amid great cheers and applause. The "Tremont

Saxhorn Band," then favored the meeting with some of their soul-inspiring music. The Star Spangled Banner, Hail Columbia, and other national airs were played, after which loud and oft-repeated cheering took place.

THOS. B. WALKER then addressed the meeting in a short and exceedingly appropriate manner.

On motion of ADAM WOLF, the President was authorized to appoint a committee of five to recruit members for a company, and also to solicit aid for the maintenance of the families of those persons who may volunteer. The chair appointed the following: J. A. L. TICE, HENRY HEIL, FREDERICK WERTHIEMER, HIRAM PINKERTON, and JACOB GRUBER, Jr.

On motion a subscription was opened, and fifteen hundred dollars were subscribed for the families of our volunteers.

The meeting adjourned with nine cheers for the Stars and Stripes and Union, forever.

As the sons of Schuylkill County, were first to respond to the call of the President in the hour of national peril, so its fair daughters were foremost in the offer and acceptance of their services as "ministering angels" in the army. The following correspondence will explain the remark:

TO THE HON. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington City.

Dear Sir: The women of Pottsville are forming an association of nurses, to be known as "The Pottsville Nurse Corps;" and they desire hereby to tender to you their services, in attending to the sick and wounded of the Schuylkill County Regiment of Volunteers, during the present term of their enlistment—and they hold themselves in readiness to go to any part of the country, whenever duty may call.

On behalf of the Corps, very respectfully yours.
SIGNED BY TWENTY-ONE LADIES.

Pottsville, 22d April, 1861.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 3d, 1861.

MISS AMANDA SILLIMAN, MRS. JULIET H. CAMPBELL, AND OTHER LADIES OF POTTSVILLE, PENNA. *Dear Ladies:* I have been most deeply impressed and affected with your communication. The feelings and patriotism of the country must be stirred to their profoundest depths, when ladies, reared and living amid all the refinements and elegancies of life, are willing to share the privations, endure the toils, and brave all the perils of the soldier's camp, that they may contribute to the comfort, and soothe the sufferings of their husbands, brothers, and friends, who are fighting the battles of the country.

Knowing many of you personally, and nearly all of your fathers, husbands, and brothers, and knowing too, what sacrifices you propose to make in the service of the nation, and appreciating fully, how much your tender and delicate attentions would contribute to alleviate the sorrows and suffering always incident to war, I will most gladly and thankfully accept your "labor of love," whenever hospitals are organized, and the condition of the army is such as to be in need of your ministrations. At such time, I shall not fail to avail myself of your kind offices, and will give such orders and directions as will make your situations as comfortable, and your facilities as ample as the circumstances will permit. With sentiments of the highest regard and esteem, I am, dear ladies, most truly, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

Well may we reiterate, "noble women of Schuylkill!"

On Saturday, May 18, a flag was raised on the tower of Trinity Church, Pottsville, and the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by the choir.

On the commencement of the war, a prayer was appointed by Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, for use in the churches of the Diocese. We annex it, with an exhortation by the Rector of Trinity Church, published by him, April 27:

O Almighty God, who art a strong tower of defence to those who put their trust in thee, whose power no creature is able to resist, we make our humble cry to thee in this hour of our country's need. Thy property is always to have mercy. Deal not with us according to our sins, neither reward according to our iniquities; but stretch forth the right hand of thy Majesty, and be our defence for thy name's sake. Have pity upon our brethren who are in arms against the constituted authorities of the land, and show them the error of their way. Shed upon the counsels of our rulers the spirit of wisdom and moderation, and firmness, and unite the hearts of our people as the heart of one man, in upholding the supremacy of law, and the cause of justice and peace. Abate the violence of passion; banish pride and prejudice from every heart, and incline us all to trust in thy righteous Providence, and to be ready for every duty. And oh, that in thy great mercy, thou wouldst hasten the return of unity and concord to our borders, and so order all things, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established among us for all generations. These things, and whatever else thou shalt see to be necessary and convenient for us, we humbly beg through the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ our Lord and Saviour. *Amen.*

GOD IS OUR REFUGE.—*Psalm* 46.

DEAR BRETHREN: The tumult and excitement of the hour are perilous to the Christian spirit and temper, as well as to national affairs. To our risen Lord, let us, one and all, resort. Our chief pastor has promptly set forth the above prayer; and in this awful crisis we must look to God—

Still save us, Lord; and still
Thy servants deign to bless:
Hear, King of Heaven, in times of ill,
The prayers that we address.—*Ps.* 20 *and* 18.

From Easter unto the Ascension all our Saviour's words and deeds remind us that He will speak unto His people. Precious consolation! To this dear Refuge, beloved, let us turn in public and in private, that our noble Government be sustained and re-established with new vigor of union and liberty, that unnecessary bloodshed and sacrifice may be providentially averted; that every family may receive again its absent ones alive and well, peace and fraternal good-will be speedily restored, perpetual prosperity eventually secured to our whole country, and the best interests of humanity be more and more advanced by the over-ruling hand of our merciful God and Saviour.

Affectionately, yours,
D. WASHBURN,
Rector, &c.

The ladies of Pottsville labored faithfully and industriously. Up to June their Sewing Society completed for the troops from Schuylkill County, 800 havelocks, 135 bands, 90 towels, and 150 needle-cases. The ladies of Orwigsburg, Tamaqua, and other sections of the County also worked industriously, in furnishing these useful articles to the volunteers. Resolutions of thanks were adopted and published, by companies H, Capt. SMITH; B, Capt. WREN; D, Capt. MCDONALD and F, (Lochiel Greys, of Harrisburg,) of the Twenty-Fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, company C, Capt. WM. B. LEBO, Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and company H, Capt. C. TOWER, Sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The volunteers also adopted resolutions of thanks to Mrs. JAS. H. CAMPBELL, Mrs. CATHERINE MORTIMER, Mrs. OLIVER DOBSON, Mrs. F. L. FOSTER, Mrs. SAMUEL MORTIMER, and to the Messrs. MORRIS, NICHOLS & BECK, BENJ. HAYWOOD, SAMUEL HUNTZINGER, LIN BARTHOLOMEW, R. A. WILDER, and many others, friends and fellow-citizens, for welcome and appreciated gifts.

Among the most patriotic and enthusiastic of the citizens of the County, when the rebellion assumed huge proportions, were Scotchmen. We have already alluded to the fact of a sword presentation by them to the commissioned officers of the Washington Artillery Company.

Subsequently when the company was divided, to form another

for the Regiment, which new company was commanded by Capt. WREN, the swords were presented by the remaining officers of the original company to officers of the new company.

When the division took place, Messrs. B. T. TAYLOR, W. F. PATTERSON, and other citizens of Pottsville, as a mark of esteem, presented to the commissioned officers of company H, four fine swords, which elicited from the officers the following appreciative expression :

FORT WASHINGTON, MD., *June 12th*, 1861.

TO MESSRS. BENJ. T. TAYLOR, WM. F. PATTERSON, AND OTHERS OF OUR FRIENDS IN POTTSVILLE, *instrumental in presenting us with four beautiful swords.*

GENTLEMEN: At a meeting of the undersigned, commissioned officers of company H, Advance Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Messrs. BENJ. T. TAYLOR, WM. F. PATTERSON, and other respected citizens of the Borough of Pottsville, whom we are proud to call friends, have in the most generous manner presented us with four beautiful and serviceable swords, therefore

Resolved, That we appreciate the gift so highly that it shall be our earnest endeavor in whatever position we may be placed, to allow no stain of dishonor or direlection of duty, to sully their blades, the brightness of which should be typical of the soldier's character, the keenness of whose edges should be excelled only by the wearers' zeal in their country's service,

Resolved, That a copy of these proceeding be furnished to the donors, and that they be published in the papers of the Borough of Pottsville.

DAVID A. SMITH, *Captain.*
FRANCIS B. WALLACE, *First Lieutenant.*
PHILIP NAGLE, *Second Lieutenant.*
HENRY C. RUSSEL, *Brev. Second Lieutenant.*

Schuylkill County had in the three months' service one Brigadier General, GEORGE C. WYNKOOP, with the following Aid-de-camps: Captains J. M. WETHERILL and LIN BARTHOLOMEW. Capt. J. HIGGINS, Brigade-Quartermaster. In Gen. WYNKOOP'S Brigade were, five regiments and one detached company. The regiments were the First, Second, Third, Ninth, and Sixteenth. The Sixteenth regiment was organized under command of Col. ZEIGLE, of York, Lieut.-Colonel HIGGINS, of Tamaqua, and Major BENNETT, of Minersville, and comprised the following five Schuylkill County companies: Union Guards, Capt. JOSEPH ANTHONY, Pottsville; Schuylkill Guards, Capt. HORACE C. BENNETT, Minersville; Wynkoop Artillerists, Capt. WINLACK, Silver Creek; Jack-

son Guards, Capt. DONOPHAN, and German Light Infantry, Capt. GUENTHER, both of Tamaqua. The balance of the Sixteenth was distributed between Bucks, Adams, and York counties.

In July, 1861, the citizens of the County commenced making preparations to receive appropriately, the three months' troops upon their return home. The time of the first companies expired on the 17th, but the Government could not spare them, some being in Gen. PATTERSON'S column in Virginia, and the others at Fort Washington, on the Potomac, sixteen miles below Washington City. The term of service of company H, Capt. SMITH; company B, Capt. WREN, and company D, Capt. MCDONALD, Twenty-fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, expired on the Wednesday preceding the battle of Bull Run, but the companies expressed a willingness and desire to remain as long over their time as the Government required their services, and they were not mustered out of the United States service until the week after the battle.

Before company H left Fort Washington, which with two other companies of the Twenty-Fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and some artillerists of the regular army, it had strengthened, and garrisoned when "secession swept to its very ramparts," and Washington was closely besieged, it was delegated by some of the ladies of Pottsville, who had friends and relatives in the company, to present to Major J. A. HASKIN, who commanded the post, a beautiful gold pen and pencil case, as a token of their appreciation of him as an officer and a gentleman, The Major had taken great pains to render the troops efficient in drill and discipline, and the kindest feelings existed between him and the men. Many prominent citizens of the County had met the Major at the Fort, and were much impressed by his courtesy. The present was certainly, a delicate testimonial, and was highly appreciated by the Major, who is an old army officer, and who served gallantly in the Mexican War, losing his left arm at the battle of Chapultepec. A more patriotic, better artillery officer the service does not contain.

The pencil which cost about $25, bore the following inscription:

TO MAJOR HASKIN, U. S. A.,

From the Ladies of Pottsville.

The Major acknowledged the gift, in the following note:

FORT WASHINGTON, MD, *July 17th*, 1861.

LADIES:—Captain D. A. Smith has handed me the pen and pencil, which you have been so kind as to present to me. It is most pleasing to me, when I think who are the donors, and it will be treasured as a memento of the very agreeable time I have had with some who are near and dear to you, and for whose good opinion I am indebted to you for this beautiful gift.

Hoping, that one day, I may be able, in person, to present my heart-felt thanks, I am, Ladies,

Sincerely Yours,
J. A. HASKIN, *Brt. Maj. U. S. A.*

As the term of service of the Schuylkill County troops was drawing to a close, the citizens of the County made, as we have intimated, preparations to receive them appropriately. Minersville and the other Boroughs, were beautifully decorated with flowers, wreathes encircling mottoes of welcome, etc. In Minersville the programme adopted for the reception of the soldiers was as follows:

To be met at the depot by a procession of citizens, societies, and thirty-four young ladies in white, under command of Mr. JOHN TRAYER, Chief Marshal, where they will partake of lunch; when they will then form into line and march through the streets to the hotel of SAMUEL RICHARDS, where a speech of welcome will be delivered by SETH W. GEER, Esq., when they will be dismissed.

In Pottsville a meeting was held at Pennsylvania Hall on the 16th of July, to make arrangements for the reception of the returning volunteers.

Hon. STRANGE N. PALMER, was called to the Chair, and CHRISTOPHER LITTLE, Esq., appointed Secretary.

The Chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting—adverting to the sacrifices and services of our noble volunteers, and expressing, on behalf of the whole community, an appreciative disposition to do them becoming honor, on their return. Other gentlemen followed in a like strain of eulogy and intended welcome, while discussing various suggestions as to the ceremonies befitting the occasion; when, finally, the following committee of twenty-one was selected, to arrange the details of the general plan agreed upon —after which the meeting adjourned:

Hon. STRANGE N. PALMER, Chairman, CHRISTOPHER LITTLE,

D. E. NICE, FREDERICK FOSTER, BENJ. T. TAYLOR, WILLIAM F. PATTERSON, FRANK POTT, THOMAS H. RICKERT, DANIEL SCHERTLE, CHAS. W. PITMAN, JOHN S. MORRIS, WM. RILAND, CHARLES W. CLEMENS, WM. L. WHITNEY, WM. FOX, SAMUEL HUNTZINGER, DANL. D. MORETON, B. REILLY, F. B. KAERCHER, JOS. F. SEIDERS, and PETER S. MARTZ.

THE PROCESSION, ROUTE, &c.

The committee met on the 17th, and adopted the following programme :.

A civic procession, under the command of a Marshal, and accompanied by a band of music, to form at the railroad depot, as the companies may severally arrive, and escort them, by a short route, through portions of the principal streets, to Market Square, where a brief speech of welcome will be delivered, and the procession immediately dismissed.

JOHN P. HOBART, Esq., was elected Marshal, with power to appoint his aids.

The following route of procession was fixed :

From the depot, by Union, Centre, E. Norwegian, Coal, High, Centre, Mahantongo, Ninth, and Market streets, to Market Square, when a brief speech of welcome will be delivered, and the procession immediately dismiss.

The committee was then divided into sub-committees and their respective duties assigned them, as follows :

No. 1.—Committee of Reception, to proceed to Reading, or farther, at their discretion, and meet the returning troops,—Messrs. HUNTZINGER, SCHERTLE, PATTERSON, WHITNEY, PITMAN, REILLY and PALMER.

No. 2.—Committee on Speaker and Music,—Messrs. LITTLE, POTT, FOX, TAYLOR, FOSTER, KAERCHER, and SEIDERS.

No. 3.—Committee on Stand and Decorations—to fit up the Speaker's stand, and to provide and see to the display of flags, mottoes, wreathes, &c., along the line of route.

Subsequently JOHN BANNAN, Esq., on the invitation of the Committee, consented to make the first speech of welcome ; and the services of the Pottsville Cornet Band (N. J. Rehr, leader,)

and the Citizens' Cornet Band, were engaged to furnish the music, while the ladies went to work to make wreathes for the stand, and for decorations along the route of procession.

The week following the battle at Manassas the Schuylkill County troops were ordered to Harrisburg to be mustered out of the service. They reached home during the week ending August 3d, and were warmly welcomed by the citizens of the County. Every town was in accordance with the preparations to which we have adverted, gaily decorated with wreathes, flowers, etc.

In Pottsville, garlands, wreathes, and arches, bearing mottoes and expressive of the joy of the people, met the eye continually. We never witnessed a series of more exciting and interesting scenes than when company after company of weather-beaten, bronzed and toil-worn men marched from the depot up Centre street, surrounded by their friends, and amid the plaudits of a dense mass of spectators, that occupied the side-walks and steps on the route. The companies as they respectively arrived passed over a short route, preceded by the Pottsville Cornet Band, and finally halted at the Market House, where they were formally welcomed home by JOHN BANNAN, Esq , BENJ. HAYWOOD, Esq., and other well known speakers. All united in urging the men to be ready to respond in the future, to their country's call, as promptly as they did in April, 1861.

Among the incidents of the return we might mention that at Harrisburg Capt. TOWER'S company received a fine grey uniform, the gift of the Captain; and that the members of Captain E. MCDONALD'S company presented him with a beautiful sword, sash, and belt, valued at fifty dollars. When the Tower Guard returned home, the members of the company wishing to testify their esteem and affection for their commander, presented to him a sword which for quality of blade, chasteness of ornament, and beauty of finish elicited much admiration. The scabbard of bronzed metal, bore the following inscription:

Presented by the Tower Guard, of Pottsville, Pa.,

TO CAPT. CHARLEMAGNE TOWER,

As a token of their respect for him as a man and soldier, and of their esteem for him as a friend. August 10, 1861.

The presentation of the sword took place on the evening of August 15th, at the residence of Capt. TOWER, Mahantango street, Pottsville.

The presentation was made by Captain HENRY PLEASANTS formerly First Lieutenant of the company, as follows:

CAPT. TOWER: We have come together to greet you once more here at home, after the three months' service in which we have been engaged, and the many hardships that we have shared in it with you, in a great cause. We have come now to make you a marked expression of our respect, by presenting to you a sword. This gift, which we desire to make you, let me say to you, sir, is not intended as a return for the many and substantial favors you have conferred on the company; but it *is* intended, as is inscribed upon it, as a token of our esteem for you personally; of our respect for you as a soldier and a patriot, and of our regard for you as a true and disinterested friend. I am happy that I have been deputed to present it, and I now *do* present this sword to you as such a token, in the name of the Tower Guard, of Pottsville.

Capt. TOWER responded in an eloquent and feeling speech, during which he alluded to the scenes through which he had passed with his men during the previous three months. He paid a high compliment to the foreign born population, which had flocked so manfully and promptly, to the support of the Government.

After the presentation, which was witnessed by quite a number of our citizens, ladies and gentlemen, the company was invited by Mrs. TOWER to partake of a collation, for which the Guards returned thanks through Capt. PLEASANTS. Capt. P. subsequently entertained the Guards at Pennsylvania Hall.

The whole affair was pleasant, while the tribute was due Capt. TOWER for his patriotism and self-sacrificing spirit during the early days of the rebellion.

The following young men of this County, who went out in the three months' service, as privates, received during that period, appointments in the regular army: GEO. LEIB, LOUIS T. SNYDER, WM. A. BARTHOLOMEW, JOSEPH A. MCCOOL.

A somewhat remarkable circumstance in connection with the passage of the Schuylkill County troops through Baltimore on the 18th of April, to Washington City, is worthy of record and preservation. The first blood actually shed in the war was that of NICHOLAS BIDDLE, of Pottsville, a colored servant of one of the officers of the Washington Artillerists, who was struck on the face by a

missile hurled by a rioter, and cut so severely as to expose the bone. He bled very freely and now bears the scar of the wound. Negro slavery was the cause of the war, and the first blood shed in it by the secessionists, was that of a negro, in the streets of Baltimore. A singular fact.

When the Pottsville companies passed through Baltimore on the 18th of April, and reached Washington the same evening, there was of course, much anxiety in Pottsville, to have reliable intelligence concerning their passage through, etc. The first news received, was the following dispatch from O. C. BOSBYSHELL, then a private in the Washington Artillery company, and subsequently, Lieutenant and Captain in Col. NAGLE'S Schuylkill County Regiment for the war, the Forty-eighth :

WASHINGTON, *April 19th*, 1861.

Arrived last night at eight o'clock—all well. About 600 of us marched through Baltimore guarded by police force, 400 strong, All sorts of insults and threats heaped upon us. Men stood it without flinching or reply. Let all friends of company know we are quartered in "Northern Wing of the Capitol."

"O. C. BOSBYSHELL, *Opr.*"

This dispatch was received on Friday morning, the 19th, and relieved the anxiety of the community, in reference to the safety of the troops.

During the three months' service, the following soldiers from Minersville, Schuylkill County, members of company I, Fifteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, were taken prisoners near Hainsville, Virginia, on the 2d of July, and were not released until June of the following year: JOHN C. HOSKIN, First Sergeant; CHRISTIAN EVANS, ENOCH MORGANS, JOHN MORGANS, JOHN WOOLEY.

Early in the three months' campaign, our troops suffered many deprivations, but their wants were relieved by the liberality of our citizens. Mr. BENJAMIN HAYWOOD, Hon. JAMES H. CAMPBELL, Mr. R. A. WILDER, Mr. JOHN S. GRAHAM, and others, were distinguished by their kindness and attention to the suffering volunteers. We give the following letter which was published in the MINERS' JOURNAL of May 25th, 1861, as an illustration of the imperative necessity which existed at that time for the attention which these respected citizens and others bestowed on the subject:

PHILADELPHIA, *May 23d*, 1861.

MR. EDITOR: As no doubt many of the readers of the JOURNAL will be interested by an account of the condition of the Schuylkill County Volunteers, I would request your perusal of my letter published in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of this A. M.

I have been for some days past brought frequently in contact with those connected by friendship or association with the volunteers from this City, and Pennsylvania generally, and find from all the same tale of neglect, mismanagement, and peculation. But in no case have I found anything so bad as the case of the Fifth, and more particularly company C, from Glen Carbon. They were the first men to go along the line, during which time raw pork and crackers were their only food. With the aid of Mr. DENNISON, a member of the House of STUART & BRO., I succeeded in procuring sufficient funds from a few personal friends to purchase and forward to the Schuylkill companies, sixteen dozen underclothing, and fourteen dozen half hose of a good substantial character, also some smoking tobacco, and have the promise of receiving in a few days 100 good flannel shirts from the ladies here. Had it not been for these kind and noble "Women," it would have fared much harder with those Philadelphia regiments now in the field, the officers of most, if not all having had to return and call for their aid.

At the instance of gentlemen of position here, I made a presentment to the Secretary of the Board of Trade, and also to the District Attorney that it may be brought before the Grand Jury, and such action taken as will explain how such shameless conduct has been practiced on the Pennsylvania volunteers. I had almost omitted to mention an act of the most prompt and substantial generosity of our mutual friend, R. A. WILDER. Having met him casually on the street this A. M., and in referring to my Washington experience, he at once proposed to give one hundred dollars, which was immediately expended in procuring some necessary food, and sent forward by express. The case of our boys would not appear so hard, were they not placed alongside the troops of New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New Jersey, and even far off Michigan, all of whom are well provided for, not only with necessaries, but some comparative luxuries, such as gum blankets, in addition to woolen, and other matters to which our poor fellows are strangers.

I find the little arrangement called the "Havelock" made of white muslin or linen, used in covering the cap is looked upon as not only a luxury but an absolute necessity, to protect the exposed head and neck from the effects of the sun. "Query"—if you suggested the want, would not the ladies of Pottsville and the County generally set to work and supply the few thousand necessary for the Schuylkill boys? [Our correspondent will perceive that they have already attended to this matter.] A number of prominent citizens of Lebanon went on to Washington last evening to look after the company from that locality. They previously sent forward a good supply of provisions to meet their immediate wants. I have reason to suppose the Sixth regiment is much better provided for (although far behind the standard of the other States,) in which the Pottsville companies form a part, and doubt not the pressure now being brought to bear on public opinion by letters from the sufferers to friends here and elsewhere, will in a short time compel the lovers of truth to find it necessary to change the epithet of dirty Pennsylvanians, now so commonly used in referring to the soldiers of our State.

Yours, truly.

JOHN S. GRAHAM.

The deaths of Schuylkill County volunteers during the three months' service, were few, fortunately. They were as follows:

Capt. RILEY, of Jackson Guards of Tamaqua, died May 11th, 1861, in Tamaqua.

RUDOLPH S. SMALL, First Sergeant of company H, Fifteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, was drowned on the 19th of July, in the Missouri River.

HENRY G. YEAGER, aged 21 years, of the Washington Light Infantry, of Pinegrove, died June 1st, at Camp Slifer, Chambersburg.

FREDERICK ECHENBRODE, of the German Light Infantry, of Tamaqua, died June 15th, at York, Pa.

DAVID HUGHES, of Capt. F. T. BENNETT'S company, Minersville, died June 12th, at Branchdale, Schuylkill County.

JOHN THOMAS, of Wynkoop Artillery, Capt. WINLACK, died June 15th, at the York Camp Hospital.

GEORGE SCHRECK, of the Schuylkill Haven Artillerists, died May 20th, at Washington.

JAMES S. SILLYMAN, a returned three months' volunteer (Co. H, 25th Regiment, P. V.) died in Pottsville, August 27th, 1861. He had an attack of quinsy, which changing to typhoid fever, ended fatally. The remains were interred in the Presbyterian Cemetery, Pottsville. The Washington Artillery Company with representatives from the Haskin Guards and Capt. MARTIN'S Company, attended the remains to the grave, where a touching address on the worth of the deceased, was delivered by the Rev. JOSEPH MCCOOL.

Since our list of patriotic contributions was prepared; placed in type, and "worked off," we have received through the attention of a friend in Pinegrove, the following statement of the subscriptions of the citizens of Pinegrove and vicinity, for the support of the families of the three months' volunteers:

PINEGROVE.

George W. Matchin,	$100 00	Brought forward,	$400 00
John Kitzmiller,	100 00	Reuben H. Stees,	100 00
Lyman Nutting,	100 00	James L. Nutting,	100 00
Levi Miller,	100 00	John Hoch,	100 00
Carried forward,	$400 00	Carried forward,	$700 00

Brought forward,	$700 00
John E. Graeff,	100 00
Edmund L. Tyler,	100 00
Wm. Graeff,	100 00
Peter Filbert, Sr.,	100 00
Daniel Gensemer,	10 00
David L. Brown,	10 00
Josiah Jones,	5 00
Wm. L. Reed,	10 00
Henry Werntz,	15 00
Wm. Claydon,	10 00
Frederick G. Werntz,	20 00
Isaac Harvey,	100 00
W. D. Tyson,	10 00
Peter Stine,	20 00
Charles Molly,	20 00
Wm. Zimmerman,	10 00
Manoah Brownback,	5 00
Paul Barr,	20 00
John R. Miller,	10 00
Carried forward,	$1375 00

Brought forward,	$1375 00
Kennedy Robinson,	10 00
Christian Ley,	10 00
Henry Sponcake,	5 00
Daniel Emrich,	10 00
Wm. Forrer,	50 00
Daniel Reed,	5 00
Henry C. Hain,	10 00
James T. Kendall,	5 00
Wm. W. Thomas,	20 00
John H. Cowden,	50 00
John Snyder,	5 00
Wm. Lutz,	20 00
John D. Rehrer,	5 00
Daniel R. Miller,	25 00
Charles Duehl,	5 00
Samuel P. Filbert,	50 00
Samuel Fry,	25 00
Benj. Aycrig,	50 00
Total,	$1735 00

This sum of $1735 added to $22,551 48—the aggregate amount previously noticed—makes a total of $24,286 48 subscribed within a week. Truly, a most honorable record.

While R. A. WILDER, Esq., the efficient and popular Superintendent of the Mine Hill Railroad Company, a resident of Cressona, Schuylkill County, endeared himself to the soldiers by his many kindnesses, he also, found time to devote his inventive genius to the service of the Government. He planned and put in operation on the road between Philadelphia and Washington a railway battery, a formidable engine of war, which did much to protect that important communication. He also invented an improved rifle-musket, with sabre-bayonet; and a lance with revolver combination—a terrible weapon at close quarters. Although these last named weapons have not been adopted by the Government, yet their merits are admitted by military minds.

The following additional names of citizens of Schuylkill County, who were in the three months' service, have been furnished us, since the lists in the first part of the work, were placed in the hands of the printer:

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, JACOB DREIBELBIES, JOHN FELGER, EDWARD BOCK, JOHN S. DE SILVA, JOHN G. DENGLER, LEWIS

B. EVELAND, in Company A., Capt. J. C. DODGE, 11th Pennsylvania Regiment, and Sergeant-Major L. L. BEVAN.

ERRATA.—Page 31, "Captain EDWARD FRANE" of Wetherill Rifles, St. Clair, should read, "Captain EDWARD FARNE."

Pages 41 and 72 it is stated that the Union Guards, Captain ANTHONY, were a portion of the Sixteenth Regiment, P. V. This Company was in the Sixth Regiment, P. V.

This completes our record of the service of Schuylkill County in the Three Months' Campaign. A large proportion of the troops that returned, at least two-thirds, re-entered the service for the War. As soon as they returned, Col. NAGLE, Col. CAKE, Col. WYNKOOP, and Col. CHRIST commenced the organization of regiments for the three years' service, and succeeded in getting whole companies from this County, until its record for the War is quite as honorable in point of numbers, as it is for its promptness and enthusiasm in response to the first call of the Government.

We now enter upon a record of what Schuylkill County did in furnishing soldiers to the Government for Three Years, or the War, and for other terms of service, and it is one of which she may well be proud.

THREE YEARS, OR THE WAR.

Immediately upon the return of the three months' volunteers, Colonel JAMES NAGLE, Colonel HENRY L. CAKE, Colonel BENJAMIN C. CHRIST and Colonel GEORGE C. WYNKOOP, of Schuylkill County, received authority to raise regiments "for three years, or the war." Recruiting became active, and during the months of August, September and October, 1861, the drum and fife of recruiting officers were seldom idle in our streets, while their rendezvous were almost as numerous as our stores. In addition to the volunteer officers several officers of the regular army were here, and did quite a brisk business. We hazard nothing in saying that in the space of three months over three thousand men were recruited in this County.

Colonel NAGLE'S Regiment, the Forty-Eighth, P. V., was encamped at Harrisburg, while being organized, and was composed entirely, of Schuylkill County companies.

Colonel CAKE'S Regiment, the Ninety-Sixth, P. V., also composed of Schuylkill County companies, was encamped at Pottsville, until November.

Colonel CHRIST and Colonel WYNKOOP encamped their Regiments, the Fiftieth, P. V., and Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, at Harrisburg. These Regiments were only partially made up of companies from this County.

Single companies and individuals from the County, were scattered through other Regiments of the State.

On Monday, September 2d, 1861, the Citizens' Cornet Band, numbering twenty-five members, left Pottsville for Harrisburg, to join Col. NAGLE'S Regiment.

While Colonel NAGLE'S Regiment was lying at Harrisburg, the "Tower Guard," Capt. PLEASANTS, of Pottsville, joined it. An exceedingly liberal and patriotic act on the part of Capt. TOWER, in connection with the raising of the Company, merits notice and perpetuation. It is thus spoken of by the Harrisburg *Union :*

THE "TOWER GUARD."—On Monday afternoon Captain C. TOWER, of Pottsville, who brought one hundred and sixty men from Schuylkill County to Camp Curtin last April, and attached them to the Sixth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and who served through the three months' service as Captain of his Company, called the "Tower Guard," which he uniformed handsomely at his own expense, in that regiment, was in Camp Curtin again, and paid five dollars apiece, or $430 in all, to eighty-six men who have come there from that County anew, and are enlisted, under the name of "Tower Guard," for three years, or during the war, in the United States service. Mr. TOWER had offered this sum as a bounty, and has now paid it out of his own pocket to men who would enlist, as these have done, under the command of HENRY PLEASANTS, also of Pottsville, his former Lieutenant, as their Captain. This Company contains now eighty-nine men, officers and all, being six more than the required number. It is attached to the Forty-eighth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. JAMES NAGLE, and is made up of young, hardy, and in every way remarkable men; and it has been assigned to bear and guard the colors of the regiment. Mr. TOWER made a short and suitable address to the Company after the bounty was paid. From the appearance of the men, and their enthusiastic cheering while they listened to his patriotic exhortations, we look to see this Company foremost among the first in duty and skill, and always steadfast and effective around the flag of our country in battle.

We are glad to see such men as Capt. PLEASANTS brought to command our volunteers. We learn that he is a civil engineer of considerable experience, and is well educated and intelligent. We could see that he is, while modest and considerate, at the same time firm and ambitious; and we believe that with such unflinching men as are under him, he will do such service to the country as will bring him more worthy notice hereafter than we now give him.

In the meantime, the country may well appreciate the services and expenditures of Mr. TOWER, both heretofore and now also, in helping to enlist this new Company of rare men under such a Captain as HENRY PLEASANTS, to serve until the great rebellion is at an end, and freedom shall be endangered no more.

In September, the officers and members of the late Sixth Regiment, P. V., prepared for presentation to their late Colonel, JAS. NAGLE, a fine field-glass, bearing the following inscription:

TO JAMES NAGLE,

COLONEL 48TH REGIMENT, P. V.,

From the Officers and Privates of his old command, the late 6th Regiment P. V., as a Tribute of regard for his Gallantry and Patriotism.

POTTSVILLE, OCTOBER 3d, 1861.

The Regiment moved from Harrisburg to Fortress Monroe, before the glass was ready for presentation, and on the 10th of October it was received with the annexed letter, by the Colonel, at Camp Hamilton:

POTTSVILLE, October 8th, 1861.

COL. JAMES NAGLE,

DEAR SIR:—A number of your friends, officers and privates of the late Sixth Regiment, P. V., commanded by you during the time it was in service, desire to present the accompanying field-glass, for your acceptance, in token of our high personal esteem, and the exalted opinion we entertain of your military knowledge and capacity.

Though your characteristic modesty may shrink from any public eulogy of your conduct and services, our gratitude and admiration will not permit us to pass them by, without this tribute of affection and respect.

For may years past the military spirit and organization of Schuylkill County have been chiefly sustained by your exertions. When the Nation's honor was to be maintained on the plains of Mexico, you with a well disciplined corps under your command, sprang to arms and hastened to the field of conflict; in Cerro Gordo's terrific fight you stood calm and unmoved amid the leaden storm of death which fell on every side, and by your presence of mind and courage saved many gallant men from the fearful carnage.

During the long season of peace which followed the closing of that war, in your own quiet and happy home, you faithfully discharged the duties of a husband, father and citizen, endearing yourself both to your family and the community in which you dwelt.

But now the tocsin of war sounds through the land, and her valiant sons are called to defend her against foul rebellion's deadly blows. Speedily a regiment of your fellow citizens take the field, and confer upon you the command. During the three months we served together, though inflexibly firm and persistently industrious in the performance and requirement of every camp and field duty, yet such was the kindness of your demeanor, and your tender regard for the health, safety and comfort of your men, that we regarded you rather as a friend and father, than a mere military commander.

And now, that you have, at the head of a Schuylkill County Regiment—Pennsylvania's 48th—again taken the field at your country's call, and may soon be in the thickest of the most eventful battle the world has ever witnessed, on the issue of which the destiny of human freedom and progress is suspended, we present you with the accompanying glass, as well in token of our esteem and admiration, as that your eye which never dimmed with fear as it gazed upon a foe, may more readily perceive his approach and prepare for victory.

Praying that the God of Battles may preserve you in the midst of danger, and return you unharmed to your family and friends, when our glorious Union shall be firmly re-established, and covered with still more illustrious renown,

We remain, yours truly,

CAPT. C. TOWER,
LT. COL. JAS. J. SEIBERT,
MAJ. JOHN E. WYNKOOP,
CAPT. H. J. HENDLER,
LIEUT. THEO. MILLER,
LIEUT. D. P. BROWN,
And many others.

To which Col. NAGLE replied as follows:

HEAD QUARTERS 48TH REGT., P. V., CAMP HAMILTON,
Near Fortress Monroe, October 11th, 1861.

GENTLEMEN AND BROTHER OFFICERS, SOLDIERS AND FRIENDS:—Your favor of the 8th inst., came to hand yesterday, with the beautiful field glass you saw proper to forward for presentation, to me. I can assure you it affords me much pleasure and satisfaction to receive and accept this tribute of affection and respect, coming from those whom I had the honor to command in the three months' service. I always tried to discharge my duties faithfully, to the best of my ability, and am led to believe that you were all satisfied with my conduct. I therefore, accept the token of respect you send me, with feelings of gratitude and thankfulness, and hope I may be able to gain the confidence of the 48th to the extent you, gentlemen of the 6th, have expressed in your letter, and manifested in your beautiful present. It is a source of great pleasure and gratification to me to know that my services have been appreciated by the officers and soldiers of the 6th Regiment. In conclusion, allow me again to return you my most sincere thanks for this valuable gift, praying with you, that the God of Battles may preserve us in the midst of danger, and return us unharmed to our families and friends, after our glorious Union shall have been firmly re-established, and the Stars and Stripes shall again be floating proudly over the whole of our country.

I remain, Gentlemen, Very Respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.
JAMES NAGLE,
Colonel commanding 48th Regt., P. V.

TO CAPT. C. TOWER, COL. JAS. J. SEIBERT, MAJOR JOHN E. WYNKOOP, CAPT. H. J. HENDLER, LIEUT. THEO. MILLER, LIEUT. D. P. BROWN, and others.

The first Schuylkill County Company mustered into the three years' service, was the Schuylkill Guards, Captain HORACE C. BENNETT, of Minersville. It was mustered in, August 28th, 1861.

On Wednesday, September 25th, 1861, the Forty-eighth Regiment, P. V., left Harrisburg, for Fortress Monroe, *via*. Baltimore. On the road between Harrisburg and Baltimore a fiendish attempt was made to throw the train from the track. Only two of the cars were thrown off, and beyond a few bruises, none of the members of the Regiment were injured.

After the departure of this Regiment for the seat of war, J. T. WERNER, ESQ., of Pottsville, presented to it a fine American Flag, which cost $60. The name and number of the Regiment were inscribed in the centre, with an appropriate motto in the blue.

Col. NAGLE acknowledged the receipt of the beautiful present, in a communication, of which the following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS 48TH REGT., P. V.,
Camp Hamilton, Fortress Monroe, Sept. 28th, 1861.

EDITORS OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL:—

DEAR SIRS:—I desire to acknowledge, through your *Journal*, the

receipt of a beautiful Flag, forwarded and presented to my Regiment by our fellow-townsman, JOHN T. WERNER, ESQ. We feel very grateful to him, and return our most sincere thanks for the beautiful National Flag he saw fit to present us with—the flag we all swore to defend, and I have every reason to believe that the 48th will do its duty: believing our cause just, and trusting in Him who rules all nations and armies, we will be able to have our National emblem once more floating proudly over the whole of our beloved country.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,
JAMES NAGLE,
Colonel commanding 48th Regt., P. V.

On the 1st of October, the friends of Colonel HENRY L. CAKE, whose Regiment was then encamped on Lawton's Hill, Pottsville, presented to him a field glass, bearing the following inscription:

Presented to
COL. H. L. CAKE,
by a few friends.
POTTSVILLE, PA., OCT. 1st, 1861.

On Tuesday, October 1st, the Fiftieth Regiment, P. V., Col. B. C. CHRIST, left Harrisburg, for the seat of war.

Just before its departure, says the *Harrisburg Telegraph*, the regimental colors assigned to them by the State authorities were presented by Gov. CURTIN. The regiment was drawn up in position of a three square, in the centre of which Col. CHRIST and aids received Gov. CURTIN and staff. Gov. CURTIN at once proceeded to present the flag in the name of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He reminded those who were to march beneath its glorious folds, of the sacred trust thus confided to them, and assured them of his confidence in their strength to bear aloft, and their valor to defend that flag, while there was life in their limbs and blood in their hearts. They were going hence on no common mission to sustain the aspirations or lust for power of any man. They were about to march to no war of conquest; but called forth by the summons of the chief magistrate of the nation, they went to maintain and defend their nationality, and evidence the devotion of Pennsylvania to the constitution and laws of the land. The flag that they were about to receive would be the proof of their valor and devotion, because upon its folds their record, with the names of those who have earned fame, would be inscribed, and on the return of the soldiers of the regiment to their homes in Penn-

sylvania, the flag would be deposited among the archives of the State, as an eternal memorial of the bravery and gallantry of the 50th Regiment. Was not this sufficient to stir their emulation and their pride? It was, and blended with their convictions of duty, would inspire them to the noblest deeds. In these appeals Gov. CURTIN was vociferously applauded by the men of the *Fiftieth*, and when he referred to the fact that while they were thus marching to the defence of their country, there were those at home plotting treason, the attention of both regiment and spectators was most profound. Gov. CURTIN was explicit in reminding the secret traitors that there was a history of treason in the past which it would be well for them to peruse and ponder. Pennsylvania was not willing, while thus giving up her youth and manhood, her physical strength and intellect, to engage in this struggle, that her reputation should be blackened by the breath of treason at home. He was determined that the law should be executed against these as well as the traitors who were in arms, so that when peace was proclaimed, all the lurking places of treason would be purged and the country forever preserved from its influence. This is of course, a very brief sketch of one of Gov. CURTIN'S most admirable impromptu forensic efforts, in which he is always so peculiarly eloquent and brilliant.

Col. CHRIST received the flag for the Regiment, and returned to the authorities of the State his most grateful thanks. He assured the Governor that the confidence reposed in the men of the Fiftieth Regiment would be one of its incentives to prompt duty, and that while there was a man left standing or an arm could be raised to strike a blow, that flag should be borne aloft in defiance of all the foes that might assail it. It was their emblem of trust and confidence, and as such it should be returned to the State that had reposed it to their care, with its stripes unmarred and its stars undimmed.

The *Telegraph* states that certainly, no nobler or more enthusiastic set of men have yet left the State, and we confidently expect for them all a most useful and glorious service in suppressing the rebellion.

As the Forty-eighth Regiment was the first of Schuylkill County's three years' forces to march to the seat of war, we will

now give the organization of the Regiment as it left the State, and the muster-rolls of the companies. Recruiting subsequently, added to its strength, and we have embodied all the names of the members of the Regiment from the time it was mustered into service, up to the period of preparing this—over a year:

FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Colonel.—JAMES NAGLE.
Lieutenant-Colonel.—JOSHUA K. SIGFRIED.
Major.—DANIEL NAGLE.
Quartermaster.—JAMES ELLIS.
Chaplain.—SAMUEL A. HOLMAN.
Sergeant-Major.—CHARLES LOESER, Jr.
Commissary-Sergeant.—CHARLES W. SCHNERR.
Fife-Major.—JAMES W. STERNER.
Drum-Major.—ABRAHAM NAGLE.
Total, - - - - - - - - 9

BAND.

Staff-Major.—WILLIAM A. MAIZE.
Leader.—J. W. SOUDERS.
WILLIAM J. FEGER.
DANIEL KOPP.
JOHN T. HAYS.
CHARLES HEMMING.
LEVI NAGLE.
WILLIAM BIRT.
JOHN CRUIKSHANK.
THOMAS SEVERN.
CHARLES A. GLENN.
JOHN GEORGE.
JOHN DROUBLE.
WILLIAM LEE.
EDWARD L. HAAS.
JAMES AIKMAN.
FREDERICK BROWN.
NICHOLAS MCARTHUR.
ALBERT BOWEN.
JAMES N. GARRETT.
JOHN AIKMAN.
WILLIAM HODGSON.
CHARLES SLINGLUFF.
WILLIAM H. GORE.
C. T. MCDANIEL.
H. WHEAT.
Total, - - - - - - - 26

COMPANY A.

Captain.—DANIEL B. KAUFMANN.
1*st Lieut.*—ABIEL H. JACKSON.
2*nd Lieut.*—HENRY BOYER.
Orderly Serg't.—BENJ. G. OTTO.
1*st Sergeant.*—LEWIS B. EVELAND.
2*d* " ALBERT C. HUCKEY.
3*d* " WILLIAM TAYLOR.
4*th* " MILTON B. NICE.
1*st Corporal.*—JOHN J. HUNTZINGER.
2*d* " FRANCIS M. STIDHAM.
3*d* " PETER ZIMMERMAN.
4*th* " JOHN LITTLE.
5*th* " JOHN S. BELL.
6*th* " JOHN TAYLOR.
7*th* " JOSEPH B. CARTER.

COMPANY A, FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

PRIVATES.

Airgood, George
Albright, George
Betz, William
Brittain, Elias
Briegel, George
Boyer, Thomas B.
Brondenberger, Charles
Brittain, Israel
Berger, William A.
Betz, George
Cochran, John
Cochley, John
Cummings, B. F.
Day, James
Dailey, Patrick
Davis, Henry
Deitrich, Jacob
Dreibelbeis, William
Dreibelbeis, Benjamin
Ehrgood, George
Eveland, James S.
Eddinger, William
Eckroth, Samuel
Frederici, Franklin
Goodheart, Charles
Goodhart, Adam
Gallagher, John
Greiger, Charles
Hummel, John
Heiser, William F.
Honsberger, Henry C.
Honsberger, Jacob D.
Hein, William Jacob
Heck, John
Haas, Jordan C.
Hessinger, Lewis
Jones, William K.
Kuret, Newry
Kurst, Willis S.
Koch, William H.
Kramer, Coleman Jacob
Keller, Benjamin
Koenig, Franklin
Liviston, George
Leiser, Daniel
Leiser, John H.
Miller, William
Meck, William
McGuire, Bernhard
Morganroth, Levi
McLean, John
Meck, James
Moyer, Samuel B.
Marshall, Joel
Miller, George
Neeley, William
Neeley, Andrew
Nelson, Simon
Otto, Isaac
Pugh, John
Prigel, George
Price, Henry H.
Perry, Richard B.
Ramer, George
Reese, Lewis M.
Rufe, John
Simon, Frank W.
Shickran, Augustus
Springer, John
Simon, Morgan
Schriser, Henry
Spreese, John P.
Simons, Nelson
Steele, David
Springer, Jesse
Seltzer, Abraham F.
Shenk, John
Simpson, Henry
Stahlnecker, John
Stahlnecker, Obediah
West, Bernard
Wentzell, Franklin
Weivils John
Whitaker, John
Weiser, Samuel
Williams, Oliver
Youser, John F.

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	12
Musician,	1
Wagoner,	1
Privates,	88
Total,	105

COMPANY B.

Captain.—JAMES WREN.
1*st Lieut.*—ULYSSES A. BAST.
2*d* " —JOHN L. WOOD.
Orderly Serg't.—WM. H. HUME.
2*d* " THOMAS JOHNSON.
3*d* " WM. D. HUGHES.
4*th* " JOHN G. W. BASSLER,
5*th* " NELSON W. MAJOR.
1*st* *Corporal.*—JOSEPH CURTY.
2*d* " REUBEN ROBINSON.
3*d* " JOSEPH JOHNSON.
4*th* " ANDREW WREN.
5*th* " GEORGE EVANS.
6*th* " JACOB FRESHLEY.
7*th* " SAMUEL C. STOUCH.
8*th* " THOMAS P. WILLIAMS.

PRIVATES.

Augusta, Solomon
Bickley, Charles
Brown, Joseph
Barnhart, John S.
Bush, Dominick
Bindley, Alfred E.
Brown, Richard
Bickert, Sebastian
Betzler, Clemence
Bradley, William
Brooks, Joseph
Brook, Samuel
Brennan, Lawrence
Baker, John
Collohan, John
Carlan, Philip
Corby, Joseph
Copeland, Henry
Camble, Robert
Connell, Thomas
Dorsey, Patrick
Dress, Charles
Delany, Jackson
Devine, Michael
Davidson, Thomas
Davis, John
Davis, David J.
Davidson, Wm.
Davis, Wm.
Durkin, Wm.
Evans, George E.
Eiler, Israel
Freeman, William
Finerty, Michael
Francis, Wm. H.
Fritz, Isaac L.
Gabriel, Edmund
Hill, Wm.
Hoffy, Daniel
Humes, Matthew
Heaton, Cary
Hower, John
Henrie, John Caspar
Howells, John
Harris, Wm.
Hafling, John
Humer, Wm.
Ham, Conrad
Hunter, James
Knittle, Frederick
Krebs, Pharaoh
Kleckner, Abraham
Kissinger, Wm.
Lufte, Peter
Langton, Peter
Lamb, Mark
Lucia, John
Long, Jackson
Littlehales, Thos. C.
Leffler, Jonathan C.
Moyer, Lawrence
Molsen, David W.
Marsden, George
McKerney, Anthony
McLaughlin, Michael
Mack, Thos.
Mayer, Rolandus
Prince, Elbridge
Prince, Alexander
Reese, L. M.

COMPANY B, FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

Root, Daniel
Rehrig, Joseph
Robson, John
Rider, James
Rush, Adam
Shuck, Paul
Shilterhower, Nicholas
Sefrin, Joseph
Stanley, Samuel
Schaeffer, Solomon
Schultz, Peter
Thomas, David
Taylor, Thomas,
Vincent, John
Williams, John W.
Wadsworth, John
Ward, Wm. H.
Watkins, John
Williams, John
Williams, Thos. G.
Yost, Philip.

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned,	13
Musicians,	2
Wagoner,	1
Privates,	92
Total,	111

COMPANY C.

Captain.—HENRY PLEASANTS.
1st Lieut.—GEORGE W. GOWEN.
2d Lieut.—THOMAS F. FITZSIMMONS.
1st Sergeant.—CHARLES W. ERDMAN.
2d " WILLIAM CLARK.
3d " CHARLES H. MILLER.
4th " OLIVER C. HATCH.
Color Sergeant.—ARTHUR P. HATCH.
1st Corporal.—DAVID O'BRIEN.
2d " JAMES HOOD.
3d " JAMES GRIBENS.
4th " JAMES CLARK.
5th " EDWARD MONAGHER.
6th " JOHN DOOLEY.
7th " SAMUEL LEWIS.
8th " OBADIAH STOLLNECKER.
Drummer.—LEWIS HOWARD.
Fifer.—WILLIAM D. WILLIAMS.
Wagoner.—THEODORE TITUS.

PRIVATES.

Bowman, Peter
Brennen, Edward
Brennen, Mark
Brennen, William
Burk, Thomas
Birt, William
Condron, Michael
Conner, James
Cummings, Patrick
Daniels, Edward
Daubert, William J.
Dersh, Henry
Dougherty, John
Dudley, William
Degan, William
Earley, Henry
Eppinger, John
Fitzpatrick, William
Flagherty, Daniel
Frazer, Albert T.

COMPANY C, FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

Geiger, Jonas
Gettler, Barney
Graham, Gilbert
Hanahoe, Thomas
Hurst, Henry
Hulsey, Wm. H.
Hamilton, David
Horn, James
Haines, Jacob
Hatch, George W.
Henry, Casper
Hitchings, George
Harrison, John
Harrison, Samuel
Jones, Jacob
Jones, William
Jones, John
Jones, John W.
Lowe, James
Larkin, William
Liviston, William
McAvoy, Thomas
Morgan, Edward
McFarrell, William
McGloughlin, Michael
Merlin, Henry
Mullin, John
Murray, John
McElroth, James
McElroth, Robert
Murphy, John
Nicholson, James
O'Connel, Henry
Owens, Thomas
Owens, Edward
Pickfert, Hugh
Phalen, Thos.
Quigley, Lewis C.
Rouch, Ed.
Rodgers, William
Roberts, James
Rorety, John O.
Rudge, Henry
Richard, Daniel
Strauser, Solomon
Smith, Jacob
Smith, Francis S.
Scott, Andrew
Shelby, John
Toben, Martin
Toben, Richard
Thomas, William
Woll, John
Whalen, Thomas
Walker, Charles
Weiser, Henry
Weiser, John
Weiser, Samuel

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-Commissioned Officers,	13
Musicians,	2
Wagoner,	1
Privates,	78
Total,	97

COMPANY D.

Captain.—DANIEL NAGLE.
1*st Lieut.*—WM. W. POTTS.
2*d* " CHARLES KLECKNER.
Orderly Serg't.—HENRY P. OWENS.
2*d* " JAMES K. HELMS.
3*d* " ALEX. FOX.
4*th* " PETER C. KRIEGER.
5*th* " WILLIAM BAMBRICK.
1*st* *Corporal.*—GEORGE RAMER.
2*d* " LEONARD F. SCHRISRON.
3*d* " JAMES EVANS.
4*th* " WILLIAM TIMMONS.

COMPANY D, FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

5*th* *Corporal.*—PETER FISHER.
6*th* " EDWARD REICHARD.
7*th* " ISRAEL VANCANNON.
8*th* " HENRY E. STICHTER.

PRIVATES.

Artz, George
Ames, Walter P.
Aurand, Charles
Brennen, Sr., James
Bambrick, John
Bambrick, James
Bowman, George
Beckman, Philip
Bailey, Mattis
Brennen, Jr., James
Berkholter, Henry
Bixler, Elias
Bixler, John
Cantner, Philip Henry
Derr, John W.
Derr, Levi
Derr, John H.
Detreich, Jonathan
Dorward, Franklin
Derr, Jacob
Eister, Solomon
Graeff, Henry
Gottshall, Henry
Grim, Horatio
Houck, William
Heibner, John W.
Houck, Franklin
Hartz, Peter
Hinan, Mattis
Hunchinger, John
Hartz, George
Harris, William
James, George W.
Kinney, Thomas
Koble, Elias
Kantner, Philip H.
Kessler, John
Klock, Andrew
Krieger, David T.
Kline, Isaiah
Kline, Jarrett
Kline, George W.
Koons, Joseph
Kline, Charles
Koons, Jacob
Liercett, John
Lenhart, Edward
Lindenmuth, Charles W.
Mangham, James
Morgans, James D.
Miller, Charles
Morganrantz, Levi
Nunemacher, John
Norringer, Albert R.
Otto, Botto
Quinn, Lewis
Ryan, William
Rothenberger, Henry
Reese, William
Shertle, George
Sullivan, John
Smith, William H.
Smith, David
Shaeffer, William
Shaeffer, Mat.
Stellwagon, George W.
Seamon, Addison S.
Spear, Andrew
Stichter, Samuel
Tobergty, Augustus
Ungstadt, Solomon
Wolf, Daniel
Whalen, Thomas
Wildt, Christian
Weldy, Daniel
Williamson, Henry
Werner, Jacob F.
Walhaller, Henry
Yarnall, Solomon

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned,	13
Musicians,	3
Teamster,	1
Privates,	79
Total,	99

COMPANY E.

Captain.—WILLIAM WINLACK.
1*st Lieut.*—WILLIAM CULLEN.
2*d* " THOMAS BOHANNAN.
Orderly Serg't.—JOSEPH H. FISHER.
2*d* " JOHN SEWARD.
3*d* " JOHNSON STAFFORD.
4*th* " THOMAS TOSH.
5*th* " WILLIAM TRAINER.
1*st Corporal.*—JOHN MCELRATH.
2*d* " JAMES BRENNEN.
3*d* " MICHAEL LANDY.
4*th* " SAMUEL CLEMENS.
5*th* " JAMES MAY.
6*th* " WILLIAM CLEMENS.
7*th* " DAVID MCALLISTER.
8*th* " WILLIAM MACKY.
Drummer.—GEORGE LATHAM.
Fifer.—JOHN CAMERON.
Wagoner.—JOHN MCSORELY.

PRIVATES.

Barlow, Alfred
Burger, James
Brown, James
Becker, John
Brennen, John
Bohannan, Michael
Beddall, Samuel A.
Breslin, James
Brennen, Michael
Brennen, Thomas
Burns, John
Breadbent, John
Buler, Lewis
Berger, Solomon
Burns, John
Coogan, Richard
Cresson, Peter
Canfield, Jefferson
Devine, Michael
Doe, John
Dooling, Henry
Delany, Michael
Dooly, John
Duneho, John
Ervin, James
Ferguson, John
Farrel, James
Greener, James
Garrison, John
Griffith, Thomas
Greiner, John
Hyland, William
Henry, Fritz
Henry, Gottleib
Jones, John
Jenkins, William
Jefferson, William
Knight, Elijah
Lord, Joseph
Lord, Henry
Lynch, Patrick
McLaughlin, James
Morgan, David
Morgan, William
Mercer, John
McFreely, John
McNeely, Sr., George
McNeely, Jr., George
Major, Thomas
Martin, John
Murphy, Edward
Miller, James
Miller, William
McGrath, John
McRay, Robert
McSorby, John
Morse, William
McAlister, Michael
Morgan, William
Penman, John
Penman, Robert
Poet, Michael
Purcil, James
Poet, William

COMPANY E, FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

Patton, Robert
Rogers, Patrick
Robertson, William
Rogers, James
Reedy, Daniel E.
Seward, Samuel
Sunderland, John
Smith, James
Schrader, John
Simpson, James
Spousler, John
Trainer, Alfred
Thompson, Robert
Williams, David
Walker, John

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	13
Musicians,	2
Wagoner,	1
Privates,	79
Total,	98

COMPANY F.

Captain.—JOSEPH H. HOSKING.
1*st Lieut.*—HENRY JAMES.
2*d* " " JOHN L. WILLIAMS.
1*st Sergeant.*—JOHN W. JENKINS.
2*d* " WILLIAM E. TAYLOR.
3*d* " CHAS. W. HAINES.
4*th* " JAMES A. EASTON.
5*th* " HENRY REESE.
1*st Corporal.*—HENRY JENKINS.
2*d* " JEREMIAH GRIFFITHS.
3*d* " WM. S. REDNER.
4*th* " WILLIAM HOPKINS.
5*th* " JOSEPH GOULD.
6*th* " GEORGE N. DOUDEN.
7*th* " DAVID GRIFFITHS.
Musician.—JOHN LAWRENCE.
" DAVID FULTON.

PRIVATES.

Andrews, James
Adam, Albert
Brown, John
Boyer, Charles
Brereton, William
Ball, William
Devlin, Jr., John
Dando, Isaac
Devine, John
Dunkerly, Samuel
Edwards, George
Evans, James W.
Fulton, William
Francis, Richard
Glenn, James,
Griffith, Edward
Haynes, Cyrus
Jones, Francis
Jones, William T.
Jenkins, William
Killrain, Michael
Labenburg, William
Leffler, Jonathan
Lencia, John
Littlehales, Richard
Leyshorn, Thomas

COMPANY F, FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

Lloyd, Thomas
Mooney, Thomas
Monaghan, Patrick
Morrissey, John
McGee, John
Morrison, John J.
Owens, Morgan P.
Padden, Robert D.
Powell, John
Pugh, Edward G.
Paully, James
Phillips, John
Quinn, Patrick
Quinn, Peter
Sedgwick, William
Straw, William
Starr, John
Thomas, Thomas J.
Thomas, Thomas
Taggart, Stephen
Treisbach, Charles
Thomas, Evan
Taylor, Thomas E.
Williams, Richard
Wells, William J.
Wallace, Robert
Williams, William D.
Wilson, John
Wolff, Daniel S.

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	12
Musicians,	2
Privates,	55
Total,	72

COMPANY G.

Captain.—PHILIP NAGLE.
1*st Lieut.*—CYRUS SHEETZ.
2*d* " OLIVER C. BOSBYSHELL.
1*st Sergeant.*—HENRY C. JACKSON.
2*d* " RICHARD M. JONES.
3*d* " ROBERT SMITH.
4*th* " THEODORE F. PATTERSON.
5*th* " REUBEN REESER.
1*st Corporal.*—JAMES C. NEIS.
2*d* " WILLIAM AUMAN.
3*d* " CURTIS C. POLLOCK.
4*th* " CHARLES F. KUENTZLER.
5*th* " CHARLES B. EVANS.
6*th* " GEORGE FARNE.
7*th* " WILLIAM MARTIN.
8*th* " EDWARD H. SILLYMAN.
Drummer.—SAMUEL E. BANGHART.
Fifer.—JAMES AUMAN.
Wagoner.—HENRY HABLERY.

PRIVATES.

Atkinson, William P.
Brennan, Lawrence
Brennan, Michael
Brown, David P.
Bright, Louis A.
Beidleman, William A.
Bell, Joseph
Brown, John R.
Berger, Mathusalem
Becker, John

COMPANY G, FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

Burnish, Henry
Betz, Joel
Cummings, Patrick
Clark, Michael
Clark, Thomas
*Clemens, John S.
Chadwick, James
Donne, Daniel
Deihl, Philip L.
Delaney, John
Doolin, Henry
Dentzer, Henry
Eberly, David
Evans, Clement
Flanagan, Edward
Farne, John
Freeman, William
Galligen, John
Gillingham, William P.
Glassmire, Washington J.
Grace, John
Govern, Jr., Alexander
Galligen, Andrew
Hodgson, John P.
Hutton, John
Humble, John
†Hazzard, Charles H.
‡Hardell, William H.
Jones, John W.
Kuentzler, John P.
Krebs, Henry
Kagel, John
⁇Loeser, Jr., Charles
Muldowney, James
Maurer, William
Murphy, Edward
Mark, Joel A.
Myer, George
Mason, William
Muldowny, John
McCabe, Edward
Nagle, Henry W.
Nash, Patrick
Nagle, Abraham
Owens, Edward F.
Pugh, John
Price, William
Quinn, Louis
Rogers, John
Reed, Robert
Ryan, Patrick
Reed, Adam
Raush, Valentine G.
Reed, Josiah A.
Smith, John H.
Smith, William
Shaw, John
Stevenson, William
Sykes, Edward
Strauser, William
Schreffler, Monroe T.
Smail, Daniel
Timmons, Charles
Toben, John
Traub, Jr., George
Wallingham, Jonathan
Wonders, John
Yerger, Henry

*John S. Clemens, appointed Orderly to Col. Nagle.
†Charles H. Hazzard, appointed Clerk to Major General Mansfield.
‡William H. Hardell, appointed Hospital Steward.
⁇Charles Loeser, Jr., appointed Sergeant Major.

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	13
Musicians,	2
Wagoner,	1
Privates,	78
Total,	97

COMPANY H.

Captain.—JOSEPH A. GILMOUR.
1st Lieut.—WILLIAM J. HINKLE.
2d " EDWARD C. BAIRD.

COMPANY H, FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

1st Sergeant.—DANIEL D. MCGINNES.
2d " SAMUEL M. RUCH.
3d " ALEXANDER S. BOWEN.
4th " THOMAS J. ROSE.
5th " WILLIAM T. GARRETT.
1st Corporal.—CHARLES C. HINKLE.
2d " SAMUEL B. LAUBENSTEIN.
3d " JAMES R. HETHERINGTON.
4th " RAYMOND A. JENKINS.
5th " ALBA C. THOMPSON.
6th " WILLIAM BROWN.
7th " DAVID B. BROWN.
8th " JOSEPH REED.
Musicians.—ANDREW J. SNYDER.
" MARTIN ACORN.
Wagoner.—CHARLES KYER.

PRIVATES.

Adams, Albert
Aurand, Lewis
Baer, John
Benedict, John E.
Bennie, Crawford
Bensteel, Henry
Berlie, William H.
Christian, George M.
Dreibelbeis, William H.
Davis, William
Dreisbach, Charles
Edwards, Richard
Eberly, Charles
Eisenhuth, George T.
Everly, David
Engel, John
Focht, Charles
Fryberger, Samuel
Fery, Henry
Forney, Richard
Forney, Alfred C.
Hartline, Albert
Howell, John M.
Hopkins, Richard
Huber, William
Heffner, John H. C.
Herbert, Anthony
Kalbach, John E.
Kimmel, Valentine
Krebs, Francis D.
Lloyd, William
Leib, Franklin
Leib, Edward M.
Mowry, George W.
Mathews, Henry C.
Kleinginna, John F.
Kelly, Thomas
Kohler, Benjamin
Kimmel, William V. B.
Knarr, Charles
Lauer, Daniel
Loeser, William
Lloyd, William A.
Lloyd, William D.
Lloyd, Horace
McGuire, Bernhard
Marshall, James
Millet, William A.
Miller, Conrad
Moser, Daniel
Mulholland, James
Metz, Joseph
Metz, Charles
Marshall, James
Metzinger, Joseph
Nagle, William
Norrigan, Charles
Ohnmacht, Daniel
Petit, Samuel
Parensteel, Henry
Reese, August
Reese, William
Radelberger, Peter
Ray, John W.
Scott, Michael
Sillyman, Thomas H.
Schmehl, Isaac L.
Schilthorn, George
Sponsaler, John A.
Shay, Henry

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COMPANY H, FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

Smith, David A.
Smith, Peter
Wentzell, James
Williams, Henry
Wildermuth, Josiah F.
Weise, Joseph
Wagner, Jacob
Whitman, Jacob A.
Winlaw, John
Weise, Jacob

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	13
Musicians,	2
Wagoner,	1
Privates,	80
Total,	99

COMPANY I.

Captain.—JOHN R. PORTER.
1*st Lieut.*—GEORGE H. GRESSANG.
2*d Lieut.*—MICHAEL M. KISTLER.
1*st Sergeant.*—BENJAMIN B. SCHUCK.
2*d* " FRANCIS D. KOCH,
3*d* " SAMUEL F. KEHL.
4*th* " THEODORE PLETZ.
5*th* " HUGH KOCH.
1*st Corporal.*—EDWARD SHAPPELL.
2*d* " ELI McCORD.
3*d* " JACOB UNGSTADT.
4*th* " HARRISON H. HILL.
5*th* " OLIVER A. J. DAVIS.
6*th* " BENJAMIN B. KERSHNER.
7*th* " JOSEPH EDWARDS.
8*th* " CHARLES E. WEAVER.
Musician.—ALLEN KOCH.
" WILLIAM FAUST,

PRIVATES.

Arnold, Isaac
Allebach, Francis
Arndt, Isaac
Barringer Josiah
Beltz, Isaac
Boone, Alexander
Beltz, Anthony K.
Beltz, Isaac K.
Bachman, Jacob W.
Boner, Francis
Bunce, Harrison
Bachman, John F.
Boyer, Daniel S.
Coombe, Thomas
Curtis, Charles
Clark, John
Dresh, Elias
Douglass, Lewis
Eddinger, William F.
Fisher, Levi
Foust, Eli
Focht, Lewis V.
Furman, Nathan
De Frehn, John
Fenstermacher, William
Gangloff, Jacob
Gilbert, Joseph
Glase, Daniel
Halsey, William
Hoffman, Benjamin

COMPANY I, FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

Henry, Frederick
Heiser, James
Hein, Josiah
Houser, Barnard A.
Haldeman, Jonas
Knittle, Wesley
Kramer, Franklin
Kehl, Elias
Kretter, Charles N.
Keller, Peter
Kramer, Josiah
Keyman, Henry
Klase, George
Klase, Daniel
Koch, Charles R.
Kreter, Henry W.
Kramer, Israel
Link, Hezekiah
Leiser, Charles F.
Leiser, Charles S.
Moser, John
McReynolds, James.
Miller, William
Moyer, John E.
Millet, Charles H.
Millet, James
Munberger, William
Owens, William
Reinhart, Henry
Reinhard, Henry,
Reynolds, James
Reich, Conrad
Rumble, Rudolph
Rumble, Jacob H.
Reigel Franklin
Schertle, George
Shulther, Augustus
Seward, Christian
Swain, Luke
Snyder, William S.
Sassaman, George
Thresh, Elias
Trainer, Alfred
Umbenhocker, John
Williams, Benneville
Weiers, William
Yost, Franklin
Zimmerman, Benjamin

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	13
Musicians,	2
Privates,	78
Total,	96

COMPANY K.

Captain.—HENRY A. M. FILBERT.
1*st Lieut.*—ISAAC F. BRANNON.
2*d* " JACOB DOUTY.
1*st Sergeant.*—FRANCIS A. STITZER.
2*d* " PATRICK F. QUINN.
3*d* " THOMAS IRVIN.
1*st Corporal.*—DANIEL MOSER.
2*d* " THOMAS BRENNAN.
3*d* " PATRICK HANLEY.
4*th* " FRANCIS JONES.
5*th* " GEORGE J. WEAVER.
6*th* " CHARLES D. BOYER.
7*th* " JAMES MORAN.
8*th* " GEORGE M. DENGLER.
Musician.—WILLIAM STRAW.
" JOHN M. BROWN.

COMPANY K, FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

PRIVATES.

Boyer, David
Boyer, Peter
Berger, John
Burgess, Joseph
Burke, Peter
Bausum, Daniel
Brennen, Michael
Brawn, John
Bull, William
Brannan, Isaac F.
Brennan, James
Chatham, Joseph
Clarey, Michael
Crawford, John A.
Carr, John
Campfield, John
Curry, Thomas
Carey, John
Dechant, John
Dentzer, George
Dress, William H.
Dress, David R.
Dress, David D.
Dress, Jonathan
Dress, William D.
Dress, Charles
Day, Albin
Day, James, Jr.
Day, Frederick H.
Delany, Michael
Dullard, James
Drake, Nelson
Doubert, William
Engly, Adam
Edwards, Richard
Edinger, Horatio
Edwards, Edward
Fenstermacher, David
Fenstermacher, William
Fenstermacher, Elias
Focht, Lorenzo
Grey, Arthur
Haertler, Christian
Hendley, Adam
Houser, Nathaniel
Harkins, Hugh B.
Haas, Howard W.
Kavenaugh, James
Long, David
Laubenstein, William
Lowler, John
Lord, Jesse
Long, Charles
Labenberg, William
Lawrence, John
Letterman, Jacob
Maul, Lewis
McKeaver, Philip
Murphy, John
Mains, George F.
McDermot, Henry
McDonald, James
Mullin, Michael
Moser, Daniel
Omacht, Daniel
Payne, Edward P.
Reed, William T.
Richards, William
Rees, John
Raber, John
Rich, Nathan
Simon, Franklin
Snyder, Frederick W.
Stitzer, David H.
Shultz, Henry
Sherman, John
Shanely, Daniel
Starr, John
Spears, Hiram
Scherman, Adam
Stine, Peter
Shappell, Edward
Toban, Thomas
Wool, John
Widner, John
Weaver, John

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	11
Musicians,	1
Privates,	86
Total,	101

RECAPITULATION.

Field and Staff,	9
Regimental Band,	26
Commissioned line officers,	30
Non-commissioned officers,	126
Musicians,	19
Wagoners,	7
Privates,	793
Total in Regiment,	1,010

In October, 1862, when the Regiment had been decimated by disease and battle, having then been more than a year in the service, its strength was reported to us by the commanding officer at 467, of which number 357 were fit for duty.

In September, 1862, Col. NAGLE was promoted to the position of Brigadier General, and commanded the 1st Brigade, Sturgess' Division. The Forty-eighth Regiment formed part of his Brigade. Its field and line commissioned officers were then as follows :

Colonel.—J. K. SIGFRIED.
Lieutenant Colonel.—HENRY PLEASANTS.
Major.—JAMES WREN.
Adjutant.—DANIEL MCGINNES.
Quartermaster.—JAMES ELLIS.

COMPANY A.

Captain.—D. B. Kaufman.
First Lieutenant.—Henry Boyer.
Second Lieutenant.—Lewis B. Eveland.

COMPANY B.

Captain.—U. A. Bast.
First Lieutenant.—John Wood.
Second Lieutenant.—William H. Hume.

COMPANY C.

Captain.—George W. Gowen.
First Lieutenant.—Thomas J. Fitzsimmons,
Second Lieutenant.—Charles Loeser.

COMPANY D.

Captain.—W. W. Potts.
First Lieutenant.—Charles Kleckner.
Second Lieutenant.—E. D. Owens.

COMPANY E.

Captain.—William Winlack.
First Lieutenant.—Thomas J. Bohannan.
Second Lieutenant.—James H. Fisher.

COMPANY F.

Captain.—Joseph H. Hosking.
First Lieutenant.—Henry James.
Second Lieutenant.—John L. Williams.

COMPANY G.

Captain.—O. C. Bosbyshell.
First Lieutenant.—C. C. Pollock.
Seeond Lieutenant.—H. C. Jackson.

COMPANY H.

Captain.—J. H. Gilmour.
First Lieut.—Wm. J. Hinkle. (Aid de Camp to Gen. Nagle.)
Second Lieutenant.—Summerfield Bowen.

COMPANY I.

Captain.—John R. Porter.
First Lieutenant.—M. M. Kistler.
Second Lieutenant.—B. B. Schuck.

COMPANY K.

Captain.—Isaac Brennan.
First Lieutenant.—Jacob Douty.
Second Lieutenant.—Francis A. Stitzer.

On Monday, October 21st, 1861, the Fiftieth Regiment, P. V., Col. B. C. CHRIST, sailed from Annapolis for South Carolina, forming part of the force that on Thursday, November, 7, 1861, captured the Rebel forts at Port Royal. A portion of Colonel CHRIST'S command was on board the steamer *Winfield Scott*, and narrowly escaped shipwreck on the voyage, in consequence of the vessel "springing a leak" during a terrible storm. In this Regiment there were two full Schuylkill County Companies, with a few men from this County in other companies of the Regiment. The muster-rolls are as follows:

FIFTIETH REGIMENT P. V.

Colonel.—B. C. CHRIST.
Quartermaster.—ALBERT JONES.
Asst. Quartermaster.—JOHN S. ECKEL.
Asst. " CHARLES J. NEEDLER.
Surgeon.—DAVID G. MCKIBBEN.
Drum-Major.—HENRY A. HOFFMAN.
Fife-Major.—DANIEL KOOP.

COMPANY A.

Captain.—J. B. BRANDT.
1*st Lieut.*—SAMUEL R. SCHWENK.
2*nd Lieut.*—EDWARD F. WIEST.

COMPANY A, FIFTIETH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

Orderly Serg't.—HENRY J. ALSPACH.
2*d* " HENRY BRODT.
3*d* " SAMUEL SCHWALM.
4*th* " JACOB ZIMMERMAN.
5*th* " DANIEL HOFFA.
1*st* *Corporal.*—DAVID J. ALSPACH.
2*d* " WILLIAM W. SNYDER.
3*d* " JOHN HEISLER.
4*th* " FRANKLIN H. BARNHART.
5*th* " JOHN SCHREFFLER.
6*th* " DANIEL TROUTMAN.
7*th* " SIMON B. BLEILER.
8*th* " SOLOMON WIEHRY.
Clerk.—BENJAMIN FOCHT.
Musician.—JACOB LEHMAN.
" WILLIAM J. SCHUCKERT.
Wagoner.—JOSHUA GREENAWALT.

PRIVATES.

Adams, Nicholas
Bowman, Cyrene
Bowman, William F.
Biehl, Charles
Ballon, David
Blanchford, William
Bixler, John
Bleiler, William H.
Bower, John
Blessing, Charles
Bixler, Elias
Brenner, Jonathan
Burns, James
Brum, Peter
Carl, Edward
Clark, William
Cannon, Martin
Cannon, Michael
Dieter, John R.
Derker, Isaac
Deibler, Henry
Delcamp, William H.
Doubert, Jonathan
Dawson, Thomas
Doubert, William
Davis, Benjamin
Engle, Samuel
Ellenbaum, James F.
Erdman, Augustus
Engle, Elias
Engle, Jacob
Ferree, Jacob F.
Fuller, John
Frankhouser, Christian
Faust, Jonas
Feindt, Isaac
Flinn, Patrick
Fox, Frank
Flinn, John
Grow, Peter
Herb, William
Hesser, William J.
Hartzog, Benjamin
Harter, Jonathan
Hoffa, Samuel
Herring, John J.
Hoyer, Henry
Houtz, Isaac
Herman, Benjamin
Herb, Andrew
Harner, Edward
Herbst, Jacob
Hoffa, Daniel
Joice, Patrick
Kauffman, Philip F.
Kauffman, Samuel W.
Kaercher, Samuel
Klinger, Daniel
Kramer, Joel
Kneedler, Charles J.
Keiser, Anthony
Lester, George
Laudenslager, John J.
Luhlasser, Jacob
Lengel, Henry
Miller, August F.
Manning, John D.
Minnich, Elias
McLaughlin, Alexander
Morgan, Israel

COMPANY A, FIFTIETH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

McClellan, Robert
Mochan, Michael
Miller, Jonathan
Mellon, Augustus
Muckenstom, Charles
Otto, Peter S.
Osman, Levi
Osman, Aaron
O'Neil, Patrick
Pace, Robert
Raber, John
Rothermel, William
Riegel, Daniel
Runyon, Harrison
Reigel, Jonas P.
Reese, David
Rahn, Richard
Schofstall, Aaron
Schearer, John D.
Straw, Hiram
Starr, Jacob
Snyder, Abr'm (*discharged.*)
Stark, Jacob
Schweikert, Emanuel
Thomas, Edward
Unger, John
Wenerich, Uriah
Weisner, August
Wolff, Isaac
Weaver, Daniel D.
Wiehry, Franklin
Wiest, Philip A.
Wolfgang, Michael
Williams, Andrew
Wight, Bursey

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	13
Musicians,	1
Wagoner,	1
Clerk,	2
Privates,	105
Total,	125

COMPANY B.

Hiney, George
Hiney, William

COMPANY C.

Captain.—D. F. BURKERT.
1*st Licut.*—GEORGE W. BRUMM.
2*d* " JOHN F. SAYLOR.
1*st Sergeant.*—WILLIAM H. MENNIG.
2*d* " L. BECKER.
3*d* " WILLIAM H. HINEY.
4*th* " JAMES SAYLOR.
5*th* " WILLIAM HILL.
1*st Corporal.*—AUGUSTUS MELLON.
2*d* " C. BROWN.
3*d* " D. RAUDENBUSH.
4*th* " S. LOSCH.
5*th* " L. ECKERT.
6*th* " G. H. HOFFMAN.
7*th* " R. BECHTEL. (*Clerk.*)
Drummer.—J. HELMS.
Fifer.—J. GRAEFF.
Wagoner.—L. SCHWARTZ.

COMPANY C, FIFTIETH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

PRIVATES.

Berger, Elias
Berger, Augustus
Brisons, John G. W. D.
Brener, Jonathan
Bergert, Gotleib
Brown, Benjamin
Brumm, G. W.
Cake, George
Deibler, Henry W.
Doudle, John
Dunkle, Peter
Donnar, George
Eckley, Samuel
Eckel, Emanuel
Emrick, William
Eckert, Isaac
Fahl, Richard
Fenstermacher, Frank
Guertler, Jacob
Garrett, Alexander
Gilbert, Aaron W.
Hiney, George
Hoffman, Samuel
Hoffman, William
Heebner, George
Harbst, Jacob
Hehn, Jacob
Hehn, Henry
Hill, Henry
Handell, Joseph
Helms, James K.
Keihner, Stoughton
Kremer, Jonas W.
Klingner, George
Knarr, Charles
Knarr, Benjamin
Lehman, Josiah D.
Long, Joseph
Little, John
Long, Lewis
Lloyd, Thomas
Levan, James K.
Miller, Henry B.
Murie, Daniel
Moyer, George
McCollough, Patrick
McGlann, Daniel
Molloy, Patrick
Marland, Edward
Mecinstorn, Charles
Oswald, Charles
Oswald, Edward
Oswald, Israel
Patten, William
Pugh, Morgan
Powell, Peter
Reed, George
Ryan, John
Scheck, Frederick
Schwenk, George R.
Scheck, Jacob
Simpson, George
Shirk, A.
Shaeffer, Enoch
Steinbach, Peter
Williams, Alexander
Wise, Franklin
Wildermuth, William
Williams, Patrick
Wagner, William

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned,	12
Musicians,	2
Teamster,	1
Privates,	70
Total,	88

COMPANY E.

Roberson, Benjamin

COMPANY F.

Huntzinger, *Lieutenant* Albert

COMPANY I.

Mackey, John	Denniston, John
Gaskins, James	Bush, John A.
Cole, *Corporal* William	Wright, Josiah

RECAPITULATION.

Field and staff,	5
Commissioned line officers,	7
Non-commissioned "	25
Musicians,	6
Wagoners,	2
Privates,	184
Total,	229

On Wednesday, November 6th, 1861, the Ninety-sixth Regiment, P. V., then in camp at Pottsville, was presented by Governor CURTIN with the colors authorized by the Legislature of the State. The Governor with his staff reached Pottsville at noon on that day, and was escorted to his quarters at the American House. At 2 o'clock P. M., the Regiment marched from its camp on Lawton's Hill to the Hotel, where the presentation took place. The Governor, flag in hand, addressed the Regiment, in substance, as follows :

COL. CAKE AND MEN OF THE 96TH REGIMENT, PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS :—I am here to-day in obedience to the call of this Commonwealth to perform the last act which you deserve at the hands of your fellow-citizens, before you leave to take part in the great struggle which now agitates this once happy and prosperous country.

And here, I cannot but remember, that it was in this Town and County, that when the first proclamation by the President for troops was issued, men rushed to the rescue and were among the first to reach the threatened Capital. How you reached there, your march through Baltimore, the dangers and insults you contended with, are now matters of history.

Here, in this vast assemblage of your friends, neighbors and relatives, this ceremony cannot occur without exciting feelings of pleasure and emotions of pain. It is certainly, pleasing to this multitude of people who surround you, to know that so many men of this County are willing to defend, at the peril of their lives, the liberty which you have been accustomed to enjoy; and it is painful for them to separate from you as you go into the perils of battle to defend that liberty. And yet it is a high performance and a high duty. This Regiment of men was called together through the loyalty of the people of this County, in their devotion to our common country, and through the activity, industry and influence of the gentlemen who command it. And I am here to-day, recognizing you as a regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, about to go into the service of the country, to present to you this beautiful standard.

I deliver to you the honor of the State. Is there any man here afraid or ashamed to bear the standard of Pennsylvania or recognize its legitimate authority? God forbid! The legitimate arm will perpetuate this flag. Thus protected with the coat-of-arms of Pennsylvania in the centre of the field, upon which is thirty-four stars, indicating the thirty-four States of this grand confederacy, I deliver this flag to you to-day, that you to all coming generations may declare that confederacy shall be of thirty-four stars, and not one less. [Applause.]

It is written in the law, that when you shall have returned to your homes, the flag shall be inscribed with the battles in which your regiment shall distinguish itself, and then filed among the archives of the State in perpetual memory of your deeds of valor.

It was in Pennsylvania that the fathers of this Government caught the idea of liberty, which had agitated the nations of Europe for half a century, and proclaimed it to the world in the Declaration of Independence. They gave shape and form to the immortal sentiment, that man is capable of self-government. It was in Pennsylvania the Convention sat that formed the Constitution under which we have achieved so much national glory, and power, and knowledge and so much individual prosperity and happiness.

It was on the Delaware, opposite Philadelphia, that the "Stars and Stripes"—that beautiful flag of our nationality and liberty, was first unfurled to the winds. (Applause) This people have always been loyal to their trust. They have always sustained legitimately organized power and government; and they have now testified, by the presence of tens of thousands of men surrounding the Capitol at Washington, that they will still sustain them, and defend their liberties to the last.

Yet more: when all means of peace have failed—when all the conservation of this people has been exhausted—when all that could call our erring brethren back to their loyalty, has been essayed in vain—this people have declared that if the Constitution must be bathed in blood, it must be bathed in the blood of the wicked and traitorous. (Applause.)

And, now, when armed Rebels attempt to tear down this sacred fabric, which our fathers established, and which we have reared until it has become the admiration of the world, we of Pennsylvania declare that liberty shall be vindicated in the blood of the wicked. (Applause.)

I would not speak to you fellow citizens of Pennsylvania, now on the eve of your departure from the State, if I were not authorized to do so by law. I speak to you in the presence of your friends and neighbors. You look for the last time, many of you, on this beautiful country. You see for the last time, the places of your homes where you were born, and have passed the days of your childhood,—Aye, more! you separate from your mothers, your wives, your sisters, and your friends; and, for all those who surround you, with the dignity of my office and the honor of the State in my hands, I pray that the blessing of God may rest upon you.

I feel full of this great question to-day; my heart is torn when I consider the condition of my country, my fellow-citizens in arms, and the best blood of my countrymen to be shed! And yet our country has been so much favored by Providence, in the hollow of whose hands you are, who has done so much for us, that I feel a confidence that his blessings soon must follow, that disaster and defeat may no more come upon us and that truth shall win the final triumph. It is so written in the Book of Books. It was so enumerated by our forefathers, and woven

into our Constitution itself. It is inscribed in the history of the world, and is justified by the experience of past generations. And now, as then, God will be with the cause of truth.—(Applause.)

Our native country will be restored to peace; the traitors who are now first to draw their swords against it, will return again to a sense of their duty; and time will lighten all our troubles. What more can I say to you? Never will I see many of you again. How proud would I feel at this moment in discharging the great office you have committed to me, if I did not know that many of you were to be separated for months, perhaps forever, from your friends and all that you hold dear.

And yet it is a sweet consolation for you, that if you fall you fall fighting for the liberty which your fathers gave you; fall fighting for that matchless Constitution under which we have grown and prospered; fall with the tears of your friends and kin to keep alive your memories; fall like brave men, who consider liberty for a single day more valuable than a thousand years of bondage; fall in meting out justice to those who would strive to break down this Government, and the liberties our people now enjoy: and when you return, as many, if not all of you must, thousands of your neighbors will welcome you as they weep to-day at your departure. (Applause.)

Now, as the last act, I commit to you this beautiful flag, and with it the honor of the great State you represent. I give it to brave men, who will defend it in the field and bring it back with honor.

At the conclusion of his remarks he handed the flag to Col. CAKE, standing by his side, who received it in behalf of the officers and men of the 96th Regiment, and spoke as follows:

GOVERNOR: In accepting this splendid stand of colors for the use of the 96th Regiment, I beg to express the lively sense of gratitude which we feel. You have done us great honor in coming here to Pottsville in order to present to us, in person, the banner of our country—bearing upon its Union, in addition to the 34 stars, the escutcheon of our noble Commonwealth.

In times like these it is fitting that the representative of the State of Pennsylvania should visit his soldiers, and speak to them the words of encouragement and good cheer. We know, sir, that your duties are manifold and arduous—we appreciate the magnitude of the task you have just accomplished, and if, in this organization we have endeavored to lighten your labors, it is because we know of the vexations and trials of patience to which you are subjected. Sir, you are the direct ruler of three millions of free people. You are their chosen representative.—You represent their energy, their prosperity, their patriotism. Out of your peaceful household you have mustered and sent into the field within the short space of six months, more than a hundred thousand stout hearts, and when Pennsylvania's page in the history of this war shall be written, it will be pronounced by all men—it will be acknowledged by all men—to be incomparable. The energy and completeness with which your herculean task has been accomplished challenges the admiration of the world.

We fully appreciate the honor you do us in devoting this day to the presentation of our colors. It has rendered them doubly dear, and will stimulate us in battling for their defence. Simple words serve but poorly to convey our deep sense of gratitude, but I speak for nearly one

thousand men when I promise that as long as we can see we will follow the flag you have just presented—as long as we can strike we will strike in its defence, and if God Almighty, in his infinite wisdom and justice, should decree that we should fall, we will die beneath its shade, struggling for the honor of our country, our State, and our Government.

Sir, it is your privilege to proudly boast that you have not only furnished more men than any other State, but that you sent forward the very first five hundred to defend the imperiled Capital of our common country, and you must indulge me a little here while I remind you that this Borough of Pottsville furnished you 239 of that five hundred. Let me further claim that Pottsville was the first to offer you a company. Captain McDONALD called his command together on the 11th day of April, and we voted unanimously to offer you our services. The letter was written that day, and we were accepted on the 15th. Our march through Baltimore on the 18th is a matter of history, and had something to do with the fact that Schuylkill County sent you, very soon afterward, 2000 more men for the three months call. With your kind permission this Regiment will march to-morrow morning at sun-rise. After we have marched, Schuylkill must be credited with having furnished for the war, about 4,200 volunteers, not to count several companies enlisted for the regular service, including seventy men, which number were recruited by that gallant young Kentucky patriot, Lieutenant TALLIAFERRO, of the 5th Regular Artillery.

Sir, I hope you will pardon my going into these statistics; whatever our Borough or County has done, we claim only to have done our duty. Our State pride overshadows local vanity, but our love of country, our love for the Union, our love for the Stars and Stripes, brings forth all our energy, our strength, our patriotism. Upon the altar of our common country we are willing to sacrifice all that we are, all that we ever hoped to become—life itself.

Who can do less, and deserve such a country like this to live in? We accept all the chances, all the horrors of a vindictive, relentless war, in order that it may be settled for all time to come that the free government of the United States is founded upon the rock of ages. Comprehending fully the power of the rebellion, we yet have faith that the prowess of our arms will be vindicated, and that our fair land will continue to be the theme of the poet, the hope of the oppressed, the Mecca of the world.

The heroes of the Revolution fought the fight of freedom. The contest for the continuance of the blessings bought for us by seven years of blood and war is upon us. He who would shrink, he who would postpone the work of vindication for his children's hands to do, deserves to have had the battles of the revolution left for him to fight.

Gov. CURTIN in handing over your elegant present to the color guard, let me again thank you on behalf of each member of the 96th. Let me also express the hope that you will never regret the confidence you indicate in submitting it to our care. Let us hope that we may contribute something toward rooting out and forever banishing rebellion, and that very soon peace and renewed prosperity will again smile upon this land. In the field or at home, in war or peace, our motto shall ever be, "Our country—right or wrong, our country."

When the ceremony was over, officers and men cheered the Governor and flag most heartily—the band performing in a mas-

terly style "The Star Spangled Banner." The Regiment was then marched back to camp, and our distinguished visitors left shortly afterwards for Harrisburg in a special train, via the Mine Hill and Shamokin Railway to Sunbury, and from thence to the Susquehanna.

The flag presented to the Regiment, was in dimensions eight by six feet. It was made of silk and bound around the edge with yellow or golden colored silk fringe, about one and a half inches wide. In the azure field was the Pennsylvania State coat-of-arms, with thirty-four stars encircling it. The inscription on the flag was:

"NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT, P. V."

The Regiment struck tents on Thursday, November 7th, and on the following day marched to Westwood, where they took the cars for Washington, *via*. Sunbury and Harrisburg.

The muster-roll of the Regiment, with all the additions made by recruiting, up to the time of preparing this, is as follows:

NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT, P. V.

Colonel.—HENRY L. CAKE.
Lieutenant-Colonel.—JACOB G. FRICK.
Major.—LEWIS J. MARTIN.
Adjutant.—M. EDGAR RICHARDS.
Quartermaster.—CHARLES SAILOR.
Sergeant-Major.—JOHN HARLAN, Jr.
Quartermaster Sergeant.—JOHN A. SCHWEERS.
Commissary " J. J. DAMPMAN.
Hospital Steward.—JOHN RODGERS.
Surgeon.—DANIEL W. BLAND.
Assistant Surgeon.—WASHINGTON NUGENT.
Chaplain.—REV. SAMUEL F. COLT.
Ensign.—JOHN VANHOLLEN.

Total, - - - - - - - 13

BAND.

Princ. Musican.—N. J. REHR.
Drum-Major.—H. K. DOWNING.
H. G. WALLBRIDGE.
CHRISTIAN FERG.
A. F. WALLBRIDGE.
C. BODMAN.
H. M. LAW.
H. BODMAN.
H. HOFFMAN.
J. W. MORGAN.
FIDEL FISHER.
A. B. WALLBRIDGE.
W. MCDANIEL.
H. WALLBRIDGE.
G. V. ROEHRIG.
J. WARD.
C. OBERLIES.
A. SMITH.
H. C. SHOENER.
J. BODEFELD.
J. N. LAUER.
S. H. PARKER.
J. KEPLEY.
A. PFALTZGRAF.
C. TROUT.

Total, - - - - - - - - 25

COMPANY A.

Captain.—LA MAR S. HAY.
1*st Lieut.*—WILLIAM F. HUNTZINGER.
2*d* " J. ALBERT SAYLOR.
1*st Sergeant.*—ERNST SAUERBREY.
2*d* " EDWARD THOMAS.
3*d* " CHARLES F. HOFFMAN.
4*th* " FRANK SIMPSON.
5*th* " JONAS M. RICH.
1*st Corporal.*—MARK WALKER.
2*d* " HENRY GEARING.
3*d* " THOMAS G. HOUCK.
4*th* " FRANK HANLEY.
5*th* " ALEXANDER SMITH.
6*th* " WILLIAM BRITTON.
7*th* " JOHN STODD.
8*th* " JOHN DONEGAN.
Musician.—GEORGE WERTLEY.
" EDWARD NIESE.
Wagoner.—WARREN CROSLAND.

PRIVATES.

Bartholomew, James
Brazer, George
Brown, William
Beynon, William
Bownwell, George
Brennen, Richard
Boyer, Henry C.
Brown, Thomas
Berdanier, John
Brennan, Francis
Carroll, Michael
Charlton, William
Dress, William
Daniels, William
Dampman, Dallas
Dampman, Jonas J.
DeCoursey, George
Dengler, Joseph F.
Dewald, Jacob M.
Dufer, Luther
Dentzer, John
Donegan, James
Edwards, William
Ebert, Edward
Endly, John
Ellis, John
Frazier, John
Fenstermacher, Edward
Farr, Thomas
Ferry, John
Gloss, Elijah
Garragan, John
Grieff, Charles H.
Gee, Joseph
Gould, William
Goldsworthy, Joseph
Garber, August
Gloss, Levi
Hartline, John
Higley, John H.
Hoffman, Leybrand
Hartline, Daniel
Henry, Emanuel
Hayes, Edward
Holister, James
Hanley, Thornton B.
Hendley, John
Hoepstine, James
Hess, James K.
Hummel, John
Hay, William E.
Jones, Gomer
Jones, John
Kisswick, Samuel
Kinzi, Caleb
Kleininger, John
Kemp, Edward
Leary, Michael
Lindenmuth, Daniel
Lindenmuth, Joseph
Lord, William F. D.
Laferty, John
Linnen, Edward
Larkin, Michael

COMPANY A, NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

Larkin, William
Ledich, Jacob
Morrell, Mathew
Mennig, George W.
Maddison, John
McCoy, Daniel
McCormick, Edward
McGinnis, James P.
Nash, Michael
Neatheimer, Henry
Nugent, Chancy K.
Nugent, Hugh B.
O'Donald, James
Omar, John
Potts, Clement D.
Prichard, David
Propts, John
Reichard, Henry
Rice, Sylvester C.
Rodgers, Alexander
Rodgers, John
Reinhard, Henry
Rigg, Robert T.
Reed, John
Redcay, Charles J.
Refraw, August
Stonefield, ——
Simpson, John
Simpson, Henry
Smith, Edward
Sterling, John
Strouse, Frank
Smith, William
Smith, Terrence F.
Templin, Emanuel
Thompson, John
Welsh, David
Weand, William
Wade, Frederick F.
Warnick, Henry
Ward, John
Yost, Nicholas
Zerbe, Charles

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	13
Musicians,	2
Wagoner,	1
Privates,	107
Total,	126

COMPANY B.

Captain.—PETER A. FILBERT.
1*st Lieut.*—ERNEST T. ELLRICH.
3*d* " LEVI HUBER.
1*st Sergeant.*—JOHN VAN HOLLEN.
2*d* " LEWIS LUCKINBILL.
3*d* " CHARLES J. SHOEMAKER.
4*th* " JOHN A. SCHWEERS.
5*th* " PAUL H. BARR.
1*st Corporal.*—DAVID HUBER.
2*d* " DANIEL BONAWITZ.
3*d* " JACOB GEIER.
4*th* " ERASMUS W. REED.
5*th* " FREDERICK A. SNYDER.
6*th* " GREGORY ROTHMAN.
7*th* " FREDERICK KLINE.
8*th* " EDWARD T. JONES.
Musician.—WILLIAM LEHMAN.
" JOSEPH KEELER.
Clerk.—FREDERICK E. STEES.
Wagoner.—JOSEPH SCHWARTZ.

COMPANY B, NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

PRIVATES.

Adcock, William
Aich, Joseph
Bast, Charles
Bonawitz, John
Breitigan, ——
Bell, Samuel
Bridegum, Franklin
Bower, Joseph
Berdania, John
Brannan, Martin
Brenner, Peter
Bonawitz, Jacob
Bast, Jacob
Berger, Charles W.
Brown, Thomas A.
Bucher, Andrew
Birckenbach, Jr., John
Britten, William
Barr, Peter
Banner, Joseph
Bleckle, Michael
Clemens, William
Clemens, Peter
Christ, Jacob
Chaundy, Charles
Cary, Martin
Collahan, John
Dubbs, Alexander
Dubbs, Victor
Dorschki, August
Ecker, Henry
Eick, Joseph
Fritz, William
Fessler, Joseph
Fessler, Irwin
Filbert, William H.
Fry, Henry A.
Ferst, Henry
Fertig, Reuben
Fisher, Joseph
Gnoreck, Jacob
Glennan, Andrew
Goebell, Richard H. L.
Grossen, John
Grosz, Nicholas
Herbert, John
Hehn, Henry
Hartenstein, Henry
Harvey, John E.
Harvey, Franklin
Hardenack, John
Huber, Jr., Jacob
Hornish, John
Keefer, Henry I.
Kutz, William
Kotchin, Lewis
Keesey, James
Keiffer, Jacob H.
Kærcher, Reuben
Luckinbill, Marcus
Leffler, William A.
Lewis, John
Litman, Bernhard
Lambert, Mathew
Langben, George
McNulty, Cornelius
McMannmin, Peter
McGarrity, John
McOnenny, Peter
McDonnel, John
McGirr, James
Martin, Andrew
Matten, John
Mangold, William
Martin, Daniel
Moyer, Solomon
Mennig, Jacob L.
Mennig, Joseph
Morcheiser, Joseph
Miller, Charles
Miller, Henry
Miller, John
Nagle, George
Oarther, Jacob
Owens, James
Oarther, Henry
Oestreich, Moritz
Purcel, John
Rahn, Richard
Reiweld, William
Reed, Isaac
Rishel, Reuben
Reed, John
Reed, Israel
Reinœhl, William B
Redinger, Peter
Remer, George
Reinhard, Ferdinand
Scanlen, Thomas
Shawnessy, Michael
Snyder, Jacob B.
Shirk, William
Sterner, Henry
Sterner, Jeremiah

COMPANY B, NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

Sterner, Joseph
Seigel, Frederick
Seiber, Frederick
Snyder, William B.
Seibert, Christian
Thornish, John
Tomas, Charles
Tovey, William
Umbenhauer, Charles F.
Vaughn, Francis
Wolf, August
Wanner, Jacob
Wolf, Levi
Wike, Albert
Williams, Charles
Wetzell, John
Zimmerman, Henry.

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned, Officers	13
Musicians,	2
Clerk,	1
Teamster,	1
Privates,	119
Total,	139

COMPANY C.

Captain.—WILLIAM H. LESSIG.
First Lieutenant.—ISAAC E. SEVERN.
Second Lieutenant.—SAMUEL R. RUSSEL.
1*st Sergeant.*—EDWIN L. SEVERN.
2*d* " ALEXANDER ALLISON.
3*d* " WILLIAM BUCKLEY.
4*th* " LOUIS A. BRUNS.
5*th and Quartermaster's Sergeant.*—HENRY FISHER.
1*st Corporal.*—WILLIAM FREAST.
2*d* " JACOB EPTING.
3*d* " JAMES B. OLIVER.
4*th* " DAVID WILLIAMS.
5*th* " DAVID E. RISHEL.
6*th* " HUGH STEVENSON.
7*th* " THOMAS HILTON.
8*th* " GEORGE W. HOLDER.
Drummer.—ELIAS B. TRIFOOS.
Fifer.—STEPHEN JONES.
Wagoner.—JOHN H. H. HANLEY.
Clerk.—EDWARD J. PHILIPS.

PRIVATES.

Allison, John
Alles, John
Allen, John
Ashworth, Joseph
Billey, John
Balliet, John W.
Beadle, Joseph
Brannagan, Arthur
Brennan, William
Bishop, Sylvanus
Bast, Charles
Beadle, William
Bocam, Louis
Boyd, James
Brobst, John
Burns, Patrick

COMPANY C, NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

Crosland, John J.
Curry, Martin
Curry, John W.
Dindorff, Nicholas
Delgar, George
Davis, David
Davenport, William
Davis, John
Davis, Samuel
Farrel, George W.
Frazer, John
Fisher, Samuel
Fisher, Charles
Foltz, George W.
Fox, Charles C.
Flaney, James
Groatman, Henry
Garis, Thomas
Hay, William
Haley, Bryan
Hartman, John
Hober, Joseph
Hall, John W.
Jennings, James
Jones, Jenkin
Kluck, John F.
Knittle, Francis
Kind, William
Kulins, David
Kane, Christopher
Lafferty, James
Lynch, Hugh I.
Miller, William
Matz, Franklin
McMinnzie, Saul
Milnes, William
Merker, Amos
Madara, William
McCaffrey, John
McAndrew, Edward
Moore, John
Noble, John
Nimelton, John
Oliver, Thomas
Paul, John
Rittman, Henry
Richter, August
Rarig, Joseph
Reagan, Patrick
Rishel, Reuben
Radburn, Thomas
Saylor, Charles
Shelly, Charles
Smith, Augustus
Saylor, Jacob,
Suddon, John
Saylor, Emanuel
Saylor, George
Sipe, Martin
Stubblebine, Henry
Spence, Martin
Smith, Boas G.
Schollenberger, Gabriel
Simpson, John
Thomas, Edward
Thomas, David
Yost, Alexander
Williams, Thomas
Watts, Perry
Wolfinger, James

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	13
Musicians,	2
Wagoner,	1
Clerk,	1
Privates,	86
Total,	106

COMPANY D.

Captain.—JOHN T. BOYLE.
First Lieutenant.—ZACCUS P. BOYER.
Second Lieutenant.—JOHN T. HAMMER.
1*st Sergeant.*—AMOS FORCEMAN.
2*d* " IRA TROY.

COMPANY D, NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

3d Sergeant.—CHARLES BEAUMONT.
4th " EZRA HENDLEY.
Commissary Sergeant.—WILLIAM HENRY.
1st Corporal.—GEORGE LEECH.
2d " WILLIAM HART.
3d " JAMES SANDS.
4th " JAMES SCOFIELD.
5th " THOMAS D. PRICE.
6th " JAMES GOUGH.
7th " GEORGE W. THOMPSON.
8th " WILLIAM MORRIS LASHORN.
Clerk.—MICHAEL A. WELSH.
Drummers.—JOHN PRICE, ROBERT L. WRIGHT.
Wagoner.—WILLIAM MCGLONE

PRIVATES.

Adcock, William
Boyle, John
Becker, William
Becker, Jonas
Burton, Charles
Black, John
Campbell, Thomas
Campbell, William
Comefort, Kyram
Cooper, William
Cunningham, John
Carr, John
Corby, William
Douden, Frank N.
Davis, Edmund
Daugherty, John
Doyle, James
Evans, David
Edwards, David
Ferfay, Peter
Freel, Edward
Fredericks, Samuel
Farrel, Joseph
Grant, Thomas
Greenwood, John
Hannum, J. T.
Hart, Elijah
Hart, Jacob
Heitzer, Frederick
Hughes, James
Henry, Edward
Jones, William P.
Jones, Enos
Jones, Thomas
Jones, William
Kenley, William
Kepler, George
Kelly, Luke
Krauch, Jacob
Llewellyn, Gomer
Lewis, David
Morgan, John
Moyer, William W.
Morgan, Thomas
Morrisey, Patrick
Mort, John
Moffit, William
Mason, Edward
McGlone, John
Moyer, Milton
Newton, Charles
Prasser, William
Purcell, Dennis
Peckman, Henry
Reese, Thomas
Ritzel, George
Stewart, John
Seitzinger, Samuel
Sands, Michael
Symons, George
Shuttleworth, Thomas
Shoeelin, Cornelius
Thomas, Walter
Thomas, George A.
Vanderslice, Jones
Walters, Elias
Walters, Jonathan
Wolff, Daniel
Williams, John L.
Williams, David D.
Williams, Thomas D.
Wickersham, Thomas

Commissioned Officers, - - - - - - 3
Non-commissioned Officers, - - - - 13

COMPANY D, NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

Clerk,	1
Musicians,	2
Wagoner,	1
Privates,	72
Total,	92

COMPANY E.

Captain.—JAMES RUSSELL.
First Lieutenant.—JOHN S. OBERRENDER.
Second Lieutenant.—JOHN F. ROBINS.
1*st Sergeant.*—CHARLES C. RUSSEL.
2*d* " PHILIP W. COOL.
3*d* " THOMAS H. REED.
4*th* " WILLIAM MAYBERRY.
5*th* " EVAN THOMAS.
1*st Corporal.*—WILLIAM WHITEBREAD.
2*d* " JOHN KELLY.
3*d* " NATHAN SANTEE.
4*th* " EDWARD MONCTON.
5*th* " HENRY QUINN.
6*th* " STEPHEN HORN.
7*th* " WILLIAM W. CARES.
8*th* " WILLIAM ZIGLER.
Musicians.—JOHN WATERS, GEORGE STERLING.
Wagoner.—JOHN AUGUSTINE.

PRIVATES.

Aixler, John A.
Ayres, James B.
Black, John
Burkhart, Cyrus
Brennan, John P.
Brennan, John D.
Boyer, Reuben
Best, Henry S.
Balliet, Reuben
Balliet, John
Bar, William
Bennie, William
Balliet, Josiah
Crowley, John
Comerford, Thomas
Carey, Martin
Davis, Samuel
Dunn, Patrick
Frantz, Lewis,
Frederick, Lewis
Foley, John
Fletcher, Herbert
Fry, Emanual
Fry, Ferdinand
George, William
Geinen, Thomas
Gross, Stephen
Getikee, Charles
Hoffman, Henry
Hettinger, Aaron
Howard, David
Huber, Joseph
Hamer, John H.
Johnson, Asberry
Jarrard, Joseph W.
Jones, Jacob
Kuhns, William H.
Klinger, Albert
Kirk, William
Keener, Eli
Kemp, Francis
Kramer, Zacharias
Lukenbill, Morgan
Seiwel, Samuel
Schleppy, Abraham
Smith, Jacob

COMPANY E, NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

Mumaw, Samuel
Mackey, Michael
McGinnes, James P.
Merril, John
Muldowney, James
Miller, John
Mitchel, Benjamin
McColl, Daniel
McAffee, Samuel
Nicholas, James
Naughton, Michael
Naughton, John
Oberrender, John N.
Oplinger, Edward
Onspoch, Edward
Pallen, Charles
Painter, John S.
Pope, John
Roth, Henry
Russel, James S.
Ramsey, William S.
Riley, William
Spohr, Nicholas
Shearer, Cyrus
Steigner, Adolphus
Smith, Peter
Sharp, William
Schollenberger, Gustavus G.
Stookey, William E.
Sands, James
Trout, William
Vogel, Otto G. H.
Wallen, Daniel
Woodring, Daniel
Weigner, Henry
Woodring, Jacob W.
Weaver, Jeremiah
Whitebread, Mark
Woodring, Jeremiah
Yost, Joseph

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	13
Musicians,	2
Wagoner,	1
Privates,	86
Total,	105

COMPANY F.

Captain.—JOSEPH ANTHONY.
First Lieutenant.—JOHN DOUGHERTY.
Second Lieutenant.—CHARLES DOUGHERTY.
1*st Sergeant.*—MICHAEL BOLAND.
2*d* " DENNIS CARROL.
3*d* " JAMES CASEY.
4*th* " JOHN BRENNAN.
5*th* " THOMAS TREMBLE.
1*st Corporal.*—THOMAS TRACY.
2*d* " PHILLIP REILLY.
3*d* " RICHARD WALSH.
4*th* " ROBERT BORLAND.
5*th* " JAMES BRADY.
6*th* " WILLIAM MCALLISTER.
7*th* " AARON WILLIAMS.
8*th* " PATRICK SULLIVAN.
Musicians.—WILLIAM MOORHEAD, SOLOMON SPOHN

PRIVATES.

Anspach, Edward
Ary, Michael
Boren, Michael,
Boren, Daniel

COMPANY E, NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

Boren, Thomas
Barnes, George
Barnes, Anthony
Blizzard, Francis
Barry, Uriah
Boyle, John
Britt, Edward
Brown, David T.
Broms, John
Curtin, Patrick
Cavanaugh, Michael
Carrol, Michael
Cowley, Samuel
Connery, Michael
Curtin, Timothy
Curry, Thomas
Daneen, Jerry
Durkin, James
Dunnigan, James
Duyer, William
Dooley, Patrick
Donahoe, John
Ferrence, Jr., Patrick
Faust, Daniel
Fell, Bonaparte
Ford, Edward
Flemming, M.
Glacken, Hugh
Glennon, Patrick
Glennon, Andrew
Gouldin, Philip
Healy, Sr., John
Healy, Jr., John
Hamburg, Martin
Horan, Bernard
Harris, Francis
Hifferon, William
Higgins, John
Healy, John
Hartness, Jeremiah
Hauly, John
King, Daniel
Kirk, William
Kennedy, Patrick
Keating, James
Kain, Rodger
Kavanah, Michael
Lee, George
Leary, Michael
Moorhead, Edward
Marshal, Thomas
Martin, Andrew
McCole, Daniel
Moran, Michael
Moran, William
McBride, Michael
McKall, Luke
Martin, Patrick
Marshal, Alexander
Muldowney, James
Mathew, Bernard
Maddock, Sylvester
Manates, William
Nevins, Patrick
O'Donnel, Dominick
O'Donnel, John
Philips, Edward
Purcell, James
Purcell, Thomas
Powers, Patrick
Quinn, John
Quirk, William
Ruddy, James
Ryan, Michael
Ryan, Lawrence
Simpson, John T.
Smith, William
Shere, Edward
Sweeney, Daniel
Shonelin, Cornelius
Salmon, John
Shilds, Edward
Thomas, Thomas
Tremble, John
Whelan, James
Ward, John
Ward, Patrick
Welsh, John

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	13
Musicians,	2
Privates,	92
Total,	110

COMPANY G.

Captain.—JAMES N. DOUDEN.
First Lieutenant.—JACOB W. HAAS.
Second Lieutenant.—A. S. FESIG.
1*st Sergeant.*—FRANK N. DOUDEN.
2*d* " JOHN WILLIAMS.
3*d* " JACOB ALLVORD.
4*th* " BENJAMIN B. WAGNER.
5*th* " WILLIAM H. FESIG.
1*st Corporal.*—AMOS KUNTZLEMAN.
2*d* " JONATHAN BEAR.
3*d* " JACOB K. BUEHLER.
4*th* " HENRY KEISER.
5*th* " JOHN C. GRATZ.
6*th* " ALFRED D. HANS.
7*th* " LAFAYETTE BILLIG.
8*th* " JAMES M. FEREE.
Musicians.—JAMES ZULICH, JOSEPH WORKMAN.
Wagoner.—NATHAN HERB.

PRIVATES.

Bade, Julian
Blanch, Edward
Borkelbach, John
Coley, Samuel
Fey, Lewis I.
Grim, John L.
Gloss, John
Goodfellow, John
Heebner, George
Harrison, Frank
Kellegher, John
McCormick, John
Nice, Jacob
Reynolds, William
Sell, Fred
Strawser, Abraham
Senger, Peter
Thompson, William W.
Trifoos, Marks

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	13
Musicians,	2
Wagoner,	1
Privates,	19
Total,	38

[The majority of the privates in this company was from Berks and Dauphin counties —EDITOR.]

COMPANY H.

Captain.—CHARLES D. HIPPLE.
First Lieutenant.—HENRY ROYER.
Second Lieutenant.—WILLIAM J. MART
1*st Sergeant.*—WILLIAM E. REILLY.
2*d* " WILLIAM H. DAVIS.
3*d* " JACOB BRUBAKER.
4*th* " GEORGE E. HUGHES.
5*th* " JOSEPH S. JOHNSON.

COMPANY H, NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

1st Corporal.—DANIEL B. HARTLINE.
2d " HENRY F. HUNSICKER.
3d " JOHN S. KEELY.
4th " JOHN M. HUGHES.
5th " JOHN K. FERNSLER.
6th " CHARLES S. COLT.
7th " JOSEPH MONDAY.
8th " CORNELIUS MCNULTY.
Musicians.—FRANCIS REED, CHARLES YOST.
Wagoner.—CONRAD BORDEL.

PRIVATES.

Alvord, David
Ashenfelter Jr., William
Britton, William
Brennan, Martin
Brassington, James
Brobst, Samuel
Brobst, John
Bickelman, Napoleon
Bower, Nicholas
Bidle, Christian
Bordel, Adam
Boyer, John
Conrad, Emanuel
Cavenaugh, John
Carl, James
Callen, Patrick
Campbell, Daniel
Cunningham, Terrence
Cosgrove, Mathew
Carrol, James
Caligan, John
Carfield, John
Crossland, William H.
Conrad, Edward
Conrad, Romanus
Clancy, Morris
Cleary, John
Davis, Richard
Delaney, Dennis
Davis, Daniel
Dull, George W.
Donnelly, John
Evans, William S.
Engle, Daniel
Evans, Richard
Erdman, Jonathan
Evans, John E.
Fisher, Anthony
Fell, Patrick
Fox, William H.
Fricce, Peter
Fink, John H.
Fell, Charles
Fuller, John
Faust, Daniel
Gee, Joseph
Gross, Jacob
Garber, Thomas
Grater, Philip
Haldeman, Joseph T.
Hudson, Edward
Haus, Michael
Hasset, John
Haley, John
Haley, Charles
Hoy, Frederick
Hillegas, Charles W.
Horn, William
Hendricks, Benjamin K.
Jenkins, David W.
Kaercher, Reuben
Kline, Charles
Kaercher, Daniel
Kennedy, Joseph
Kelly, Martin
Koons, Henry P.
Kistler, Levi
Kimmel, Hiram
Kenley George
Lehman, John M.
Lettich, Jacob
Lutz, Henry H.
Lampblock, David
Meck, Richard
McDonald, Patrick
Manear, William
Moser, Ephraim
Mallon, Patrick
Morgan, Thomas L.
Morgan, Thomas
Macknet, Albert H.
Mattis, Daniel F.

COMPANY H, NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

Miller, Jeremiah
Murphy, James
Mellon, David
Miller, Aaron
McCormick, Michael
Netherwood, William
Ortner, William
Pasco, Joseph
Quinn, Patrick
Schanty, Charles
Seifert, Henry
Seiver, Christian
Strouse, Francis
Sterner, Joseph
Shissick, Samuel
Stidham, John F.
Sentman, John
Shunk, James
Shone, John
Sherry, Frederick
Sponsaler, William
Snyder, Joseph
Trout, William D.
Treichler, James M.
Thompson, David P.
Treichler, Oliver G.
Umbenhaur, Frank R.
Virdow, Patrick
Watts, Perry
Weldon, John G.
Walker, Thomas
Whetstone, Frank
Weon, Henry
Williams, William T.
Yerger, William D.
Zollers, Daniel D.
Zeigler, Charles B.
Zeigler, Oliver J.
Zimmerman, Solomon

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	13
Musicians,	2
Wagoner,	1
Privates,	121
Total,	140

COMPANY I.

Captain.—ISAAC M. CAKE.
First Lieutenant.—MATHEW BYRNES.
Second Lieutenant.—J. A. HENNESSY.
1*st Sergeant.*—JOHN BOWLER.
2*d* " JOHN KILLEEN.
3*d* " FRANCIS CANFIELD.
4*th* " FRANCIS MCGURK.
5*th* " MICHAEL MACKEY.
1*st Corporal.*—WILLIAM IRVING.
2*d* " MICHAEL KEATING.
3*d* " HENRY RUSSEL.
4*th* " JAMES MCCARROL.
5*th* " JOHN HALEY.
6*th* " PATRICK CURRAN.
7*th* " JAMES SEXTON.
8*th* " ELIJAH ANDREWS.
Musicians.—PETER KELLY, HENRY LAW, THOMAS BURK.
Wagoner.—ADAM REB.

PRIVATES.

Brennen, Peter
Barry, James
Burns, James
Burns, Thomas

COMPANY I, NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

Brown, Thomas
Boyle, Thomas
Bainbridge, Thomas
Brennan, John
Brown, William
Bannister, Thomas
Brown, Thomas A.
Blecker, Michael
Creamer, James
Crandle, Ethan
Crawford, John
Callahan, Michael
Carl, Patrick
Cadwalader, Thomas Morgan
Cusack, William
Carroll, Patrick
Canton, Thomas
Curley, James
Curran, Patrick
Callahan, Thomas
Conlan, James
Dalton, John
Dooley, John
Davidson, Samuel
Dinert, Jeremiah
Droyer, William
Davis, Edmund
Erwin, William
Evans, C.
Ferns, Patrick
Farrel, John
Foyle, Martin
Gavin, Patrick
Gleeson, John
Gallagher, Patrick
Galahan, Daniel
George, James
Higley, James H.
Hewne, Emanuel
Haley, Brian
Harper, John
Horan, Stephen
Hobbs, John
Hibbard, John
Haley, John
Harlan, Sr., John
Irving, William
Kotchin, Lewis
Kerns, Patrick
Kavenaugh, John
Kennedy, Morgan
Kramer, James
Keegan, John
King James
Liman, John
Langton, Martin
Minnich, Joseph
McDonald, William
McArdle, James
Menear, William
McNamara, Richard
Morris, Patrick
McDevit, James
Morrett, John
Morney, Thomas
McAmany, Peter
Morgan, Thomas
Mullin, John
McGrath, Lawrence
Mahaffey, Mannus
McCormick, Thomas
Nixon, Thomas A.
Naughton, Thomas
Nixon, William
O'Donnel, Peter
O'Connor, Timothy
Oestruht, Morris
O'Brian, Michael
Owens, James
Owens, Patrick
O'Donnel, Dominick
Purcell, John
Purcell, James
Purcell, Patrick
Ross, Thomas
Reilly, Thomas
Ruddy, James
Ryan, Michael
Straham, John
Sweeney, Michael
Seigle, Fred.
Sarney, Charles
Shoughency, Michael
Scanlan, Thomas
Sweeney, Daniel
Sullivan, John
Samon, John
Sullivan, Jeremiah
Tye, James
Vaughn, Francis
Whalen, John
Williams, David
Williams, John
Weakline William

COMPANY I, NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

Commissioned Officers.	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	13
Wagoner,	1
Musicians,	3
Privates,	110
Total,	130

COMPANY K.

Captain.—RICHARD BUDD.
First Lieutenant.—GEORGE G. BOYER.
Second Lieutenant.—NEILL COYLE.
1*st Sergeant.*—PETER HOUCK.
2*d* " WILLIAM BURKE.
3*d* " PATRICK BRENNAN.
4*th* " PATRICK MCGEE.
5*th* " ANDREW ANDERSON.
1*st Corporal.*—PATRICK CONVILLE.
2*d* " JAMES CANTFIELD.
3*d* " WILLIAM BRENNAN.
4*th* " THOMAS BURNS.
5*th* " JAMES E. TOBAN.
6*th* " PATRICK DELANY.
7*th* " THOMAS MOORE.
8*th* " JAMES E. TOBAN.
Music.—JOSEPH RUTLEDGE, MICHAEL MCMULLEN.
Wagoner.—DANIEL LAWLER.

PRIVATES.

Ablewright, William
Andrews, Elisha
Booth, John
Brown, William
Butler, Michael
Brennan, Andrew
Brennan, John
Brennan, George
Boland, Francis
Boren, Daniel
Boyle, Robbin
Birney, Patrick
Bergan, Thomas
Broderick, John
Bradley, Larry
Budd, William
Collins, John
Crawford, John
Cantfield, Michael
Cavenaugh, John
Cocklin, Thomas
Comerford, Kearon
Curn, Jeremiah
Curn, William
Carl, James
Conners, Timothy
Conners, John
Derrah, James
Donley, Edward
Dudley, Thomas
Darraugh, William
Delaney, Luke
Delaney, Philip
Downey, Patrick
Fay, Patrick
Ford, Patrick
Fagan, Patrick
Farrel, John G.
Farrel, John
Flyn, Michael
Gribben, Thomas
Gallagher, James
Gallagher, Edward
Gallagher, Daniel

COMPANY K, NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

Gribben, Barnet
Graeff, Jacob
Harrison, John
Horn, John
Hollan, John
Hughes, Andrew
Hart, Dominick
Holloran, Thomas
Holloran, John
Holloran, Michael
Jenkin, John
Johnston, James
Keyes, Andrew
Kerney, James
Kelly, John
Love, John
Laddia, Patrick
Lawler, John
Lawler, John J.
Lawler, Thomas
McLane, Patrick
Maley, John
Moffet, William
McMeaghey, Frank
Mullen, Hugh
Mack, Richard
McKahie, Frank
McMichael, Barney
McAllister, Patrick
McGuigan, James
McMulligan, Barney
McGrath, Henry
McGlenn, Patrick
McCarty, Michael
Maly, Patrick
Mullin, Michael
Martin, Thomas
O'Brian, Martin
O'Donald, James
Purcell, John
Purcell, John E.
Quinn, Michael
Quinn, John
Ryan, John
Reece, Reece
Ryan, Lawrence
Reinhart, Ferdinand
Rice, George B.
Sheridan, Anthony
Shields, James
Toban, James
Whalen, Timothy
Wilson, James
Welsh, Patrick
Westner, Charles

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	13
Musicians,	2
Wagoner,	1
Privates,	99
Total,	118

RECAPITULATION.

Field and Staff,	13
Regimental Band,	25
Commissioned Line Officers,	30
Non-commissioned, "	130
Musicians,	21
Wagoners,	9
Privates,	911
Total,	1139

COMPANY E, FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, P. V.

COL. R. WHITE.

All of this Company with the exception of six members, were recruited in and belong to Schuylkill County. The Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment, FRANK T. BENNETT, is also, from Schuylkill County. The Company left Fortress Monroe for Port Royal, S. C., in December, 1861, and was stationed for some time near Hilton Head, and on Edisto Island. In March, 1862, Companies E, F and G of the Fifty-fifth, P. V., while picketed on different parts of Edisto, were separately attacked by a force of some 500 rebels. After some skirmishing, the companies united their forces, repulsed the enemy and drove them from the Island, Company F losing in killed, wounded and prisoners some twenty men. The other companies sustained no loss. Company E numbered on June 25, 1862, 92 rank and file. In February, 1862, Lieutenant GEORGE S. HILL was detailed to the Signal Corps, and was actively engaged at the taking of Fort Pulaski, and in the severe engagement on James Island, S. C.

The muster roll of this Company as it left Schuylkill County, is as follows:

Captain.—HORACE C. BENNETT.
1*st Lieut.*—GEORGE S. HILL.
2*d* " JOHN SLOTTERBACK.
1*st Sergeant.*—WINFIELD BENSAMAN.
2*d* " GEORGE SLOTTERBACK.
3*d* " HENRY C. BENSAMAN.
4*th* " GEORGE PARRY.
5*th* " HENRY E. SNYDER.
1*st Corporal.*—JOHN MCCLAY.
2*d* " JAMES MILLER.
3*d* " MICHAEL MURRAY.
4*th* " MILES ROURKE.
5*th* " CHARLES FRITCHLEY.
6*th* " JOHN DEITRICH.
7*th* " WILLIAM CHALLENGER.
8*th* " DANIEL CHESTER.
Drummer.—GEORGE ALLEN.

PRIVATES.

Adams, Dennis
Booth, John
Bannan, John S.
Beggs, Matthew
Baird, John
Berger, Jacob
Billman, Daniel
Campbell, James
Campbell, John
Comeford, Patrick
Conway, Daniel
Coyle, Edward

COMPANY E, FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

Caton, James
Condron, John
Churchfield, Patrick
Dengler, Daniel F.
Delaney, Patrick
Derr, William
Finety, Owen
Foulk, George
Fowler, William
Fluge, Jacob
Fairley, Alexander
Gehrer, John
Gallagher, Francis
Govan, Andrew
Harrison, John
Hay, Robert
Hepler, Henry
Hay, William
Haas, George
Haas, John
Hughs, David
Jones, John J.
Kuehn, William
Kuehn, Jr., William
Kelter, James
Lynch, Patrick
Lawrence, John
Lantz, John
Langton, Mortimer
Maggee, John
Maggee, Thomas
McAllister, Daniel
Murphy, Peter
Mohan, John
McFarlane, James
McNamara, Michael
Munday, Francis
Maggee, William
McDonough, Patrick
McCain, John
Madden, John
O'Donnel, James
O'Kane, James
Paden, John
Pease, Robert
Rafferty, Patrick
Rogers, Arthur
Reed, Monroe
Reitz, Peter
Sharp, Thomas
Smith, George
Tobin, Thomas
Tobin, James
Thomas, Hiram
Welsh, Luke
Wormal, John
Wormwood, John
Welsh Joseph F.
Wier, David
Wagner, John B.
Williamson, William
Watkins, Samuel D.
Yoder, Aaron
Zernholt, George

Field Officer,	1
Commissioned Line Officers,	3
Non-commissioned "	13
Musician,	1
Privates,	78
Total,	96

COMPANY B.

John Layman.

COMPANY C.

William Wagner.

On Wednesday, December 18, 1861, the Seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Cavalry, left Harrisburg for Kentucky. Before

taking its departure it was presented with a standard and guidons, in the Capitol grounds, by Governor Andrew G. Curtin.

Of the field and staff officers of the Regiment, the following belonged to Schuylkill County:

Colonel.—GEORGE C. WYNKOOP.
Majors.—JOHN E. WYNKOOP, JAMES J. SEIBERT.
Adjutant.—R. F. MOSON.
Quartermaster.—THOMAS H. RICKERT.

The battalion organizations of the Regiment were as follows:

First Battalion.—Major—JOHN E. WYNKOOP; Adjutant—WILLIAM J. ALLEN; Quartermaster—WILLIAM J. MCQUADE.

Second Battalion.—Major—JAMES J. SEIBERT; Adjutant—N. E. WYNKOOP; Quartermaster—JOHN D. BURGE.

Third Battalion.—Major—JAMES E. GIVEN; Adjutant—DR. WARFIELD: Quartermaster—R. H. FISK.

Companies A and F of this Regiment were recruited in Schuylkill County. A few men, also from Schuylkill, were scattered in other companies.

The muster rolls are as follows:

SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,

(EIGHTIETH REGIMENT, P. V.)

COMPANY A.

Captain.—WILLIAM H. JENNINGS.
1*st Lieut.*—THOMAS H. RICKERT.
2*d* " JOHN D. JONES.
1*st Sergeant.*—WILLIAM J. ALLEN.
2*d* " THOMAS M. PRICE, Quartermaster Sergt.
3*d* " DAVID J. PRICE
4*th* " HENRY B. ZIMMERMAN.
5*th* " JOHN A. ENNIS.
6*th* " DAVID T. REESE.
1*st Corporal.*—CHARLES L. ROORBACH.
2*d* " FREDERICK HOPKINS.
3*d* " DAVID H. WETZEL.
4*th* " EDWARD H. SHUTT.
5*th* " PETER F. KELLY.
6*th* " MORRIS O'NEAL.
7*th* " JOHN GREATHEAD.
8*th* " WILLIAM ARTER.
Farrier.—FREDERICK W. DAVIS.
Blacksmith.—ADAM M. FAHRINGER.
Musicians.—JOSEPH ASHLAN, JOHN MCLHENNEY.
Saddler.—JOHN CLEWS.
Wagoner.—PETER STARR.

COMPANY A, SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY—*Continued.*

PRIVATES.

Austin, Edward
Anspach, Daniel
Anspach, George
Angus, William
Burns, Anthony
Bateman, James
Bramley, John
Bradley, Edward
Beisel, Henry H.
Beaver, Jacob
Brennan, John
Cowlishaw, Joseph
Corby, Ralph
Cranston, John L.
Chadwick, Thomas
Chadwick, Benjamin
Clarke, Peter
Cannon, Martin
Canfield, John
Carl, John
Davidson, Jonathan
Dodds, Jonathan
Dawson. Robert S.
Dodds, Matthew
Duffy, Francis U.
Dolan, John
Duly, Thomas
Effort, Samuel
Ferguson, John
Feindt, Clement
Fogarty, Patrick
Fagley, Daniel
Geigher, William
Gottshall, William
Gilaspie, James G.
Hertzog, Benjamin
Himmer, Jacob
Hazzard, John T.
Heather, John
Hartline, John
Heney, William
Hammer, Frederick
Hetherington, George
Herb, Felix
Herring, George W.
Jones, Richard
Jones, Jacob D.
Kitchen, George B. F.
Keely, James
Kerby, Ralph
Kelly, Patrick
Koch, Henry
Kelly, John T.
Kahres, Emanuel
Lanigan, Luke A.
Leonard, Francis
Livesly, Edmund
McMullen, Edward
Montgomery, William
Maul, Lewis
Marks, Isaac
Mac, John
Mertz, James A.
Madden, William
Mahoney, James O.
Mulcachny, Patrick
Marley, William
Paul, Daniel
Price, David I.
Paul, Emanuel
Powers, Thomas
Rafferty, Philip
Robson, John M.
Rahn, George
Reese, John W.
Roorbach, Arthur O.
Snyder, John
Snyder, Henry H.
Smith, James
Segley, John
Smith, John
Snyder, Emanuel
Shuttheiser, Augustus
Schrope, Frederick A.
Snyder. Peter H.
Shutt, Lewis H.
Shaw, Joseph C.
Tighe, Charles
Thomas, William
Taggart. John
Thompson, John
William, Thomas
Winter, Peter
Welsh, Charles
White, Charles
Walker, Daniel D.
Wetzel, Augustus H.
Wetzel, John H.
Welsh, Nicholas
Williams, Eli
Weigly, Francis
Ward, Charles
Zimmerman. Robert M.
Zimmerman. Joseph B.
Zimmerman, Henry B.

COMPANY A, SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY—*Continued.*

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	14
Mechanics,	3
Musicians,	2
Wagoner,	1
Privates,	105
Total,	128

COMPANY C.

Dechant, William — Lee, George

COMPANY F.

1*st Lieut.*—HEBER S. THOMPSON.
2*d* " BERNHARD REILLY.
1*st Sergeant.*—GEO. F. STAHLIN,
Q. M. " CHARLES VANDUSEN.
2*d* " GEORGE M. BOYER.
3*d* " JAMES A. WILSON.
4*th* " A. BUMMERSBOCH.
5*th* " CONDY MCGUIRE.
1*st Corporal.*—JOHN K. DONNEHOWER.
2*d* " GEORGE C. LEE
3*d* " VALENTINE K. BOYER.
4*th* " GEORGE J. HARIG.
5*th* " WILLIAM WATKINS.
6*th* " SAMUEL WINN.
7*th* " WILLIAM JENKINS.
8*th* " JOSEPH R. FISHER.
1*st Bugler.*—JOSEPH PARTRIDGE.
2*d* " JOHN CONGHLIN.
Farrier.—WILLIAM O. JONES.
Blacksmith.—ADAM MAGER.
Saddler.—JOSEPH REED.
1*st Teamster.*—JOSIAH H. ANDERSON.
2*d* " DAVID LEVAN.
3*d* " JONATHAN B. REBER.

PRIVATES.

Berger, Martin
Baney, John
Beaver, William H.
Boyle, James
Bowers, Charles
Berger, John B.
Berger, Abraham
Burge, John D.
Brennan, Owen
Bartolet, William H.
Braucher, Charles L.
Cochran, John
Crosby, Thomas
Collins, James
Crimmens, Timothy
Cleary, Michael
Clingerman, Charles B.
Cunningham, John
Carey, Michael
Dolan, Thomas
Dickenson, John
Dennings, Joseph

COMPANY F, SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY—*Continued.*

Dent, James F.
Dunlap, Samuel
Fotheringill, Richard
Flinn, Patrick
Fisher, Emanuel
Fitzgerald, John
Fisk, Richard H.
Fartich, John A. Jr.,
Fitzpatrick, Daniel
Freed, Henry C.
Gildes, Michael
Hegin, Barney
Hainz, Henry
Hodge, William
Haley, Patrick
Hower, Charles S.
Horn, Elias
House, John
Jones, Thomas
Jones, Joseph
Klinger, William R.
King, Daniel
Keyser, George
Leage, Carl
Loeser, Charles F.
Llewellyn, Llewellyn
Lawler, Edward
Link, Cornelius
Lambert, George
Linn, Charles
Murphy, Patrick
Moran, Michael
Miller, John H.
Martin, David
Mooney, John
Nargot, Jacob
Poff, Amos
Rosser, John
Reed, Francis
Rehrig, Peter
Reilly, John
Reber, Gideon
Spear, John V.
Stephens, William J.
Seiler, Eli
Shire, James
Siegfried, Daniel
Shannon, Samuel S.
Trump, Samuel
Vernon, S. J. W.
Vandyke, Abraham
Wilson, James
Wilson, Thomas
Wood, Thomas B.
Wilson, John A.
Weightman, John
Warfield, J. H. B.
Wumer, Amandus
Zehner, William
Ward, John

Commissioned Officers,	2
Non-commissioned Officers,	14
Musicians,	2
Mechanics,	3
Teamsters,	3
Privates,	82
Total,	106

COMPANY L.

Cluff, John
Duffy, John
McKnight, —
Parker, Thomas H.
Roley, James
Reed, Francis
Wright, John

COMPANY I.

Bowsman, Henry
Clark, Peter
Cramer, Samuel
Fallen, James

COMPANY I, SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY—*Continued.*

Hummel, Abraham
James, Peter
Messuer, Michael
Messuer, Henry
McGovern, John
Taylor, James
Watts, William

COMPANY K.

Hasker, Garret
Keiser, George

COMPANY E.

McGuire, Condy

COMPANY D.

Kurtz, Martin L.

RECAPITULATION.

Field and Staff,	5
Commissioned line officers,	5
Non-commissioned "	28
Musicians,	5
Mechanics,	6
Teamsters,	4
Privates,	211
Total,	264

These regiments are the only three year volunteer organizations in which Schuylkill County is represented by more than a single full company. During the Summer and Fall of 1861, however, hundreds of men belonging to Schuylkill enlisted in other Pennsylvania regiments; in regiments of other States; in the Navy, and in the regular army. We have with much labor and care, collected the names of these volunteers, and will now give them, commencing with the regiments of our own State, and then proceeding to the regiments of other States; to the regular service, etc.:

THIRD PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

(SIXTIETH REGIMENT, P. V.)

COL. W. H. AVERILL.

COMPANY L.

Captain.—J. CLAUDE WHITE.
1st Lieutenant.—HOWARD EDMONDS.
1st Sergeant.—DANIEL JONES.

COMPANY L, THIRD PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY—*Continued.*

2*d* *Sergeant*—JOHN BURLEE.
3*d* " S. P. BOYER.
4*th* " JOHN JOHNSON.
5*th* " DAVID LEVY.
1*st Corporal*.--GEORGE W. CLARK.
2*d* " JOHN LARGE.
3*d* " WILLIAM GREEN.
4*th* " EDWARD FERGUSON.
5*th* " WILLIAM RYAN.
6*th* " JOHN F. GALLAGHER.
7*th* " EDWARD GRIFFITH.
8*th* " WILLIAM A. NOBLE.
Bugler.—JOSEPH MILLER.
" MARQUEZE ERNEIQUILDO.
Farrier.—THOMAS N. DAVIS.
Blacksmith.—HOLDEN CHESTER.
" WATKINS WATERS.
Teamster.—WILLIAM EDWARDS.

PRIVATES.

Austin, Edward
Boyer, Samuel K.
Bull, Thomas
Bickley, Charles
Brower, Calvin D.
Brennan, John
Byle, John
Baker, John
Bainbridge, William
Burns, Anthony
Craney, John
Carney, Michael
Collahan, John
Carroll, James
Cox, James
Challenger, David
Cassady, Patrick
Dickson, Joseph
Duncan, David
Donnelly, Michael
Donnelly, John
Devine, William
Edwards, Joseph J.
Flynn, John
Fulton, Robert
Fox, John
Guenther, Frederick
Gottschall, Adam
Humphrey, John
Hiel, William
Hummel, Lewis
Johnston, James
Kent, Daniel
Kries, George
Klinger, Edward H.
Lawler, Martin
Lambert, George
Lawler, James
Morley, Thomas
McCabe, Edward
McCann, Francis
Mowery, John M.
McMullen, Edward
Maroney, William
Maby, John
McCabe, James
McAndrew, Edward
Mann, Joseph
Mealy, John
Miller, John H.
Moran, Michael J.
Mann, William
McKnight, Lawrence
Norton, William
O'Meally, William
O'Neil, Patrick
Ochner, Christian
Porter, John
Price, Thomas H.
Patton, Joseph
Ryan, John
Roaney, John
Reily, Thomas
Reese, David
Reiley, John
Reily, James

COMPANY L, THIRD PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY—*Continued.*

Roberts, Reese W.
Shrop, Frederick
Stonehouse, John
Smith, John
Sterling, John
Shindler, Calvin
Shutt, George W.
Stromier, Charles
Storm, Augustus
Thompson, Ephraim
Umbenhower, Francis
Welsh, James H.
Wilson, Andrew H.
Wyatt, George
Williams, William
Wright, Calvin D.
Waterhouse, William
Wilson, George
Wiehry, Daniel
York, James
Zimmerman, —

Commissioned Officers,	2
Non-commissioned Officers,	13
Musicians,	2
Mechanics,	3
Teamster,	1
Privates,	87
Total,	108

SIXTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT P. V.

COLONEL JOHN F. STANTON.

COMPANY K.

1st Lieutenant.—THEO. F. PATTERSON.
2d " WILLIAM HEFFNER.
1st Sergeant.—EDWARD NAGLE.
2d " JNO. J. CHRISTIAN.
3d " FRANKLIN A. SHOENER.
4th " FRANCIS HAUSE.
1st Corporal.—GEORGE RICE.
2d " MARTIN HUTCHINSON.
3d " JOHN MARTZ.
4th " SAMUEL B. MCQUADE.
5th " BENJAMIN F. BARLET.
6th " DANIEL H. CHRISTIAN.
7th " CHARLES EWING.
Drummer.—JOHN Y. WREN Jr.,
Bugler.—HENRY MYERS.
Wagoner.—DANIEL KEELER.

PRIVATES.

Albertson, George
Braden, Nathan
Bauman, Jr., John
Bauman, Sr., John
Christian, Benjamin
Davis, Benjamin B.
Deihm, S. Francis
Dimmerling, Peter
Dalius, D. D.
Dunkleberger, Charles
Ewing, William D.
Fatzinger, Eli
Faust, William
Garrett, Charles F.

COMPANY K, SIXTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

Goyer, John
Hause, Edward
Kemery, Daniel
Langton, Martin
Lutz, Jacob
Lewis, Edgar P.
Lawlews, John
Lowthert, William
McGurl, John
Moore, Aaron
Myers, Thomas T.
O'Rorick, James
Ponter, Henry S.
Richardson, John
Roehrig, James
Schmidola, William
Shoebe, Daniel
Shrively, Daniel
Schoener, Samuel
Schoener, James
Sands, Theodore
Snyder, George
Titus, Edgar R.
Trout, Jeremiah
Windland, Abraham
Witterman, John M.
Wilman, John M.

Commissioned Officers,	2
Non-commissioned Officers,	11
Musicians,	2
Wagoner,	1
Privates,	41
Total,	56

COMPANY A.

Welsh, William
Higgins, John
Collins, Hugh
Johnson, William

COMPANY H.

Glass, Jacob L.

SEVENTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

COMPANY —

Captain.—WILLIAM THOMPSON.
1*st Lieutenant.*—BAIRD SNYDER.
2*d* " WILLIAM J. ALLEN.
1*st Sergeant.*—GEORGE W. GARRETT.
Quar. " JACOB A. SCHLASEMAN.
Com. " CHARLES SIMMER.
2*d* " THOMAS HOCH.
3*d* " BERNARD EISENHUTH.
4*th* " WILLIAM H. H. BROWN.
5*th* " JOHN SMITH.
6*th* " JOHN C. WEST.
1*st Corporal.*—JOSEPH H. WEAVER.
2*d* " GEORGE S. HERRING.
3*d* " CHARLES DAVIS.
4*th* " BENNEVILLE M. HARRIS.

COMPANY —, SEVENTEENTH PENNA. CAVALRY—*Continued.*

5th Corporal—FRANKLIN RHODES.
6th " EBERHARD GESSLER.
7th " JOSEPH H. BEADLE.
8th " WILLIAM DOUTY.
Teamster.—RADIANT RIFFERT.
" EMANUEL H. BOLICH.
Blacksmith.—JOHN MARTZ.
" LEVI WERNTZ.
Saddler.—PHILIP ARTZ.
Wagoner.—JACOB E. FERTIG.

PRIVATES.

Bradley, Hugh
Brobst, Joseph M.
Blaber, Samuel E.
Banker, Jonas
Banker, Lewis
Banker, George W.
Bitler, Joseph
Bleckinger, Francis
Baker, Jacob
Blue, Isaac H.
Clauser, John P.
Doutal, George
Doherty, John
Dengler, Henry F.
Derr, Daniel
Derr, Elias
Eyster, Charles M.
Furhman, Lewis
Finley, James
Feterolf, Peter
Gross, William
Ganker, Benneville
Goldman, Oliver
Hoy, Daniel
Herbert, Thomas
Haley, Martin
Heiser, Jacob B.
Hoffa, John K.
Haley, Thomas
Koppenhaffer, Thomas E.
Kloch, Benjamin F.
Koons, Joel
Kobel, Isaac
Kramer, Zachariah
Kriger, Daniel D.
Lindenmuth, Joseph
Ludwig, John
Luckner, Philip
Langdon, Lewis M.
Michael, Levi
Miller, Samuel G.
McDonald, Daniel
Maury, Solomon
Marwine, Charles G.
Matthews, Charles G.
Mulligan, John
Markle, William
McMullin, Daniel
Moyer, Emanuel
Michael, William
Nungesser, George
Nungesser, Benjamin
Norris, John G.
Obenhouser, Solomon S.
Procter, Charles
Ryan, John J.
Rubright, Aaron S.
Reed, Elias E.
Rupert, William I.
Rumbel, Daniel A.
Schrope, Franklin B.
Schorer, Michael
Snyder, John M.
Sell, Isaac
Simmer, Joseph
St. Clair, James P.
Strausser, Daniel
Troy, Charles B.
Troy, Philip
White, Thomas
Werner, Jacob
Williams, William R.
Weiss, Jonas
Yorgey, Hiram
Yarnall, Isaac H.
Yarnall, Samuel
Zimmerman, Jacob
Zimmerman, William B.

Commissioned Officers, - - - - - - 3
Non-commissioned Officers, - - - - - 16

COMPANY —, SEVENTEENTH PENNA. CAVALRY—*Continued.*

Teamsters,	2
Blacksmiths,	2
Saddler,	1
Wagoner,	1
Privates,	78
Total,	93

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT, P. V.

COLONEL F. H. NEILL.

Dewald, Reuben
Horn, Abraham
Jenkins, Benjamin (Co. H
Griffith, John H.

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, P. V.

COLONEL WM. F. SMALL.

Goldsmith, James (Co. F.)
Shane, Christian (Co. D.)

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, P. V.

COLONEL A. BUSHBACH.

Gallagher, James (Co. A.)

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, P. V.

COLONEL GABRIEL DE KORPONAY.

COMPANY A.

Silliman, Jr., Lieut. James
Sitter, Daniel
Cunningham, Thomas
McKecheney, Corporal Alex.
Moyer, William
Glase, Sidney
Shirey, James
Hoffman, Gustavus
Morgan, John
Barnett, Charles
Brennan, Richard
Killrain, John

COMPANY D.

Dailey, Edward
Agnew, Francis
Arnold, Jacob

COMPANY E.

Young, Thomas
Mosser, Gideon
Mosser, Aaron
Eveland, Edward R.
Weston, Herbert

COMPANY H.

Horn, William

COMPANY K.

McGurl, Thomas
Schreffler, William J.

COMPANY N.

Schwenk, Daniel
Trout, Maberry
Dolan, Brian
Bobst, Jacob
Goulden, Philip

COMPANY O.

Hughes, James

COMPANY P.

Hart, Thomas
Leffler, William
Lavenberg, Sergeant John

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT, P. V.

COLONEL JOHN K. MURPHY.

Haas. Andrew (Co. H.)
Hallahan, Patrick
Marley, John

THIRTIETH REGIMENT, P. V. (1st Reserves.)

COLONEL R. BIDDLE ROBERTS.

Marten, Thomas

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT, P. V. (2d Reserves.)

COLONEL WILLIAM McCANDLESS.

Wetherill, Major John M.
Coleman, Surgeon A. G.

COMPANY A.

Higgins, William
Locket, George
Stapleton, Corporal James

COMPANY C.

Shoots, Peter
Whitegall, Frederick
Heilman, Philip
Boyle, John
Fitzsimmons, Patrick
Campbell, John
Foster, Mark

COMPANY G.

Mattson, Sergeant David B.
Conway, William

COMPANY H.

Dollard, Patrick

COMPANY I.

Foster, Color Corporal Thomas J.

THIRTY-SECOND REGT., P. V. (3d Reserves.)

COLONEL H. G. SICKLES.

Stallecker, John
Kerschner, Lewis
Carl, James
Donnelly, Michael
Edwards, William
Hadesty —

COMPANY F.

Moll, Lieutenant Edward K.
Gilbert, Adam
Yost, Henry
Boyer, William
Thomas, Edward

COMPANY L.

Chester, Holden

THIRTY-THIRD REGT., P. V. (4th Reserves.)

COLONEL A. L. MAGILTON.

COMPANY A.

Stahler, David

THIRTY-FOURTH REGT., P. V. (5th Reserves.)

COLONEL S. G. SIMMONS.

Porter, Corporal James
Doherty, Corporal Daniel
Carr, George
Troy, Robert
Davis, Francis
Sullivan, Marty
Canfield, Patrick
Creeswell, Thomas
Foley, Edward
Hagerty, Robert
Mullen, Michael
Paxon, John

COMPANY A.

Dry, Benjamin

COMPANY B.

Johnson, John H. (hospital steward.)

COMPANY F.

Jenkins, James

THIRTY-FIFTH REGT., P. V. (6th Reserves.)

COLONEL WILLIAM SINCLAIR.

COMPANY A.

Parmenter, William A.
Slater, Henry P.
Canfield, Michael
Kurtz, Emanuel

COMPANY B.

Sauce, Richard
Boran, Thomas
Dasey, Martin
Finny, Patrick
McAllister, James

COMPANY C.

Coller, Charles
Johns, Henry
Bonewitz, Lieutenant Jacob

THIRTY-SIXTH REGT., P. V. (7th Reserves.)

Harris, Henry
Reddinger, David
Heffner, Henry
Van Burenbike.
Paul Emanuel
Gottshall Samuel
Caughlin, John
Huntzinger, Robert

COMPANY C.

Curry, Thomas

COMPANY G.

Williams, William

COMPANY H.

Breish, Aaron
Casey, William
Dunn, Daniel (Fifer)
Delany, Jeremiah
Miller, John
Murray. James B.
Mackey, Robert
O'Donnell, John
Williams, Sergeant Wm. J.

COMPANY I.

Rooney, John,
Soliday, Cyrus
Keasey, William
Barr, Henry
Miller, Charles

COMPANY L.

Huntzinger, Robert M.
Huntzinger, John J.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGT., P. V. (8th Reserves.)

COLONEL GEORGE S. HAYES.

Fields, Dennis (Drum-major)
Powers, Thomas

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGT., P. V. (9th Reserves.)

COLONEL C. F. JACKSON.

Delancy, John
Middleton, Longstaff

COMPANY B.

Griffith. Sergeant Thomas D.

COMPANY H.

Shields, Michael

COMPANY K.

Flynn, Thomas

THIRTY-NINTH REGT., P. V. (10th Reserves.)

COLONEL JAMES T. KIRK.

Schwepf, George

COMPANY H.

Bretz, George

FORTIETH REGT., P. V. (11th Reserves.)

COLONEL T. F. GALLAGHER.

Koch, John
Matteer, William
Drawble, John (musician)
Ernst, Christian
McCue, Michael

COMPANY D.

Keyser, C. W.
Dintinger, H.
Bitner, John
Bitner, William

COMPANY G.

Wentz, Ferdinand

COMPANY H.

Overy, William
Haldeman, C.
Moyer, Lewis
Ray, William
Foulk, Charles J.
Herring, Joseph
Conigham, Terrence
Chester, Holden
Canning, John
Delay, John
Mosser, Joseph
Williams, Isaac
Poke, Josiah
Kistler Daniel
Detrich, Josiah
Krum, Noah
Neyer, Moses
Martin, Monroe P.
Adams, David
Rex, Aaron

FORTY-FIRST REGT., P. V. (12th Reserves.)

COLONEL J. H. TAGGART.

COMPANY D.

Pike, Martin

FORTY-SECOND REGT., P. V. (13th Reserves.)

COLONEL HUGH McNEIL.

Williams, David

FORTY-THIRD REGT., P. V. (1st Artillery.)

COLONEL R. M. WEST.

Matthews, Captain E. W.
Bradley, Sergeant Patrick
Robinson, Corporal Thomas
Boyle, James
Gray, Michael
McCabe, John
Uhler, Ephriam
Bridegam, Frank

COMPANY A.

Barr, Henry

COMPANY C.

Uhler, Ephraim

Umbenhaur, William

COMPANY F.

Moore, Corporal L. E. C.

COMPANY H.

Walker, Joseph S.

COMPANY L.

Wilson, George

FORTY-FOURTH REGT., P. V. (1st Cavalry.)

COLONEL OWEN JONES.

Norton, Thomas

COMPANY G.

Adams, George

COMPANY K.

Horn, Thomas

COMPANY M.

Pott, Sergeant Jackson

Allison, James

Smith, Sergeant James

FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, P. V.

COLONEL JOSEPH F. KNIPE.

COMPANY K.

McCollough, Gaven

Curren, Nicholas

Donevan, Patrick

Brosius, William

Neischwender, Cornelius

Brosius, George

Mullin, Patrick

Snyder, Augustus

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, P. V.

COLONEL THOMAS H. GOOD.

Kilmer, George

Burnshire, Michael

COMPANY C.

epler, George K.

Lefend, Henry

FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT, P. V.

COLONEL WILLIAM H. IRWIN.

Strausser, Sergeant Jacob

FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT, P. V.

COLONEL JOHN R. DODGE.

Cummings, Wesley
Fairfield, John
Reed, Joseph
O'Harra, Charles
Brennan, John
Collahan, Edward W.
Niese, Henry C.
Donevan, James
Butts, Abraham
Jeremiah, David
Dale, Joseph

COMPANY D.

Shivelhood, Joseph
Thomas, Thomas
Davis, James

COMPANY I.

Smith, Captain Beaton
Williams, Samuel
Sowers, Erastus
Lucas, Charles
Sowers, Ralph
Jones, William
Hughes, Lieutenant Wm. H.
Jones, Sergeant B. F.
Giles, Lawrence
Welter, Gerhard
Senef, Albert

COMPANY K.

Jones, Jr., Captain John
Hennessy, Lieutenant John J.
Henegan, Michael
Ryan, Edward
Carman, James

FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT, P. V.

COLONEL JOHN R. BROOKE.

May, Henry

COMPANY A.

Lichtenhorn, C. F.

COMPANY E.

McLaughlin, Patrick
McGallas, Daniel

FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, P. V.

COLONEL S. A. MEREDITH.

COMPANY C.

Haley, Michael

COMPANY D.

Delancy, John

COMPANY E.

Adams, Dennis
Row, Thomas

COMPANY K.

Mitchell, Captain David
Rossiter, Asst. Quar. Preston
Kane, Sergeant Robert B.
Rose, Corporal George W.
Barnum, Corporal William
Dickerson, Francis
Jones, Isaac B.
Hetherington, James A.
Cortier, Philip
Stevenson, William
Allison, George
Curren, Nicholas
Smith, Harrison

FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, P. V.

COLONEL CHARLES T. CAMPBELL.

COMPANY A.

Weir, Christian

Stack, John

COMPANY F.

Mareine, Edward

FIFTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, P. V.

COLONEL J. RICHTER JONES.

COMPANY C.

Holton, James

Owens, James

COMPANY I.

Cobley, Corporal Bennett

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT, P. V. (2d Cavalry.)

COLONEL R. BUTLER PRICE.

COMPANY A.

Moore, Thomas

SIXTY-FIRST REGIMENT, P. V.

COLONEL G. C. SPEAR.

COMPANY G.

Seiler, Augustus

COMPANY I.

Faust, Augustus

SIXTY-SECOND REGIMENT, P. V.

COLONEL J. B. SWITZER.

COMPANY I.

Shurey, Henry

SIXTY-THIRD REGIMENT, P. V.

COLONEL ALEXANDER HAYS.

Cameron, John

SIXTY-FOURTH REGT., P. V. (4th Cavalry.)

COLONEL J. H. CHILDS.

COMPANY G.

Brennan, John

SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, P. V. (5th Cavalry.)

COLONEL DAVID CAMPBELL.

Cowley, Corporal William
Helms, Peter D. (bugler.)
Rohrback, John
Rended, Daniel
Mulgrave, James
Immendorf, Jacob
Barras, John
Downs, Thomas
Edwards, Joseph
Baily, John
Hufman, David B.
Harman, George
Bowen, William
McGrew, Joseph
Dryder, Wetherill
Halkyard, Adam,
Wilson, Joseph
McElwain, Hazlett
Lindenmuth, William
Williams, Charles
Dress, Henry
Riland, Richard R.

COMPANY A.

Rockham, Michael
Grosh, Peter
Shuey, Jacob

COMPANY C.

Yocum, Lieut. Seth H.
Clayton, Sergeant Henry M.
Madara Charles

COMPANY G.

Carl, William
Drumm, Hugh
Marley, Thomas

COMPANY H.

Nuttle, Oliver,
Derkin, John
Hough, Silas C.
Hartman, John
Winn, Thomas

COMPANY I.

Clayton, Byron G.
Eberle, David

COMPANY K.

Martin, Patrick
Cummings, Thomas
Weaver, Louis
Weaver, Charles
Hauser, Herman

SIXTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, P. V.

COLONEL J. PATRICK.

COMPANY G.

Dolan, Owen

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT, P. V.

COLONEL JOHN T. OWEN.

Ryan, Sergeant John
Brown, Edward
Reilly, Martin
Spatzer, Emanuel
Livingston, Hugh

COMPANY A.

Cole, James
Maley, John
McCoy, Daniel
Stonefield, Henry

COMPANY H.

Donahoe, James
Bradley, John

COMPANY K.

Flyn, Michael
Mulhall, John

SEVENTIETH REGIMENT, P. V. (6th Cavalry.)

COLONEL R. H. RUSH.

Pepper, Michael
Field, Henry
Davis, Joseph

COMPANY A.

Brennan, James
Sanders, Daniel
Griffith, Thomas

COMPANY B.

Christian, Daniel
Lanigan, Michael
Sauerbrey, John
Auld, Corporal David
Bowman, William

COMPANY C.

Hoffman, Daniel
Callahan, Thomas
Walker, John

COMPANY E.

Menear, John
Richardson, John
Stein, Christian

COMPANY F.

Davis, Evan
Christ, Jacob

COMPANY G.

Wright, Henry
Heckler, Henry
Roads, John R.

COMPANY H.

Boardy, Albert
Helms, Hiram
Knarr, George
Loy, William
Moyer, George

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, P. V.

COLONEL ISAAC G. WISTAR.

Miller, Reuben

SEVENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, P. V.

COLONEL D. W. C. BAXTER.

COMPANY E.

Raudenbush, Charles
Place, William

COMPANY H.

Wythes, Joseph H.

SEVENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, P. V.

COLONEL FRANCIS MAHLER.

Billeau, Barnabas
Lorenz, Long
Hartman, John
Shoey, Jacob
White, David
Wondrous, George
Whitesnecker, Charles
Heck, John W.
Litmyer, Barnabas
Stang, Henry
Roehrig, Christian
Sigler, Lewis

COMPANY A.

Buchler, John
Beighler, Joseph

COMPANY D.

Pauley, Sergeant Jacob
Yost, Jacob
Veil, Nicholas
Mohan, Phillip
Laubach, Matthias
Oarther, Charles
Cloan, James
Weigenecker, —

COMPANY E.

Horning, Gottleib
Hartman, John
Guenther, Corporal Jacob
Guenther, John

COMPANY F.

Goodman, Charles
Navel, Joseph
Brushower, George

COMPANY G.

Vance, Corporal Frederick
Kafer, Matthias

COMPANY I.

Bush, Jacob

SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, P. V.

COLONEL DANIEL H. WALLACE.

Kremer, Jeremiah
Kremer, Francis
Knittle, Joseph
Guyer, John

COMPANY D.

Nolen, John
Kantner, William
Burger, Jacob

COMPANY E.

Benseman, Charles

COMPANY I.

Adams, Patrick
Umbenhauer, Frank
Umbenhauer, William
Doonen, Francis

COMPANY K.

Brumm, Lieut. Charles N.
Moorehead, Sergt William S.
Hughes, Sergeant James N.
Malick, Corporal Adam
Falls, Corporal Zachariah
Evans, Corporal Joseph
Esterheld, Emanuel
Moser, Franklin
Mourer, William P.
Brown, John
Robertson, Joseph
Malick, Charles
Davis, James
Haas, George
Davis, Robert
Henich, Henry
De Haven, Horace
Mull, Henry
Jenkins, David
Davis, Isaac
Deiter, Peter
Shirey, Daniel
Hurley, William
Boyle, Michael
Conell, Thomas
Reed, Thomas

SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, P. V.

COLONEL F. S. STERBAUGH.

Gallagher, Patrick J.

COMPANY G.

Thomas, John

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT, P. V.

COLONEL H. A. HAMBRIGHT.

COMPANY A.

Tucker, Augustus

EIGHTY-FIRST REGIMENT, P. V.

COLONEL CHARLES F. JOHNSON

Brennan, William
Dunn, Daniel
Casey, William

COMPANY B.

O'Brian, Michael
Halfpenny, James
Glenroy, James

COMPANY C.

Rogers, Andrew
Morrison, Charles

COMPANY H.

Ratcliffe, John
Evans, Jenkins
Williams, W.
O'Donnell, John
Thomas, William
Mackey, Robert
King, James
Ratcliffe, John
Mackechney, William
Delay, Corporal Jeremiah
Burns, James
Fisher, Owen
Breish, Aaron
Zimmerman, Emanuel
Guldin, Patrick
Rogers, Andrew
Morton, Lieutenant Thomas

COMPANY I.

Schreffler, William

COMPANY K.

Kennan, Isaac
Kelly, Barney
Dolan, Peter

EIGHTY-SECOND REGIMENT, P. V.

COLONEL D. H. WILLIAMS.

Morgan, Thomas T.

EIGHTY-THIRD REGIMENT, P. V.

COLONEL STRONG VINCENT.

Mort, Adam — Thompson, Dr.

EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, P. V.

COLONEL SAMUEL B. BOWMAN.

Bulles, William — Burns, Patrick
Taubert, Washington

COMPANY B.

Pinkerton, Joseph A. — Downey, Eugene

COMPANY D.

Snedden, Corporal John

COMPANY H.

Garrigerm, John — Rehr, George

EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, P. V.

COLONEL GEORGE P. McLEAN.

COMPANY A.

Beaumont, William — Beaumont, John
Beaumont, George — Howard David

COMPANY B.

Eppinger, John — Kram, Jacob S.

COMPANY C.

Pugh, William

EIGHTY-NINTH REGIMENT, P. V. (8th Cavalry.)

COLONEL D. M. GRIGG.

Payne, Corporal John J. — Davis, David
McGirl, Thomas — Nunemacher, Joseph
Walsh, James — Walsh, John
Payne, Robert C.

COMPANY G.

Gibson, George — Thomas, Benjamin
Callaway, William

COMPANY K.

Burton, George W. — Goershel, Adolph
Richards, Thomas

COMPANY M.

Eltringham, Mark — Luch, Isadore
Moyer, James M. — McCann, Andrew

NINETIETH REGIMENT, P. V.

COLONEL PETER LYLE.

Williams, Joseph
White, Thomas
Smith, Robert S.
Robinson, Samuel
Geran, James
Hessin, John
Calavour, Philip
McGrath, James
Tomkins, William
Bricher, Jacob L.
Moore, James
Money, Patrick
Donellanson, John
Spades, Hiram
Spades, Henry
Dugan, Charles
Gill, Charles
Roberts, Theodore
Brady, Michael
Donahoe, Robert

COMPANY B.

Major, Sergeant Charles A.

COMPANY H.

Crosland, Lewis C.

NINETY-SECOND REGT., P. V. (9th Cavalry.)

COLONEL E. C. WILLIAMS.

Schrope, Frederick
Evans, John
Williams, Thomas
McGill, James

COMPANY A.

Griffiths, Lieutenant Thomas D.

COMPANY I.

Morris, Richard

COMPANY K.

Garner, Sergeant Frank
Carmitchel, Daniel
Carmitchel, John
Morgan, Lemuel
Jones, John G.
Kerrigan, Patrick
Tobin, Thomas B.

NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT, P. V.

COLONEL J. M. McCARTER.

COMPANY A.

Bowman, H. Clay
Conrad, Henry
Knapp, Cyrus
Knapp, Nelson

COMPANY B.

Fox, Jacob
Riland, William H.
Heck, Abraham
Lehr, Abraham

COMPANY C.

Southam, Corporal John
Moyer, James
Southam, Joseph

COMPANY D.

Barr, Jacob

COMPANY F.

Luckinbill, Charles
Keller, Jeremiah
Oswald, Jacob

COMPANY G.

Goodman, Lawrence
McQuade, Francis
Wetzel, Sr., William
Wetzel, Jr., William
Vogt, William
Bright, Sergeant William W.

NINETY-FIFTH REGIMENT, P. V.

COLONEL GUSTAVUS W. TOWN.

Campbell, Peter
Sands, David
Umbenhower, John

NINETY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, P. V.

COLONEL H. R. GUSS.

COMPANY D.

McCanly, Corporal William

NINETY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, P. V.

COLONEL JOHN F. BALLIER.

Seddinger, H. K. (hospital steward.)

COMPANY A.

Jacobs, George
Smith, Peter
Deitrich, Levi
Earny, Joseph

COMPANY B.

Zimmerman, Henry
Frank, Lewis

COMPANY C.

Rindergnecht, Jacob

COMPANY D.

Koehler, William
Ediner, Joseph

COMPANY E.

Wasser, Jacob
Strohm, Frederick

COMPANY H.

Marquett, George
Weiss, Henry

COMPANY K.

Kramer, John
Stahley, William
Hetterling, Frederick
Bloom, John
Headerly, Frederick

NINETY-NINTH REGIMENT, P. V.

COLONEL ASHER S. LEIDY.

Maloy, Michael
Maloy, Stephen
Durrah, James
Williams, Henry
Keim, John
Kerns, John
Sullivan, John
Hammell, John

COMPANY C.

Lewis, John
Tomkinson, Peter
Whitmire, Charles
Thomas, Robert
Mullhall, James
Williams, William R.
Hughes, Morgan
Beadle, John
Russell, Thomas
Russell, William Samuel

COMPANY D.

Hummel, John
McKernan, John
Rice, James

COMPANY F.

Murphy, Andrew
Schweider, John
Toohey, James

COMPANY K.

Foley, Patrick
Feannery, James
Steelfax, Samuel

ONE HUNDREDTH REGIMENT, P. V.

COLONEL D. LEASURE.

Palm, Dr.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST REGIMENT, P. V.

COLONEL D. B. MORRIS

Winkler, Jenkins
Blunt, Joseph

COMPANY I.

Brown, Lieut. George L.
Tomkinson, Joseph
Perry, Sergeant John
Deiter, Jacob
Strauser, Joel
Went, Jacob
Fritz, John
Wingenfield, Adam
Berkman, Henry
Weiss, Jacob
Morris, Richard

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH REGT., P. V.

COLONEL W. W. H. DAVIS.

Kennedy, Jonathan

COMPANY H.

Nunemacher, Moses
Miller, Benjamin

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH REGT., P. V.

COLONEL WAKEFIELD W. CORBUT.

Anspach, Daniel
Kline, Edmund

COMPANY C.

Dunster, Sergeant Isaac A.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH REGT., P. V.

COLONEL F. G. MOORHEAD.

Jones, George H. (musician.)

COMPANY D.

Jones, Lieutenant William M.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH REGT., P. V.

COLONEL THOMAS F. McCOY.

Dinger, Nathan
Kraffert Samuel
Zeigler, John
Ryan, John
Hetherington, James B.
Lykens, Isaac P.
Sullivan, John

COMPANY A.

Cochlin, James
Ziegler, John

COMPANY B.

Work, John M.
Mander, George
Weber, John
Moore, Capt. James A.

COMPANY C.

Scheck, Christian

COMPANY D.

Donehugh, John
Sullivan, Thomas
McCarty, Jeremiah
Reilly, Edward
Kelly, Patrick
Brennan, Thomas
Sullivan, Thomas
Mannriller, Harrison Wm.

COMPANY G.

Hershman, Folletin
Heilner, Francis
Hoyer, Benneville
Miller, Reuben
Miller, Wendel
Carl, Moses
Dietrich, Ellis
Huber, George
Heckler, Henry
Hoy, Henry
Lehman, Samuel
Lehr, John
Reed, David
Scheck, Frederick
Sterner, William
Snyder, Nicholas
Nagle, George
Clouser, Philip
Chance, Lieutenant Hiram
Kegey, Henry
Fox, John

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH REGT., P. V.

COLONEL H. J. STAINROOK.

Purcell, James
Mentzel Edward

COMPANY F.

Bowen, John
McGill, James
Powell, John
Ridley, George
Williams, Evan
Humphrey, Sergt. Jonathan
Edwards, John

COMPANY K.

Stewart, George

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH REGT., P. V.

COLONEL WILLIAM D. LEWIS, Jr.

Palm, Asst. Surgeon P. R.
Wiggan, Thomas

COMPANY G.

Blunt, Joseph

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH REGT., P. V.

(2d Artillery)

COLONEL A. A GIBSON.

BATTERY B.

Eichly, Adam

BATTERY G.

Downing, E. Butler
Pott, Dick
Wren, John Y.

BATTERY I.

Heisler, Augustus
Moyer, Milton
Beck, Wells

ONE HUNDRED & THIRTEENTH REGT., P. V.

(12th Cavalry.)

COLONEL L. B. PRINCE.

Morgan, John C.
Henrie, Adjutant G. W.

COMPANY I.

Frederick, Reuben

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH REGT., P. V.

COLONEL ROBERT E. PATTERSON

Welden, Cristopher
Oxrider, John W.
Welden, William
Casey, Robert
Fernow, John F.
McCabe, Alexander

COMPANY A.

Boyd, James
Partington, William
Collins, John

COMPANY B.

McCarn, Sergeant Barney
Coningham, M.
Rearden, Michael

ONE HUNDRED & SIXTEENTH REGT., P. V.

COLONEL DENNIS HEENAN.

McCave, Alexander
O'Brien, Edward

ONE HUNDRED & SEVENTEENTH REGT., P. V.

(13th Cavalry.)

COLONEL JAMES GALLAGHER.

COMPANY A.

Kleckner, Corporal Isaac
Zimmerman, Joseph
Huth, George
Landig, John
Leiser, Lewis
Andrews, William
Zimmerman, Jacob
Thomas, Benjamin F
Gilbert, George

COMPANY B.

O'Shea, Sergeant Edward
O'Shea, J. L. A.
Haldeman, Levi
Heffner, William
Welsh, Daniel
Thomson, James
Rumble, John H.
Duffy, John
Calloway, William

COMPANY D.

Hendricks, John
Miller, John
Lutz, Joshua H.
Billig, Jonathan
Lewis, Morgan

COMPANY E.

Bickleman, Fritz
Spaats, Joseph
Rooney, Christopher
Herbert, Thomas
Lovett, Thomas
Kane, James
Paul, Charles

COMPANY F.

Henry, Gottlieb
Shire, Thomas
Falls, William H.
Cunious, John
Miller, Daniel
Mackechney, Corporal Robert
Klinger, Louis
Smith, Godfrey
Managan, Jeremiah
Mullen, James
Rhoads, Matthias
Murphy, William
Craft, George
Murry, James
Costello, James
German, Richard
Luck, Isadoah
Phillips, John P.
Fox, Philip
Lutz, S. H.
Lutz, J. D.

COMPANY H.

Brienig, Daniel
Murry, Joseph
Faust, Charles
Lutz, John
Richards, George
Kroll, Jacob
Salmon, James
Glassmeyer, A. H.
Smith, Edward F.

ONE HUNDRED & EIGHTEENTH REGT., P. V.

(Philadelphia Corn Exchange.)

COLONEL CHARLES M. PROVOST.

Simpson, William
Frantz, Adam
Beard, Samuel Y.
Maingay, Robert A.

COMPANY I.

Seiders, Joseph L.

ONE HUNDRED & NINETEENTH REGT., P. V.

COLONEL PETER C. ELLMAKER

COMPANY A.

Delong, Adam

ONE HUNDRED & FIFTY-SECOND REGT., P. V.

(3rd Artillery.)

COLONEL ANGOBARTH.

BATTERY F.

Porter, Lieutenant Joseph N.
Flaherty, Anthony
Darby, Maxwell
Hogan, Patrick

ANDERSON (15th PENNA.) CAVALRY.

COLONEL W. J. PALMER.

This body was originally organized as a single company, to act as a body-guard for Gen. (the Fort Sumter Major) Anderson, when he was ordered to take charge of the Department of Kentucky. It numbered a hundred young Pennsylvanians, selected for their intelligence and moral worth. In this Company were the following named young men from Schuylkill County:

Jones, Charles Henry
Jones, Ivens R.
Kram, Wellington J.

The Company after rendering excellent service in the West, was increased to a battalion, and finally to a regiment, with Captain Palmer as Colonel. The following named young men enlisted in it from this County:

Guldin, John
Holmes, David E.
Morris, Robert C.
Halberstadt, Alfred M.
Moore, Horace A.
Farne, Edward
Gable, William
Jones, Thomas A.
Henderson, James
Beck, Charles E.
Beck, Theodore F.
Morgan, Henry W.
Kear, Richard C.
Bannan, John N.
Rahn, Oscar
Bratton, Charles W.
Lefler, Frank

JOHN WEIDMAN'S CAVALRY COMPANY.

Mease, Isaac
Lehrer, Abraham

FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA ARTILLERY.

COMPANY E.

Sullivan, Patrick
Hughes, Sergeant John C.

FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA ARTILLERY.

Pugh, Henry
Hughes, John
Rice, James
Whalen, James
Harris, Henry
Davis, William

COMPANY A.

Harrison, Henry

SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA ARTILLERY.

Rowe, Robert

McCALL'S BRIGADE FLYING ARTILLERY.

Umbenhower, William

INDEPENDENT CO. OF ENGINEERS, P. V.

Fyant, Lieut. Joseph

HARRIS' PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

Ferguson, Stephen
Lawler, James
Lawler, Martin

COMPANY E.

Christopher, Michael

IN PHILADELPHIA REGIMENTS,

(numbers and companies not ascertained.)

Bradley, William
Boggs, William
Cosgrove, James
McDonald, Alexander
Fisher, James
Johnson, Patrick

"SCOTT LEGION."

COMPANY A.

Brennan, Patrick

GEN. NEGLEY'S BODY-GUARD.

CAPTAIN VAN CLEW.

Edmonds, Thomas

"ANDERSON ZOUAVES."

COMPANY A.

Delay, John

SIGNAL CORPS.

Patterson, Lieut. Theodore F.
Garrett, Charles
Curry, John
Hodgson, Francis M.

GEN. THORP'S STAFF.

Whitfield, Lieut. Albert G.

GEN. JOHNSON'S GUARD.

Ferguson, Stephen

"McLEAN GUARDS, CHIPPEWA REGIMENT."

Morton, Thomas

IN REGIMENTS OF OTHER STATES.

FIRST NEW JERSEY REGIMENT.

Haley, Thomas

SIXTH NEW JERSEY REGIMENT.

McCormick, James

COMPANY E.

Lavebrech, Archibald

FOURTEENTH NEW JERSEY REGIMENT.

COMPANY B.

Dengler, John G.

IN A NEW JERSEY REGIMENT,

(number not ascertained.)

Maley, John

FIRST NEW YORK CAVALRY.

Nunemacher, Joseph

THIRD NEW YORK CAVALRY.

Reilly, Thomas

SEVENTH NEW YORK REGIMENT.

Smith, Joseph

TENTH NEW YORK REGIMENT.

Gordon, David

THIRTY-THIRD NEW YORK REGIMENT.

COMPANY E.

Coates, Robert

THIRTY-SIXTH NEW YORK REGIMENT.

COMPANY H.

Kane, Patrick

FORTIETH NEW YORK REGIMENT.

COMPANY G.

Burns, William (lost left arm in battle.)

FORTY-EIGHTH NEW YORK REGIMENT.

Duffy, Owen

FIFTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK REGIMENT.

Jones, William
Jones, Evan

SIXTY-NINTH NEW YORK REGIMENT.

Riley, John
Fealty, Patrick

ONE HUNDRED & FOURTH N. YORK REGT.

COMPANY I.

McWilliams, John

NEW YORK EXCELSIOR REGIMENT.

Hartz, Adjutant Wilson

SICKLES'S BRIGADE.

Spatz, Frank

IN NEW YORK REGIMENTS,

(Numbers and Companies not ascertained.)

Dolan, Terrence
Burns, Michael
Haffy, Condy
Kershner, Lewis

TWENTIETH MAINE REGIMENT.

Davis, Henry

FIFTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

COMPANY E.

Amthower, Conrad

EIGHTH VIRGINIA REGIMENT.

Loeser, Colonel Lucien

FIFTH OHIO CAVALRY.

Nierman, Charles

NINTH OHIO REGIMENT.

COLONEL McCOOK.
Brandner, A. G.

TENTH OHIO REGIMENT.

COMPANY E.

Glaspire, William
McGlinchey, James

SIXTEENTH OHIO REGIMENT.

COLONEL DE COURCEY.

COMPANY E.

De Silva, Lieut. Manuel B.

EIGHTEENTH OHIO REGIMENT.

COMPANY E.

Leib, Valentine H.

TWELFTH INDIANA REGIMENT.

Koch, William J.

TWENTIETH INDIANA REGIMENT.

Long, James D.

TWENTY-THIRD INDIANA REGIMENT.

Nunemacher, George

THIRTY-THIRD INDIANA REGIMENT.

Houseman, Charles

THIRTY-NINTH INDIANA REGIMENT.

Koch, Francis

FIFTY-EIGHTH INDIANA REGIMENT.

COMPANY H.

Good, Sergeant Uriah

Jones, Zaccarias

EIGHTY-FOURTH INDIANA REGIMENT.

COMPANY E.

Taylor, Charles N.

IN INDIANA REGIMENTS,

(Numbers not ascertained.)

Greenawalt, Aaron

Medlar, Charles

Long, James

EIGHTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

Deibert, Jacob

FIFTEENTH ILLINOIS REGIMENT.

COMPANY H.

Small, Rudolph

NINETEENTH ILLINOIS REGIMENT.

COLONEL G. T. TURCHIN.

COMPANY K.

Campbell, George P.

FIFTY-FIFTH ILLINOIS REGIMENT.

Casey, Corporal John

IN ILLINOIS REGIMENTS,

(Numbers not ascertained.)

Saylor, Morgan F.

Steele, William

SECOND IOWA REGIMENT.

Raush, Thomas

FIFTH IOWA REGIMENT.

COMPANY E.

Godling, William

NINTH IOWA REGIMENT.

COLONEL WM. VANDEEVER.

COMPANY E.

Bowman, Dr. J. .

EIGHTH MICHIGAN REGIMENT.

Schissler, William

FIFTH WISCONSIN REGIMENT.

COMPANY D.

Evans, Allen

Evans, John

Foster, Joseph

Foster, William

SIXTEENTH WISCONSIN REGIMENT.

COMPANY C.

Evans, William

Britt, Jacob

FIFTEENTH KENTUCKY REGIMENT.

COMPANY C.

Rupp, Joseph

TWENTY-FOURTH KENTUCKY REGIMENT.

COLONEL GRISBY.

COMPANY I.

De Silva, Sergeant

Benjamin Pott

THIRTY-SECOND TENNESSEE REGIMENT.

Devine, James

TWENTY-FIFTH MISSOURI REGIMENT.

COMPANY H.

Weller, Sergeant John

SECOND CALIFORNIA CAVALRY.

Werner, William Henry Harrison

IN THE REGULAR SERVICE.

THE ARMY.

FIFTH ARTILLERY.

Andrews, Benj. Franklin
Boyle, Edward
Boyle, Robert
Buggy, Patrick
Munhall, John
Nowrie, Robert
Powell, John Jones
Whalen, James
Williams, Daniel Richard
Williams, Corporal John
Canfield, Patrick
Conner, John
Donehue, John
Griffith, Thomas
Harris, Henry
Haggerty, Robert
Horn, Abraham
Higgins, Thomas P.
Jenkins, James
Jones, David
Keller, Charles A.
McGee, Edward
Nixon, William
Nawlan, John
Nicolls, John
O'Neal, Francis
Pugh, Henry
Condron, James
Cull, Edward
Evans, James
Edwards, William
Fury, Charles
Hellshaw, George
Kelly, John D.
McLaughlin, Sergt. James
Morgan, John
Porter, John
Rice, James
Rae, Robert
Spencer, John E.
Straub, Henry
Tate, Patrick
Walborn, John
Wrigly, John
Welsh, James
Brennan, Thomas
Coller, Edward
Ferguson, Robert D.
Ferguson, Robert
Jeffries, John
Thomas, John
Kane, James
Glennin, Michael

COMPANY A.

Henry, John

COMPANY C.

Morgan, John
Morgan, Daniel
Riland, Peter

COMPANY E.

Levens, Thomas
Day, Elias
Grimes, Peter

COMPANY G.

Brennan, Lawrence
Bruton, Lawrence
Barnes, Richard
Craven, Patrick
Campfield, James
Kelly, Patrick
Sheriff, Jacob
McClellan, Daniel
Donehugh, Thomas
Day, Alexander,
Redmond, James

COMPANY H.

Leatherman, Jacob

COMPANY K.

Walsh, William
Harrison, William H.
Brennan, Michael

COMPANY L.

Mayberry, Franklin
Hummel, Daniel
McGovern, Patrick
Owens, Thomas
Harrison, Francis
Owens, Henry
Dougherty, Daniel
Porter, Corporal James
Tobin, John
Cresswell, Thomas
Harrison, Thomas
Potter, James
Collahan, Thomas
De Lacy, Lewis Bonnerville
Brennan, William
Davis, Francis
Clarey, John
Ratchford, Patrick
Scott, Thomas
Smith, Francis
Cowby, William
Troy, Robert
Carr, George
Sullivan, Dennis
Sullivan, Martre

COMPANY F.

Sullivan, Dennis
Scott, Thomas

SIXTH ARTILLERY.

COMPANY G.

Pepper, Michael
Letterman, J.

SHERMAN'S BATTERY.

Lavell, Thomas

FIFTH CAVALRY.

Leib, Capt. Edward T.
Wilson, John H.
Weaver, Charles

SIXTH CAVALRY.

COLONEL W. H. EMORY.

Everly, William
Everly, Morris
Turner, Thomas
Kane, John
Kelly, Thomas

COMPANY H.

Mattern, Corporal William
Bird, John
Mills, Benjamin
Fields, Henry
Heck, Abraham
Lawler, Martin
Brennan, James
Lucas, Charles
Davies, Joseph

THIRD INFANTRY.

McCool, Lieutenant Joseph A.

FIFTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY F.

Donly, Arthur
Delany, Dennis
Williams, Francis
Morgan, David
Weike, Van Buren
Weike, William
Arerline, C.

SIXTH INFANTRY.

Bartholomew, Lieut. W. H.
Davis, Joseph
Mills, Benjamin
Feilas, Henry
Hough, Patrick

COMPANY B.

Dacy, Martin,
McCormick, John
Henrie, John
Riland, Peter
Stevens, John

COMPANY K.

How, Patrick

EIGHTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY E.

Wineland, George

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

White, Sergeant William L.

COMPANY A.

Coogan, Richard

COMPANY D.

Manuel, Thomas

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.

Lynch, William
Lloyd, William
Dunlevy, James
Warlow, John
McCarty, John
Conneff, John
Williams, Thomas R.
Griffith, William R.
Coogan, Richard
Corcoran, Patrick
Lynch, William
Miller, John
Rafferty, William
McGlone, Thomas

COMPANY G.

Brennan, Michael

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

Gerdon, Dudley
Higgins, William

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

Griffith, William R

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

COLONEL HENRY B. CARRINGTON.

Snyder, Lieutenant Louis T.

COMPANY E.

Leib, Valentine Henry

COMPANY F.

Ebert, John

REGIMENTS NOT ASCERTAINED.

Baird, Captain Henry
Frantz, Matthias
Hartz, Captain Edward

IN UNITED STATES HOSPITALS.

Beach, Surgeon William
Heilner, Henry
Turner, Ass't. Surgeon Thomas
Carpenter, Surgeon John T.
Herrington, Surgeon C. P.
Sillyman, Surgeon Henry R.
Livermore, Surgeon
Parry, Surgeon Henry C.
Levering, Surgeon John G. C.

MEDICAL CADET.

Saylor, George

IN COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.

Daniell, William
Straub, G. M.
Lebo, William B.
Hewes, John G.

IN SECRET SERVICE.

Byerly, Samuel

THE NAVY.

Bannan, Surgeon Douglass
Potts, Ass't Eng. Howard D.
Weber, Surgeon Robert L.
Pryor, Acting Master F. G.
Hodgson, Ass't Eng. Rich. M.
Kelly, Thomas
Petherick, Ass't Eng. Thomas
McDonald, James
McDonough, Michael (marine)
Bannan, John

THE NAVY.—*Continued.*

McGee, Patrick
Fegley, George (marine)
Berger, George H.
Bassler, S. S. (Captain's clerk)
Brannan, James
Carr, James M.
Carr, John
Gray, John
Riley, Edward
Yost, William (marine)
Peale, William S.
Evans, John
Carroll, Patrick (marine)
Cribbens, Thomas (marine)
Rose, William (marine)
Hipple, John (marine)
Stevenson, John (marine)
McDonough, Thomas (marine)
Corby, Thomas
Holmes, Samuel (marine)
Ewing, Robert T.
Dolan, James
Saylor, Albert
Bentley, Thomas
Britt, John
Barnett, William J.
McGee, Patrick
Haughton, Stephen
Matig, John
Stevenson, John
Finigan, Patrick
Barndt, William John
Dougherty, John
Shay, John
Mullineause, Henry
Weaver, John
Carpenter, James
Parker, Ass't. Eng. Hiram

GRAND RECAPITULATION.

The following is a grand recapitulation of the Volunteers from Schuylkill County, in the service of the United States, for three years, or during the war:

Forty-eighth	Regiment,	Pennsylvania	Volunteers,	1007
Fiftieth	"	"	"	230
Ninety-sixth	"	"	"	1139
Fifty-fifth	"	"	"	96
Seventh Cavalry	(Eightieth	Reg.,)	"	264
Third "	(Sixtieth	")	"	103
Sixty-seventh	Regiment,	Pennsylvania	"	60
Twenty-third	"	"	"	4
Twenty-sixth	"	"	"	2
Twenty-seventh	"	"	"	1
Twenty-eighth	"	"	"	32
Twenty-ninth	"	"	"	3
Thirtieth	"	"	"	1
Thirty-first	"	"	"	16
Thirty-second	"	"	"	12
Thirty-third	"	"	"	1
Thirty-fourth	"	"	"	16
Thirty-fifth	"	"	"	12
Thirty-sixth	"	"	"	26
Thirty-seventh	"	"	"	2
Thirty-eighth	"	"	"	5
Thirty-ninth	"	"	"	2
Carried forward,				3039

GRAND RECAPITULATION.—*Continued.*

Brought forward,	3039
Fortieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers	30
Forty-first " " "	1
Forty-second " " "	1
Forty-third (1st Art. Reg.) " "	14
Forty-fourth (1st Cav ") " "	6
Forty-sixth Regiment " "	8
Forty-seventh " " "	4
Fifty-second " " "	30
Fifty-sixth " " "	17
Fifty-seventh " " "	3
Fifty-eighth " " "	3
Fifty-ninth (2d Cav. Reg.) " "	1
Sixty-first Regiment " "	2
Sixty-second " " "	1
Sixty-third " " "	1
Sixty-fourth (4th Cav. Reg.) " "	1
Sixty-fifth (5th " ") " "	43
Sixty-sixth Regiment " "	1
Sixty-ninth " " "	13
Seventieth (6th Cavalry Reg.) " "	27
Seventy-first Regiment " "	1
Seventy-second " " "	3
Seventy-fifth " " "	32
Seventy-sixth " " "	38
Seventy-seventh " " "	2
Seventy-ninth " " "	1
Eighty-first " " "	29
Eighty-second " " "	1
Eighty-third " " "	2
Eighty-fourth " " "	8
Eighty-eighth " " "	7
Eighty-ninth (8th Cav. Reg.] " "	17
Ninetieth Regiment " "	22
Ninety-second (9th Cavalry Reg.) "	13
Ninety-third Regiment " "	21
Ninety-fifth " " "	3
Ninety-seventh " " "	1
Ninety-eighth " " "	19
Ninety-ninth " " "	27
One Hundredth " " "	1
One Hundred and First Regt. " "	13
One Hundred and Fourth " "	3
One Hundred and Fifth " "	3
One Hundred and Seventh " "	43
One Hundred and Ninth " "	10
One Hundred and Tenth " "	3
One Hundred and Twelfth (2d Art. Reg.) "	7
One Hundred and Thirteenth (12th Cav. Reg.) "	3
One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment "	12
One Hundred and Sixteenth " "	2
Carried forward,	3593

GRAND RECAPITULATION.—*Continued.*

	Brought forward,	3593
One Hundred and Seventeenth (13th Cav. Reg)		60
One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment	"	5
One Hundred and Fifty-second (3d Art. Reg.)	"	4
Anderson (15th Penna.] Cavalry	"	20
Capt. Wm. Thompson's Comp. (17th Pa. Cav.)	"	93
John Weidman's Cavalry Company	"	2
Fourth Pennsylvania Artillery	"	2
Fifth " "	"	7
Seventh " "	"	1
McCall's Brigade of Flying Artillery	"	1
Independent Company of Engineers, Penna.	"	1
Harris' Pennsylvania Cavalry	"	4
In Philadelphia Regiments [number and companies not ascertained]	"	6
"Scott Legion"	"	1
Gen. Negley's Body-guard	"	1
"Anderson Zouaves"	"	1
Signal Corps	"	4
Gen. Thorp's Staff	"	1
Gen. Johnson's Guard	"	1
"McLean Guards, Chippewa Regiment"	"	1
First New Jersey Regiment	"	1
Sixth " "	"	2
Fourteenth " "	"	1
In a New Jersey Regiment [number not ascertained,]		1
First New York Cavalry	"	1
Third " " "	"	1
Seventh New York Regiment	"	1
Tenth " " "	"	1
Thirty-third " " "	"	1
Thirty-sixth " " "	"	1
Fortieth " " "	"	1
Forty-eighth " " "	"	1
Fifty-seventh " " "	"	2
Sixty-ninth " " "	"	2
One Hundred and Fourth New York Reg.	"	1
Sickles's Brigade	"	1
New York Excelsior Regiment	"	1
In New York Regiments [numbers and companies not ascertained]	"	4
Twentieth Maine Regiment	"	1
Fifteenth Massachusetts "	"	1
Eighth Virginia "	"	1
Fifth Ohio Cavalry	"	1
Ninth " Regiment	"	1
Tenth " "	"	2
Sixteenth " "	"	1
Eighteenth " "	"	1
Twelfth Indiana "	"	1
Twentieth " "	"	1
Carried forward		3843

GRAND RECAPITULATION.—*Continued.*

Brought forward		3843
Twenty-third Indiana Regiment	"	1
Thirty-third " "	"	1
Thirty-ninth " "	"	1
Fifty-eighth " "	"	2
Eighty-fourth " "	"	1
In Indiana Regiments [numbers not ascertained]	"	3
Eighth Illinois Cavalry	"	1
Fifteenth " Regiment	"	1
Nineteenth " "	"	1
Fifty-fifth " "	"	1
In Illinois Regiments [numbers not ascertained]	"	2
Second Iowa Regiment	"	1
Fifth " "	"	1
Ninth " "	"	1
Eighth Michigan "	"	1
Fifth Wisconsin "	"	4
Sixteenth " "	"	2
Fifteenth Kentucky Regiment	"	1
Twenty-fourth " "	"	1
Thirty-second Tennessee Regiment	"	1
Twenty-fifth Missouri "	"	1
Second California Cavalry	"	1
Fifth Regular Artillery Regiment	"	104
Sixth " " "	"	2
Sherman's Regular Battery	"	1
Fifth " Cavalry	"	3
Sixth " "	"	14
Third " Infantry	"	1
Fifth " "	"	7
Sixth " "	"	11
Eighth " "	"	1
Twelfth " "	"	3
Thirteenth " "	"	15
Fourteenth " "	"	2
Sixteenth " "	"	1
Eighteenth " "	"	3
Regular Regiments not ascertained	"	3
In United States Hospitals	"	9
Medical Cadet	"	1
In Commissary Department	"	4
In Secret Service	"	1
United States Navy	"	48
Total,		4,007

On Tuesday, November 5, 1861, testaments and needle-books were presented to the members of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, at their camp on Lawton's Hill, Pottsville, by the ladies of the place. Rev. Mr. Washburn made the presentation address.

November 16, intelligence received of the victory at Port Royal, S. C. The Fiftieth Regiment, P. V., Col. B. C. Christ, formed part of the expedition. A portion of the command was on the steamer "Winfield Scott." They were caught in a severe gale, and it was with the greatest difficulty the vessel was saved.

The Forty-eighth Regiment, P. V., landed at Hatteras Inlet, N. C., November 12, and was stationed at Fort Clark.

November 30, Rev. S. F. Colt, Chaplain of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, in behalf of the officers of the command, acknowledged the reception of nearly 200 volumes of Harper's Library, for the use of the Regiment, "procured mainly by the efforts of present and former pupils of Miss Allen's Young Ladies' Seminary, at Pottsville."

In December a flag, 20 feet long by 10 wide, was sent from Schuylkill County, to Capt. James Wren, Co. B., Forty-eighth Regiment. It was intended to float over Fort Clark, of which the Captain had command.

The Company acknowledged the receipt of the present, as follows:

[CARD.]

FORT CLARK, HATTERAS INLET, N. C. }
Jan. 1*st* 1862. }

TO THE CITIZENS OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY:—Co. B, of the 48th Regt., P. V., being the recipients of a handsome flag, furnished them by your generosity, set apart New Year's day to the hoisting it upon Fort Clark, which pleasing ceremony was performed in the presence of Col. Nagle, Major Nagle, and the Chaplain, and Co. B, amid a multitude of cheers and cries of "long may it wave." After the flag had been flung to the breeze, Col. Nagle and our worthy Captain made a few appropriate remarks, which were eagerly listened to, after which the Chaplain offered up a patriotic prayer. The committee on resolutions then withdrew, and adopted the following, on behalf of the Company:

Resolved, That we, officers and members of Co. B, do offer our sincere thanks to the citizens of Schuylkill County, for their extreme kindness, in bestowing upon us such a beautiful emblem of the free.

Resolved, That the members of Co. B, in their infinite gratitude to the kind donors, do hereby re-pledge their word of honor, that they shall ever be true to the noble flag of our country, which has so ruthlessly been trampled upon by rebellious feet, in defence of which they will shed their life's-blood, if necessary.

Resolved, That the members of Co. B, shall make this flag the special object of their pride and care so long as it shall remain in their power.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the MINERS' JOURNAL, for publication, through which medium our friends may be made acquainted with our doings, &c.

Serg't JNO. GEO. BASSLER,
" WM. H. HUMES,
Committee on Resolutions, in behalf of Co. B, 48th Pa. Regt.

March 14, the Forty-eighth Regiment reached Newbern, N. C., and encamped on the battle field.

In June, 1862, the Miners' Lodge, I. O. of O. F., donated a spacious lot in Odd Fellows' Cemetery, Pottsville, for the burial of deceased soldiers. A patriotic and liberal act.

In June, 1862, Col James Nagle of the 48th Reg., P. V., was appointed a Brigadier General.

On July 5, 1862, the 48th Regiment reached Fortress Monroe. the advance of Gen. Burnside's force to co-operate with Gen. McClellan in operations against Richmond.

July 26, intelligence received of the capture at Murfreesboro by the rebels, of Maj. J. J. Seibert of the 3d Battalion, 7th Pa. Cavalry.

The particulars of his capture are contained in the following letter:

NASHVILLE, *July 25th*, 1862.

About 4 o'clock on the morning of the 13th, three regiments of Texas Rangers, and two regiments of Georgia Cavalry, entered the town of Murfreesboro', to which they were guided by the farmers in the neighborhood. They first came upon the marque occupied by Major Seibert, and would perhaps have passed it altogether, had it not been for one of the men, who raised the fly and was going to shoot, when the Major seeing the number of the enemy, and knowing the danger of such a rash act, pulled him back. They had scarcely got away when the rebels commenced firing into the marque. The Major's cap, which was on the table, was completely riddled with bullets—they then left, not seeing him. He, finding it impossible to get the remaining few of his command out at all, [most of them being on a scout,] worked his way over to the 11th Michigan, where he thought of course, the rebels could be driven back. A good thing occurred while he was again trying to get his men in line with the Michigan Boys. He had on a pair of private's pantaloons, and was in his shirt sleeves, had an old musket, put on the belt, and was standing with his men, when Gen. Duffield, not knowing him in his new suit, said to him, "Why don't you get into line?" whereupon the Major took his place in the ranks. When the General again came along the line, he said, "what has become of Major Seibert?" The Major laughingly came walking out of the ranks, saying, "here I am." The General apologised, and laughingly said, "that is a pretty good joke." The Major is safe, but is a prisoner with General Crittenden, Colonel Lester, Colonel Parkhurst, and a lot of Captains and Lieutenants. All of the privates who were captured were released at McMinville, but the officers were taken to Chattanooga. I regret the capture of the young Major. He is a fine officer, and has won not only the highest respect of both officers and men of his regiment, but is acknowledged to be a universal favorite with all who know him. He was at the time of the breaking out of the rebellion practicing law very successfully at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and was among the first to respond to the call of the President, and served as Lieut.-Colonel in the 6th Pennsylvania infantry. After the expiration of the term of enlistment, he returned home, and was actively engaged in recruiting for the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry, which for some months past have done much service in Tennessee. P. P.

THE CALLS IN 1862, FOR TROOPS.

During the Summer of 1862, the exigencies of the service required a call by the President for three hundred thousand volunteers, which was speedily followed by an order for a draft of three hundred thousand militia for nine months' service.

Under the call for volunteers, Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania, on the 21st of July, issued a proclamation of which the following is a copy:

Pennsylvania, ss:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth:

PROCLAMATION.

To sustain the Government in times of common peril by all his energies, his means, and his life if need be, is the first duty of every loyal citizen. The President of the United States has made a requisition on Pennsylvania for twenty-one new regiments, and the regiments already in the field must be recruited.

Enlistments will be made for nine months in the new regiments and for twelve months in the old. The existence of the present emergency is well understood. No patriot will pause now to investigate its causes. We must look to the future. Everything that is dear to us is at stake. Under these circumstances, I appeal with confidence to the freemen of Pennsylvania. You have to save your homes and your firesides, your own liberties and those of the whole country. I call on the inhabitants of the counties, cities, boroughs, and townships throughout our borders to meet and take active measures for the immediate furnishing of the quota of the State. Let those who cannot go themselves contribute to provide bounties equal at least to those offered by the adjoining States. The Constitution prohibits me from drawing money from the treasury without authority of law, and I will not cast a doubt on the patriotism of our citizens by assuming the necessity of calling the Legislature at this time. This is no time to wait for legislative action and the negotiation of loans. Delay might be fatal.

To put down this rebellion is the business of every man in Pennsylvania, and her citizens will show on this occasion that they do not wait for the slow process of legislation, and do not desire to throw on the treasury of the Commonwealth a burden which they are individually ready to bear themselves.

The conduct of our men already in the field has shed immortal lustre on Pennsylvania. Let their brethren fly to arms to support them, and make the victory speedy as well as certain.

I designate below the number of companies which are expected from the several counties in the State, trusting to the support of her honor in this crisis, as it may be safely trusted to the loyalty, fidelity, and valor of her freemen. Whilst the quota of the several counties is fixed equitably so as to fill the requisition for twenty-one regiments, let not the loyal

people of any county limit their exertions to the enlistment of the companies named. Our heroic sons of Pennsylvania have moistened every battle-field with their blood. Thousands have bravely died, defending the unity of the Republic and the sanctity of our flag, and other thousands have fallen sick and wounded, and their places must be filled.

Freemen of Pennsylvania! Friends of the Government, of order, and of our common nationality, one earnest struggle and peace will again dawn upon us a happy, prosperous, and united people.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-seventh.

By the Governor, A. G. CURTIN.

ELI SLIFER, *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

In the schedule of apportionment for the State, Schuylkill's quota was fixed at five companies.

The Governor's Proclamation was enthusiastically responded to by the citizens of the County. A War Meeting was called, to be held at the Court House on Tuesday afternoon, July 29. The meeting was largely attended by people from every section of the County.

The officers of the meeting were:

PRESIDENT:

COLONEL JOHN BANNAN.

VICE PRESIDENTS:

George W. Snyder,
Jacob Huntzinger, Jr.,
Thomas Foster,
William Milnes, Jr.,
James Sillyman,
Joseph W. Cake,
Hon. Solomon Foster,
Benjamin Pott,
Gottlieb Schauble,
L. M. Thompson,
William Lerch,
Daniel Deibert,
Wm. P. Bishop,
John S. Graham,
Thomas Wren,
David Beveridge,
Daniel Dillman,
John Seitzinger, Esq.,
Isaac Ward,
Dr. A. Schultz,
Dr. R. H. Coryell,
F. B. Dreher,
Evan Evans,
Dan'l. B. Althouse,
Jacob S. Laurence,
Bartholomew O'Reagan,
Alexander Jeffries,
John H. Guertler,
Philip Edwards,
A. Bolton,
Charles Marsh,
Chas. W. Pitman,
Charles Baber,
Burd Patterson,
Benjamin Haywood,
John Ruch,
Peter D. Luther,
John Shippen,
Richard Morris,
Samuel Huntzinger,
James L. Nutting,
Emanuel Boyer,
George W. Matchin,
Samuel Reber,
John Fenstermacher,
Samuel Morris, Jr.,
James G. Cochrane,
George Patterson,

Charles Bensinger,	Silas Strouse,
Herman Neuman,	Jerome K. Boyer,
James R. Cleaver,	Anthony Garner,
Benjamin Evert,	Ferdinand Boedefeld,
Thos. E. Williams,	James Smith,
Wm. Donaldson,	Uriah Gane,
Richard Kear,	J. Oliver Rhoads,
Daniel R. Bennett,	Dr. B. Becker.

SECRETARIES:

F. B. Wallace,	F. B. Gowen,
W. R. Potts, Esq.,	John H. Downing,
Walter Sedgwick,	Wm. L. Whitney,
Wm. A. Hammer,	Henry Huhn.

Spirited speeches were made by Myer Strouse, Esq., Rev. S. F. Colt, Hon. James H. Campbell, Benj. Haywood, Esq., Capt. C. Tower, and Lin Bartholomew, Esq.

The following powerful resolutions, offered by Captain Tower, were adopted unanimously and with great enthusiasm:

The citizens of Schuylkill County assembled in mass meeting, this twenty-ninth day of July, 1862, at Pottsville, do declare and resolve:

1st. That we recognize and proclaim it as the duty of freemen to remember always, that "Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty," and to *volunteer*, at once to arms, in defence of their institutions, whenever they are assailed by either a foreign or domestic foe.

2d. That we will respond to the call now made by the President of the United States for 300,000 men to sustain the country, its Constitution and laws, and to crush out a rebellion which exists without any cause or provocation, and will furnish our quota of the men with alacrity; and we now announce to the world, that we will hereafter, from time to time, add to the 5,000 volunteers already gone forth from among us, as many more as may be needed, and speedily too, whenever called for, to frustrate conspirators and traitors and put down rebellion.

3d. That we approve of the giving of a home relief to the volunteers who shall answer the present call, in addition to the advances to be made them by the United States, and we recommend to the Commissioners of the County to provide and pay, by means of a loan or otherwise, a relief, under existing laws, of fifty dollars to each volunteer in the five companies allotted to Schuylkill County.

4th. That we regard as our friends only those who are loyal, and we mark as enemies all those who oppose the Government of our country, either in arms, or by giving "aid and comfort" to those who are in arms against it; and we will support the President of the United States unqualifiedly, with all our means, if need be, and with all our might, in any and all measures necessary to subdue the rebels and scatter their aiders, abettors and sympathisers.

5th. That we hail, with great satisfaction, and as promising early and entire success, the policy now adopted of pushing on the war against the rebellion without lenity and without protecting the property of rebels, and we entreat the President and all Government officers, civil and military, to go on henceforth aggressively, "conquering and to conquer"

the rebels and all their sympathisers, with vigor and rapidity, and with all the power and means of every kind, which he and they can command everywhere.

6th. That we will not suffer any interference in the present war by any foreign nation, or any dictation or advice from any quarter in regard to the manner of our conducting the war or closing it, and we pledge to one another and to the world, that we shall promptly and fully resent and resist any attempt at intervention in any way in our affairs.

A Committee, appointed at a preliminary meeting, held July 24, to confer with the Associate Judges and County Commissioners, made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

The undersigned Committee, appointed at a preliminary meeting, held at the Court-house, on Thursday, July 24th, 1862, for the purpose of conferring with the Associate Judges and County Commissioners, to ascertain whether the County authorities would make an appropriation, under existing laws, to such volunteers who would enlist under the call of the Governor of this Commonwealth, in pursuance of the recent requisition of the President of the United States, respectfully report:

That they have conferred with the Associate Judges and County Commissioners, and they have unanimously answered that they are willing to make an appropriation of $25,000 for the purpose indicated, provided, the citizens of Schuylkill County, in County meeting this day assembled, shall recommend the same.

Your Committee, therefore, report the following resolution for the consideration of this meeting:

Resolved, That the citizens of Schuylkill County, in County meeting assembled, hereby recommend and instruct the County Commissioners to make an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars, for the purpose of granting relief to volunteers and their families, or those dependent on such volunteers for support, in the proportion of fifty dollars to each man who shall thus volunteer.

Committee { J. W. ROSEBERRY, EDW. OWEN PARRY, MYER STROUSE, JAMES H. CAMPBELL, JACOB DEWEES.

POTTSVILLE, July 29th, 1862.

War meetings were held also in Port Carbon, Schuylkill Haven, and other places in the County. The effect of this action was, that in a week, the quota of the County, under the requisition, was more than full.

The men furnished under that call were as follows

THE NINE MONTHS' VOLUNTEERS.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH REG. P.V.

Colonel—JACOB G. FRICK.
Lieutenant-Colonel—J. ARMSTRONG.
Major—JOSEPH ANTHONY.
Adjutant—D. B. GREEN.
Quartermaster—WM. F. PATTERSON.

The following companies composed the regiment: Captain E. G. Rehrer's, Tamaqua; Captain Dever's, Port Carbon; Captain Levi Leib's, Ashland; Captain William Wren's, Pottsville; Captain George Lawrence's, Minersville; Captain Stoneback's, Captain Thomas's, Captain Taylor's, Captain Eckart's, Northampton County; Captain Shunk's, Montgomery County.

COMPANY A.

Captain—GEORGE J. LAWRENCE.
1*st Lieut.*—WILLIAM W. CLEMENS.
2*d Lieut.*—SAMUEL RICHARDS.
1*st Sergeant*—JOHN S. SILVER.
2*d do.* JOSEPH C. HASKINS.
3*d do.* JOHN M. HEILNER.
4*th do.* CHARLES F. FALLS.
5*th do.* WILLIAM E. KLINE.
1*st Corporal*—JOHN MATHEWS.
2*d do.* ALBERT W. STERNER.
3*d do.* WILLIAM DYER.
4*th do.* GEO. W. WYTHES.
5*th do.* JOSEPH SMITH.
6*th do.* GEORGE SPENCER.
7*th do.* JOSEPH FORNEY.
8*th do.* JACOB ZIMMERMAN.
Drummer—RICHARD K. LEVAN, (drum-major.)
Fifer—SAMUEL ACHENBACH.
Wagoner—PETER D. EBY.
Company Clerk—THEODORE P. FRAZER.

PRIVATES.

Atkins, William
Ault, Mathias
Allan, Samuel
Alexander, John
Adams, Richard
Allan, John
Bannan, William
Brennan, James
Bright, Daniel R.
Bright, Harrison
Berger, Jacob
Constantine, Charles
Confire, Samuel
Cloppier, Peter
Clouser, Simon
Dorrmer, Matthew
Davis, Wm. L.
Davis, Abel
Davis, Thos. B.
Evans, David
Edwards, Lewis
Forney, Edward
Forney, Henry
Groom, Samuel J.
Heckman, Jeremiah
Harris, Stephen
Heckman, Geo. Warner
Hesser, John W.
Hughes, Patrick
Howells, Rosser
Hollman, John
Heisler, Joseph
Howells, Wm. H.
Humphrey, Benj.

COMPANY A, 129th REGIMENT—*Continued.*

Hoffenden, George
James, John
Jones, Richard
Jefferson, John
James, Thomas
Jenkins, Byron A.
Jones, John M.
Jones, William J.
Jones, William D.
Kunfare, Samuel
Lee, Eli
Labenburg, Lewis
Lyons, William
Laramy, Charles
Lee, George
Lyons, Mark
Lauderman, Henry
Miller, Elias
Miller, John I.
Maize, George
Mullin, John
Millington, Thomas
Mohan, Michael
Miller, Henry
McCormick, Barney
Morgan, Thomas
Nicholas, John
Nixon, Joshua
Owens, Thomas
O'Neal, James
Parry, Henry
Parry, John
Robertson, William
Rooney, Patrick
Ryan, James
Robins, John S.
Robins, William J.
Robins, Henry S.
Roehrig, Charles H.
Robins, Newsome B.
Schopp, William
Sutton, John
Seltzer, Albert
Smith, John
Sponsler, William C.
Sweeney, William
Tempest, Martin
Tanner, Albert
Taylor, John
Taylor, Henry C.
Williams, Wm. J.
Wythes, James S.
Wythes, Thomas H.
Webb, Edwin
Weiser, James S.
Welsh, Peter S.
Williams, William
Weiser, George W.
Williams, Thomas M.
Youse, Jacob
Zimmerman, John P.
Zulick, Thomas H. B.
Zimmerman, Jacob

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	13
Musicians,	2
Wagoner,	1
Clerk,	1
Privates,	98
Total,	118

COMPANY B.

Captain—WILLIAM WREN, JR.
1*st Lieut.*—M. V. B. COHO.
2*d Lieut.*—JACOB PARVIN.
1*st Sergeant.*—WM. G. DETURK.
2*d do.* A. G. YEAGER.
3*d do.* JAMES EDWARDS.
4*th do.* DANIEL W. FREEMAN.
5*th do.* RICHARD JONES.
1*st Corporal*—JOHN W. COHO.
2*d do.* JOSEPH BODEFIELD.
3*d do.* ISAAC B. RICH.

COMPANY B., 129th REGIMENT—*Continued.*

4th Corporal—FRANCIS SINCLAIR.
5th do. EVAN HUMPHREYS.
6th do. GEORGE D. BENSINGER.
7th do. GEORGE W. STAATS.
8th do. THEO. KOCH.
Drummer—WM. H. STERNER.
Fifer—JOHN STAHL.
Company Clerk—GEORGE W. KEITER.
Quartermaster—THEODORE THORN.

PRIVATES:

Atkins, William
Anspach, Israel
Binder, Francis
Bedford, George
Brown, Peter
Bernsteel, Edward
Betz, Henry W.
Bobb, Conrad
Clark, Franklin
Cake, Edward
Crawshaw, Daniel B.
Daddow, Joseph
Davis, Griffith
Davies, John H.
Davis, Thomas
Dauflinger, Augustus A.
Davis, Shadrack R.
Davis, John
Deivert, Charles F.
Dudley, John
Edwards, Richard
Edwards, Edward
Egalf, John
Evans, Clay W.
Ferguson, Anthony
Fredericks, John
Ferguson, Patrick F.
Fisher, Eli R.
Gartley, George W.
Gressang, William F.
Gallagher, Anthony
George, John
Gotloab, William
Gillespie, Dominick
Glime, William F.
Grimer, James
Guertler, William D.
Haeffer, William
Hodgson, Edward A.
Hart, Daniel D.
Helms, William A.
Hess, Constantine
Hirsch, James
Hoffman, William
Homer, Solomon
James, John
Jennings, John
Kline, Reuben
Knowles, John
Kleinert, Charles
Lewis, David
Laughlin, Daniel H.
Lewis, Thomas H.
Major, John
Matter, William H.
Mattern, Ephraim
McBarron, John
McLaughlin, Charles
Mortimer, William W.
Mitchell, John
Mullen, John
McElrath, William
Martin, James
Morgan, David
Moyer, John W.
Miller, Daniel
Miller, John
Noles, John
Neiman, Benjamin
Parensteel, Edward
Pinter, Francis
Powells, Jacob
Probert, Thomas
Purnell, Isaac
Rich, Jonas M.
Raber, Edward
Rigg, John
Riley, Thomas
Rowley, Samuel
Rushworth, Samuel
Spohn, Franklin
Smith, Francis H.
Smith, Robert
Sheck, Frederick
Shlotman, August
Shoemaker, John F.

COMPANY B, 129th REGIMENT—*Continued.*

Stahle, Henry
Stodd, William
Saylor, J. Benton
Triese, John C.
Thompson, Alexander
Thornton, Thomas
Tracey, Thomas
Thomas, John S.
Uren, Richard
Wallace, Daniel
Weise, John
Watkins, George
Yerger, Eli
Zimmer, Emil

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	13
Musicians,	2
Clerk,	1
Quartermaster,	1
Privates,	101
Total,	121

COMPANY E.

Captain—E. GODFREY REHRER.
1*st Lieut.*—WILLIAM S. ALLEBACH.
2*d Lieut.*—ROBERT L. LEYBURN.
Orderly Sergeant.—JACOB H. MARTZ.
2*d* *do.* ELIJAH T. BODEY.
3*d* *do.* WILLIAM SHOEMAKER.
4*th* *do.* JOHN T. BOND.
5*th* *do.* WEBSTER D. DREHER.
1*st Corporal*—LEWIS S. BONER.
2*d* *do.* JACOB ROBERTS, JR.
3*d* *do.* JEREMIAH MESSERSMITH.
4*th* *do.* CHARLES H. SNEATH.
5*th* *do.* ABSALOM K. WHETSTONE.
6*th* *do.* LEONARD BOWERS.
7*th* *do.* PIERCE BOUSMAN.
8*th* *do.* GEORGE F. BECKER.
Drummer—ALBERT MOYER.

PRIVATES:

Allen, Thomas
Allen, William
Bacher, James
Bailey, Clarence E.
Brown, Jacob T.
Becker, Franklin
Bear, John
Becker, Nathan
Billman, Solomon
Blum, Christopher N.
Boner, James
Brown, William M.
Bond, John
Becker, Henry
Becker, James
Bishop, Jacob S.
Bond, Dr. George
Booth, William
Dorflinger, Augustus
Dintinger, John
Dunnigan, Joseph
Day, Samuel
Davis, William W.
Donaldson, S. F.
Eynon, John
Faust, Samuel
Gallagher, Edward
Grover, Ernst
Gallagher, Edward
Haldeman, William H.
Hartung, Daniel
Heine, Amos
Hoppes, Elias
Houser, Benjamin
Houser, F. W,
Hendricks, C. H.

COMPANY E, 129th REGIMENT—*Continued.*

Hartung, Gideon
Hile, Jonas
Horn, Dr. John
Houser, Joseph
Huntzinger, S.
Johnson, William W.
Kauffman, E.
Kocher, Gideon
Kleckner, Joshua
Kleckner, Henry
Krause, Adam
Lotze, William
Longacre, J. S.
Lutz, Harrison L.
Moyer, Lewis
Moyer, Daniel M.
Moyer, Albert W.
Miller, Alexander
Moyer, Daniel H.
McMahon, Michael
Nutz, George
Neyer, Moses
Oswald, James
Reinhart, Willoughby
Rex, William
Reppart, William
Rill, David
Reeser, William H.
Raegart, August
Reicheldeifer, D.
Robinson, Wm. H. N.
Sassaman, Elias
Schultz, William
Shoener, Daniel
Singley, Isaac
Specht, Conrad
Schultz, Henry
Sheaffer, John
Shoener, Francis H.
Snyder, Elias
Speece, John L.
Trout, Franklin
Walker, G. W.
Weythel, Franklin
Wommer, Asher
Wagner, Jacob
Wertman, John L.
Wilford, John B.
Zimmerman, David
Zehner, Stephen
Ziegler, George W.

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	13
Musician,	1
Privates,	87
Total,	104

COMPANY G.

Captain—LEVI C. LEIB.
1*st Lieut.*—ERASTUS M. FURMAN.
2*d Lieut.*—JOHN H. SCHALL.
1*st Sergeant.*—FRANKLIN KLUSE.
2*d do.* GEORGE BAILEY.
3*d do.* PATRICK COLLIER.
4*th do.* DANIEL LEIB.
5*th do.* HENRY BOUGHNER.
1*st Corporal*—AARON LAMBERTSON.
2*d do.* STEPHEN REESE.
3*d do.* JOHN BUSYCOMER.
4*th do.* EDWARD C. MURRAY.
5*th do.* MICHAEL SHOPBELL.
6*th do.* FRANKLIN BENSINGER.
7*th do.* PHILIP MUMBERGER.
8*th do.* JOSEPH FETTERMAN.
Musician—THOMAS H. B. ZULICK.

PRIVATES:

Ayers, Alfred
Boyer, John B.
Bensinger, Francis W.
Bensinger, William F.

COMPANY G, 129th REGIMENT—*Continued.*

Biltz, Lewis
Bickley, Thomas R.
Conway, Neil
Conner, Charles
Chewllew, John B.
Crow, Gabriel
Conrad, Charles H.
Colburn, Moses
Cobes, Joseph
Clever, William
Dreher, Aaron
Davis, Isaac
Darr, John
Daniels, Mark
Davis, David D.
Driesbach, Lewis
Dunkelberger, Samuel H.
Dupont, Henry
Davis, Francis
Engle, John
Fritz, Blacious
Fetterolf, Joseph
Fisher, Elijah
Gillham, Gregory
Hull, William
Hollister, Franklin
Houser, Theodore
Hutzinger, Philip
Hampton, Baltes M.
Jones, Benjamin
Kerr, Jacob
Kelly, Luke
Kessler, Andrew
Krapp, Charles
Keiper, John
Leam, Thomas
Llewellyn, Richard
Levy, Joseph
Murray, Barnard
Moyer, Frederick
Mann, John
Morris, Thomas
Major, George
Payne, Joshua
Price, William W.
Price, George
Philips, John A.
Pettit, Samuel
Palmer, Strange J.
Reichart, Augustus
Steenhilbert, William
Steenhilbert, Jacob
Shannon, James
Smith, Adam S.
Shoppel, Michael
Smith, George S.
Shelley, Jacob
Snyder, Daniel
Shultz, John
Stellfox, Samuel
Straub, Charles
Trerathan, John
Ward, Patrick
Williams, George
Wentzel, Jonas
Walter, William
Werkel, William
Williams, William
Zimmerman, Samuel
Zimmerman, William
Zartman, Henry W.

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	13
Musician,	1
Privates,	76
Total,	93

COMPANY H.

Captain—JOHN A. DEVERS.
1*st Lieut.*—WILLIAM LERCH.
2*d Lieut.*—EDWARD WERTLEY.
1*st Sergeant*—JOHN B. STEEL.
2*d do.* JOHN WOOLLEY.
3*d do.* GEORGE MINNES.
4*th do.* SAMUEL H. EARGOOD.
5*th do.* WILLIAM QUOIT.
1*st Corporal*—JOHN ELLIOTT.

COMPANY H, 129th REGIMENT—*Continued.*

2d Corporal—WILLIAM E. WEBSTER.
3d do. JABEZ WOOLLEY.
4th do. WILLIAM BRACEFIELD.
5th do. JAMES MARTIN.
6th do. JAMES WALSH.
7th do. GEORGE H. LERCH.
8th do. MARTIN TEMPEST.
Musicians—CHARLES H. MAY, CYRUS A. SCHUCKER.

PRIVATES:

Ash, Samuel
Andrews, John
Broughall, William
Bracy, George
Beaumont, Charles
Bucher, Franklin
Barr, George W.
Bowman, Henry
Brown, John W.
Bumbersbach, Peter
Cannon, Michael
Conner, Edward
Conner, James
Crawley, James
Davis, William
Delong, Elias
Davis, Griffith
Dengus, John W.
Elliott, Jacob
Eck, Charles
Eldridge, John
Ford, Oswald
Ferguson, Patrick
Freed, George
Gorgas, Lewis H.
Grove, William
Harrison, John
Hopkin, Richard
Hain, Peter
Howard, David
Haas, Wellington P.
Haslem, John
Holloway, Joseph
Jones, Joseph
Lees, Eli
Lime, James
Lime, Isaiah
Lambert, Enoch
Lewis, David
Lerch, Henry
Mullin, John
McCabe, John
McCabe, Joseph
McCord, John B.
Major, John
Neff, Isaac
Orman, Henry
Oliver, Tobias
Osman, William H.
Payne, George H.
Roe, Thomas
Robbins, James
Roe, John
Richards, John
Reed, Robert
Sneden, David
Smith, John W.
Sudden, William
Shoener, Richard H.
Spang, William
Uhler, Simon
Vemont, Charles
Wertley, Jacob H.

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	13
Musicians,	2
Privates,	63
Total,	81

RECAPITULATION.

Field and Staff,	4
Line-commissioned Officers,	15
Non-commissioned Officers,	65
Musicians,	8

Wagoner,	1
Clerks,	2
Quartermaster,	1
Privates,	427
Total,	523

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, P. V.

COLONEL W. W. JENNINGS.

[The following are the Schuylkill County members. The names not published, numbering twenty-nine, belong to Lebanon County.—EDITOR.]

COMPANY C.

Fisher, Elijah.

COMPANY K.

Captain—WILLIAM FOX.
1st Sergeant—DANIEL DOWNEY.
3d do. RICHARD BERTOLETT.
5th do. T. HENRY BECHTEL.
1st Corporal—LEWIS M. YOST.
4th do. R. G. LUCKENBILL.
7th do. AUGUSTUS KLOCK.
Wagoner—WM. J. BARR.

PRIVATES:

Aum, Henry
Bumberger, Samuel
Brown, George
Banks, Paul
Berkheiser, Henry
Berger, Benjamin
Brigel, Franklin
Ebert, George
Fessler, Ellis
Feger, Henry
Geiger, Charles
Goebel, Benjamin
Herbert, Charles
Hautz, Elias
Hummel, Jacob
Hutton, William L.
Heckman, Edward
Hay, Christian
Heckman, Edward A.
Keller, Frederick
Klahr, Franklin
Kantner, Charles F.
Lengel, George
Lehman, Amos
Lessig, Reuben
Leidy, Daniel
Lush, James I.
Minnich, Charles
Martz, Samuel F.
Moyer, Reuben
McMaree, James
Maberry, Charles
Pierman, Isaac H.
Prigel, Samuel F.
Rupp, Dr. John
Ringer, Franklin E.
Reber, Lewis B.
Reber, George W.
Strauser, William
Schreckengust, Samuel
Strouse, John
Springer, Charles
Snyder, Jeremiah
Thomas, Joseph R.
Upchurch, Theodore F.
Williams, Milton
West, John
Whittle, John

Commissioned Officers,	1
Non-commissioned Officers,	6
Wagoner,	1
Privates,	48
Total,	56

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, P. V.

COLONEL H. M. BOSSERT.

COMPANY K.

Burns, Michael
Brannan, James
Bandegrast, James
Cocoran, Patrick
Culloghan, John P.
Conner, Charles
Cowen, John
Culligham, Peter
Conner, John C.
Donahue, James
Donahoe, Edward
Donoho, Patrick
Durkin, Thomas
Farrel, Michael
Halley, John
Hannan, James
Hoarn, Thomas T.
Haman, John B.
Joyce, Thomas
Kelly, Patrick
Lanckton, John
Langton, Martin D.
Malarkey, Roger
Monahon, Bartholomew
McLaughlin, Capt. Dennis
Tige, Michael
Tigh, Michael

Commissioned Officers,	1
Privates,	26
Total,	27

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST REG., P. V.

COMPANY I.

Captain—WILLIAM L. GRAY.
1*st Lieut.*—H. H. MERKLE.
2*d Lieut.*—C. P. POTTS.
2*d Sergeant*—JOHN COHOON.
3*d do.* CHARLES BARTOLETT.
4*th do.* JOSEPH KANTNER.
5*th do.* THOMAS MORGAN.
1*st Corporal*—ELIAS BARTOLETT.
4*th do.* JOHN BUCHANAN.
5*th do.* JACOB R. HAERTLER.
7*th do.* FRANK W. BERKHEISER.
8*th do.* JOHN HENDRICKS.
Musician—LEWIS LEBENGOOD.
Wagoner—GEORGE W. COOVER.

PRIVATES:

Auchanbach, Jonathan
Bresler, Daniel
Brennan, Patrick
Bacon, Albert
Dillman, Daniel
Dillman, Benjamin

COMPANY I, 151st REGIMENT—*Continued.*

Delp, William
Duncan, John C.
Delcamp, Elias
Deitrich, John
Ehly, Franklin
Eichley, Adam
Fesler, Daniel
Fessler, Michael
Fisher, Jacob
Felten, Henry
Gray, William
Howser, Samuel
Hoffman, W. H.
Hendricks, Commodore
Hohmakre, Jacob
Hummel, Anthony
Hilbert, Daniel
Henrich, Charles
Hendricks, William
Jones, Isaac
Knabb, Levi
Louby, Jacob
McCarty, Harvey
Manning, William
Maclure, John
Moyer, William
Miller, Anson C.
McLaughlin, William
Palsgrove, Stephen
Runkle, John
Reed, Jeremiah
Rauch, Jacob
Starr, Jeremiah
Schwenk, Samuel
Schwartz, Oliver
Schnerring, Peter
Wesner, William
Yeik, Daniel
Zimmerman, John
Zimmerman, Benjamin F.
Zechman, George

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	9
Musician,	1
Wagoner,	1
Privates,	47
Total,	61

CAPT. JONES' COMPANY OF PROVOST GUARD.

This Company during its term of service did arduous duty at Harrisburg and Washington. The muster-roll is as follows:

Captain—WELLINGTON JONES.
1*st Lieut.*—PRESTON CARPENTER.
2*d Lieut.*—CHARLES F. RAHN.
1*st Sergeant*—SAMUEL JONES.
2*d do.* LEWIS LONG.
3*d do.* ALBERT F. DEIBERT.
4*th do.* JOHN HAHN.
5*th do.* SAMUEL VANDERHEIDEN.
1*st Corporal*—JOHN MOSER.
2*d do.* GEORGE GOODMAN.
3*d do.* JOHN BERKHEISER.
4*th do.* WILLIAM M. WAGNER.
5*th do.* FRANCIS H. MOYER.
6*th do.* HENRY HUNTZINGER.
7*th do.* DAVID C. BROWN.
8*th do.* JACOB RIPKES.
Wagoner—AUGUSTUS L. YEAGER.

PRIVATES:

Aichey, William
Allspach, Marcus
Behm, Reuben
Berger, Daniel

CAPT. JONES'S COMPANY OF PROVOST GUARD—*Continued.*

Blackard, Lewis
Brobst, Samuel K
Brown, Edwin
Baker, Thomas
Berkheiser, Daniel
Coller, Israel
Coller, James
Deibert, G. W.
Ditzler, Henry
Daner, Charles
Deibert, Henry
Drey, Andrew
Drey, Daniel
Dress, John
Drey, Marcus
Ebele, Joshua
Eckroth, John
Emerick, Joshua
Ebele, Sol
Emerick, Jonathan
Frederick, James
Faust, George W.
Faust, Daniel H.
Fritz, Joseph
Fritz, Moses
Garret, Gideon
Grover, Peter
Holder, H. C.
Hoffman, Jonathan
Hoffman, James
Hoffman, Henry
Hardenstine, Henry
Hommes, Charles
Hern, John W.
Klock, Horace
Kaump, Sol
Kaump, Reuben
Kramer, George
Kramer, Samuel
Kramer, Thomas
Krammes, William
Loy, Lewis
Lackens, William
Lawrence, Charles H.
Lawrence, Sol
Lawrence, Jeremiah
Lindermuth, Jacob
Lehman, Jeremiah K.
Moyer, Edward C.
Moyer, Jacob M.
Moyer, Conrad
Moyer, June
Moyer, James
Meck, David
Mill, John
Mengle, Denilla
Mann, Thomas H.
Miller, Levi P.
Murphy, Daniel
Moser, William
McGuire, Henry
McGlone, Thomas
Neitinger, Henry
Potts, Martin
Reininger, John
Reber, George R.
Reber, Thomas
Schrader, Jacob
St. Clair, Charles
Strayer, Daniel
Strouse, Samuel
Sassaman, Moses
Stout, Daniel
Sheridan, Daniel
Stein, Henry
Wagner, Martin
Wagner, Adam
Weller, Benjamin
Young, James

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	13
Wagoner,	1
Privates,	83
Total,	100

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, P. V.

COLONEL JOSEPH W. HAWLEY.

Stager, Sergt. Henry I.
Philips, John W.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, P. V.

COLONEL SAMUEL CROASDALE.

Helwig, Ass't Surg. Theo. A. Seider, John
Smith, Jeremiah

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH REG., P. V.

COLONEL HENRY L. ZIM.

Alexander, Sergt. John W. Alexander, James

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT, P. V.

COLONEL R. A. OAKFORD.

COMPANY G.

Yeager, Daniel S. Hay, William F.
Williams, J. F. C.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD REG., P. V.

COLONEL F. B. SPEAKMAN.

COMPANY A.

Slack, William Grimes, James

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH REG., P. V.

COLONEL THOMAS M. BAYARD.

Philips, Corporal R. P. H.,

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH REG., P. V.

COLONEL J. H. COLLIER.

Meyers, Theodore Meyers, James

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST REG., P. V.

COLONEL MADLE.

COMPANY K.

Scott, Sergeant D. W.,

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND REG. P. V.

COLONEL CUMMINS.

COMPANY K.

McNaller, Bernard

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, P. V.

Riddle, Jacob

GRAND RECAPITULATION.

One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment,	523
" " " seventh Regiment,	57
" " Thirty-seventh Regiment,	27
" " Fifty-first Regiment,	61
Captain Jones's Company of Provost-guard,	100
In other nine months' organizations,	18
Total,	786

DEATHS IN NINE MONTHS' SERVICE.

Marcus Drey, of Captain Wellington's Zouave Company of Provost Guard, died in Harrisburg, October 2, 1862.

George Andrew Lerch, Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment, died in Frederick City, Md., Nov. 11, 1862.

Lieut. Edward Wertley, Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment, died Nov. 30, 1862.

Captain George J. Lawrence, Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment, died in Fredericksburg, Jan. 4, 1863, from wounds received in the battle of Fredericksburg.

John Michael, Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment, died at Falmouth, Va., Jan. 6, 1863.

Reuben Kline, Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment, died at Falmouth, Va., Jan. 8, 1863.

Edward Reber, Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment, died at Falmouth, Va., Jan. 12, 1863.

Joseph H. Heisler, Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment, died January, 1863.

George H. Payne, Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment, died at Falmouth, Va., Dec. 25, 1862.

Samuel Burkhart Richland, Jr., of Company G, One Hundred and Seventy-third Regiment, P. D. M., died in Camp Viele Hospital, Norfolk, Va., Feb. 12, 1863.

Asher Woomer, Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment, P. V., died in March, 1863.

August 14, 1862, the Pottsville Cornet Band, which was with the Ninety-sixth Regiment, reached Pottsville, having been discharged from the service under an act of Congress, reducing the number of bands.

August 22, the band of the Forty-eighth Regiment reached Pottsville, having been discharged under the operations of the same act.

THE FIRST THREATENED INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

After the retirement from before Richmond, in July, 1862, of the army under General McClellan, the rebels became emboldened by their successes, and resolved to attempt a transfer of the war from the soil of the slave to that of the free States. Everything seemed favorable for the attempt, as the United States Government was organizing its new levies, and our armies were separated. While the Army of the Peninsula was being transferred to Alexandria, the rebels made a flank movement, in the hope of cutting off General Pope from his base; defeating him; capturing Washington, and invading Pennsylvania. Through the bravery of the forces under Pope part of the plan failed, after a number of sanguinary battles in the vicinity of Bull Run, in which the Forty-eighth, Fiftieth, and other Pennsylvania Regiments, participated.

Of the conduct of the Forty-eight Regiment in these contests, Henry Pleasants, Captain of Company C, wrote as follows, under date of

CAMP NEAR ALEXANDRIA, September 4, 1862.

After leaving the left of Pope's army, before the Rapidan, which position our Division (Reno's) occupied, we marched to Kelly's ford, across the Rappahannock. From this point we went to Rappahannock Station, thence along the northern side of the river to Sulphur Springs; thence to Warrenton and on to Warrenton Junction, where we rested for three-quarters of a day. From here we marched to Manassas Junction, and on to near Centreville, where we turned to the left and moved towards the Gap which leads to the Shenandoah Valley. This was on Friday morning. The action had already begun. We reached the battle-field at 1 P. M., and at 3 our Brigade, commanded by Colonel Nagle, was ordered to attack the rebels in a thick woods. The Sixth New Hampshire Regiment formed on the left, the Second Maryland on the right, and the Forty-eight Pennsylvania fifty paces in their rear. Hardly had the column entered the woods when the action began—brisk, fiery and bloody. Our regiment was marching on with the steadiness of regulars, when the battalions in front obliquing to the left and right, permitted us to advance quickly and occupy the intervening space, promptly opening a destructive fire on the rebels. We advanced firing for about a quarter of a mile, when Lieut.-Colonel Sigfried halted the regiment, and after causing the men to cease firing, ordered them to advance with the bayonet, which was done in gallant style—driving the enemy out of two ditches, (one of them an old railroad cut,) and going on beyond them. We had, however, not gone far before we received a volley of musketry from behind. Thinking that we were fired on by some of our own troops, the regiment was ordered back to the nearest ditch, and our fire to the front resumed. From this time the fire poured on ours and the New

Hampshire regiment, was most terrific—from the front, left and rear. The more our colors were raised and spread out to the view of our supposed friends behind, the hotter and bloodier were their discharges. At last the rebel regiments made their appearance on our rear, when Colonel Sigfried gave the order to retreat by the right flank. The men stood this terrible fire without flinching, obeying the orders of their officers, and firing to the front where the enemy was supposed only to be. The regiments of the brigade were promptly reformed after leaving the woods, and soon after were relieved by the Second Brigade. The next day, Saturday, we were present at the battle, supporting batteries, and being continuously under artillery fire from about 3 to 9 P. M. Our Division was the last to leave the battle-field, which it did about 10 o'clock that night. Next day, although without hardly any sleep, rest or food, we were drawn up in line of battle until night time. On Monday, about 1 P. M., our Division again marched from Centreville to Fairfax, protecting the train. When about three or four miles from where we started we met the rebels, in force, posted in the woods and cornfields, and after fighting till dark, and being reinforced by General Kearney, we gained a complete victory, driving them for nearly a mile Our regiment was under fire nearly the whole time, but supporting other troops in front, we could not return it. The loss of Saturday and Monday was very light, but that of Friday was terrible. The forest was converted into a slaughter-house. Some companies of the New Hampshire were nearly exterminated. Some of ours lost about one-half their men. The regiment lost 152 men. The Brigade, out of about 2,000, has lost over 500.

Captain Bosbyshell, of the same Regiment, also wrote to us a letter as follows :

CAMP FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, P. V.,
NEAR ALEXANDRIA, VA., Sept. 3, 1862.

A spare moment I devote to giving you a short account of the doings of the Forty-eighth in the late battles near Bull Run. I'll not particularize about our long and tiresome march from Fredericksburg to Culpepper, &c., but suffice it to say, that we arrived on the Bull Run battle-field last Friday morning. Preparations were being made on every side for a fight, and we expected, of course, to have a hand in it. We were not disappointed. Three o'clock, Friday afternoon, Nagle's Brigade drew up in line of battle—the Second Maryland on the right, next the Sixth New Hampshire, and the Forty-eighth covering the latter regiment. Off we moved, over a clear field, to quite a dense wood, out of which we were to drive the rebels. The wood was skirted by a fence, which we had scarcely crossed—in fact, our regiment was just getting over it—when bang! bang! whiz! whiz! and the battle commenced. There was no use talking, however. Our Brigade went right in; walked steadily on, driving the rebels quickly before them, but losing men fast. A ditch or embankment, in which the rebels had shielded themselves, and from out of which the Brigade which entered the woods before ours failed to drive them, our Brigade assailed so fiercely, that it was soon cleared. The Forty-eighth had bayonets fixed. Some of the prisoners wanted to know who they were with fixed bayonets, and what troops we were. When informed, they said they thought we must belong to "Burnside's fighting devils."

The impetuosity of our men was great, and I believe we would have

gone clear through the woods, without once halting, had not a strong flank movement been made by the rebels. They came around on our left, and opened a galling fire on our left flank and rear, which we did not return for some time, mistaking them for our own. When we discovered it, however, we answered lively, but they were too strong for us, with their raking cross-fire, and a retreat by the right flank was ordered. This we did in good order, returning fire for fire, and we got out in the clearing again, where the "rebs" dared not follow us.

It is difficult to note all the incidents of personal bravery. Colonel Nagle was everywhere, cheering on the men, and barely escaped capture. He was ordered to halt by the rebels several times, pursued and fired at, but escaped. Lieutenant John D. Bertolette, his acting assistant Adjutant-General, our late Adjutant, was wounded in the thigh, while ably attending to his duties. His aids, Lieutenants Blake and Hinkle, were actively engaged throughout the entire fight. Upon entering the woods, Colonel Nagle and his staff left their horses at the fence, the woods being entirely too thick to ride through, and, in the flanking by the rebels, the horses were captured. The Brigade lost, in killed, wounded and missing, some 530 men. The Forty-eighth behaved exceedingly well, and did considerable damage to the "Louisiana Tigers." Lieut.-Colonel Sigfried was in the thickest of the fray, encouraging the men by actions as well as words. He was ably seconded by Major Kaufman and Acting Adjutant Gowan. But I cannot particularize; all behaved well; no one shirked, neither officers or men.

Our loss is heavy, some 152 in killed, wounded and missing. The following list I have taken from Acting Brigadier-General Nagle's report of the killed, wounded and missing in the Forty-eighth Regiment, P. V.:

Killed,	7
Wounded,	61
Prisoners,	10
Missing,	74
Total,	152

Nearly all the missing have been ascertained to be prisoners, and will be paroled and released shortly. Reno's Division—our Brigade included, of course—was also in the action of Saturday, protecting batteries, &c. Towards evening we were ordered into the woods, where we went, but the darkness ended the fight before we exchanged shots with the enemy. Our Division was exposed to the shells and shots of the enemy nearly all day Saturday—(none in the Forty-eighth hurt; two of Company H, taken prisoners)—and was the last Division to leave the field. We retired from the ground at 9 o'clock, and by five next morning were in Centreville. On Sunday we were picketed about two miles out of Centreville, and we met the Ninety-sixth on our way out. Monday afternoon our Division started for Fairfax, and was the first Division engaged in the fight at Chantilly, where the gallant Kearney and Stevens fell. The Brigade lost a number killed and wounded again, but the Forty-eighth escaped with two men slightly wounded, merely grazed. We were posted in a wood on the right, to prevent any flank movement the enemy might make. We remained on this battle-field until 3 o'clock Tuesday morning, when we made for Fairfax, reaching it by sunrise. By 6 o'clock last night we reached our present quarters, almost fagged out with excessive marching and fatigue. The Fiftieth, Ninety-sixth, and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, are all near at hand.

At the time of these battles the Forty-eighth was in the First Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps—the Brigade commanded by Colonel James Nagle. In his official report, Colonel Nagle placed the loss in the Brigade at 502 killed, wounded and missing, in actions of August 29th, 30th, and Sept. 1st. In the Forty-eighth Regiment the casualties, as officially stated, were as follows:

Wounded.

Lt. H. P. Owens, Co. D.
Lt. J. D. Bertolette, Act. A. Adj. Gen.

Missing.

Capt. H. A. M. Filbert, Co. K.
Lieut. H. C. Jackson, Co. G.

Killed.

Corporal Wm. Hopkins, Co. F.
Private William Nagle, Co. H.
" Charles T. Leiser, Co. I.
" Paul White, Co. K.
Sergeant R. D. Filbert, Co. K.
" Samuel Pettit, Co. H.
" Thomas Kelly, Co. H.

Wounded.

COMPANY A.

Private George Albright,
" William Betz,
" Elias Britton,
" George Miller,
" Andrew Neely.

COMPANY B.

Sergeant Thomas Johnson,
" Bassler,
Corporal Freshly,
Private John Lucid,
" Nicholas Shiterour.

COMPANY C.

Private Thomas Whalan,
" Jonas Geiger,
" Solomon Strauser,
" James Low,
" Edward Brennan.

COMPANY D.

Private John W. Derr,
" Frank Dorward,
" Henry Gottshall,
" George Hartz,
" Philip H. Kantner,
" Peter C. Kreiger,
" David T. Kreiger.

COMPANY E.

Private Michael Bohannan,
" James Bergain, Sr.,
" James Bergain, Jr.,
" John Becker,
" Henry Lord,
Private Abraham Kleckner,
" Robert Thompson,
" William Moose,
Sergeant J. H. Fisher,
Fifer, John Cameron.

COMPANY F.

Corporal Henry Jenkins,
" George N. Douden,
Private Stephen Taggart,
" John Powel,
" Thomas Lloyd,
" William Jenkins.

COMPANY G.

Corporal Charles Evans,
Private M. Berger,
" John Grace,
" James Muldowney,
" Lewis Quinn,
" Joshua Reed,
" William Smith,
" John Shaw,
" John Wonders,
" John Willingham.

COMPANY H.

Private William Dreibelbies,
" J. T. Wildermuth,
" George T. Eisenhuth,
" George W. Christian.

COMPANY I.

Corporal B. F. Kershner,
Private Rudolph Rumble.

COMPANY K.
Private Eli Fenstermaker,
" James Day,
" Milton Ludwig,
Private James Cavanaugh,
" James Dullard,
" Joseph Burgess.

Missing.

COMPANY A.
1st Sergeant B. G. Otto,
Corporal John Taylor,
" Brobst,
Private Israel Britton,
" Henry Davis,
" William H. Koch,
" George Livingston,
" Daniel Leiser,
" Joel Marshall,
" Morgan Simon,
" John Leiser,
" John Springer,
" F. W. Simon,
COMPANY B.
Sergeant Philip Hughes,
Private William Bradley,
" Henry Copeland,
" John Evans,
" L. M. Reece,
" Joseph Rahny,
" Samuel Stanly.
COMPANY C.
Sergeant O. C. Hatch,
Corporal John Rorety,
Private John Wiser,
" Barney Gettley,
" Murt. Brennan,
" John Jones,
" William Larkin.
COMPANY D.
Sergeant Wlliam Bambrick,
Corporal George Ramer,
" Leonard Shrishorn,
" J. T. Vankannon,
" William Timmons,
Private Mattis Bailey,
" Eli Derr,
" Isaiah Kline,
" Joseph Kuhns,
" Charles Miller,
" Boto Otto,
COMPANY E.
Sergeant Stafford Johnson,
Corporal D. McAllister,
Private Alfred Barlow,
Private Jef. Canfield,
" James Farrell,
" James Greener,
" Joseph Lord,
" Thomas Major,
" John McSorely,
" Michael Brennan,
" Hugh McFeely,
" Simon S. Moyer,
Corporal William McKay.
COMPANY F.
Private Thomas J. Thomas,
" John J. Morrison,
" John Morrisey,
" Samuel Dunkroly,
" Peter Quinn,
" John Devine,
" Michael Killrain,
" Richard Littlehales,
" Thomas Lyston,
" John Haggerty.
COMPANY G.
Corporal Joel Betz.
Private John Farne.
COMPANY H.
Sergeant Samuel M. Ruch,
Corporal Thomas H. Sillyman,
Private John E. Benedict,
" William Huber,
" Daniel Lauer,
" John W. Ray,
" Isaac L. Schmehl.
COMPANY I.
Sergeant Theodore Pletz,
Private Christopher Seward.
" H. Link.
COMPANY K.
Corporal Thomas Brennan,
" Patrick Hanley,
Private David Boyer,
" W. D. Dress,
" Daniel Shaneby,
" W. Fenstermaker,
" Hiram Spears,
" William T. Reed,.
" William Lavenberger,

The Fiftieth Regiment, Colonel Christ, also fought bravely in these battles, under the command of that officer. The casualties in Company C were as follows:

Killed.

George W. Hinley,
Edward Haerner.

Wounded.

Captain D. Burkert,
Corporal Jonas Kremer,
Private George Schwenk,
" George Simpson,
" Peter Powell,
Private Samuel Hoffman,
" Garrett Garrigan,
" Benjamin Knarr,
" Dennis Mellery,
" John Martin.

Missing.

Jacob Getler,
Charles Knarr,
Franklin Wise,
Edward Marl,
Henry M. Diebler.

The casualties in Company A were:

Killed.

Corporal John Heisler,
Private Peter S. Otto,
Private Edward Harner.

Wounded.

Sergeant Henry Brodt,
" Samuel Schwalm,
" David J. Alspach,
Private Nicholas Adams,
" John Bixler,
" Cyrene Bowman,
" John Herring,
" Daniel Hoffa,
Private Henry Hower,
" William Hesser,
" Andrew Herb,
" William Bliler,
" Emanuel D. Faust,
" August Erdman,
" Samuel Kauffman,
" Alexander McLaughlin.

Missing.

Benjamin Herman,
Levi Assmann,
Philip A. Wiest.

Thwarted in his attempt to destroy Pope's army and capture Washington, the enemy crossed the Potomac in force, at three different points, near Point of Rocks, and invaded Maryland, and threatened Pennsylvania.

During the week, ending September 20, several sanguinary battles were fought in Maryland, resulting in the driving of the enemy back into Virginia. On the 17th, the battle of Antietam was fought. In these engagements the Ninety-sixth, Forty-eighth, Fiftieth, and other regiments containing Schuylkill County men, participated.

The battle of Blue Ridge, or South Mountain, was fought on Sunday, September 14, in which the Ninety-sixth Regiment greatly distinguished itself.

Of the part the Regiment took in this and in the battle of the 17th, the official report of its Colonel, Henry L. Cake, spoke as follows:

HEADQUARTERS NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT, P. V.,
Camp near Williamsport, Md., September 23, 1862.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the engagements of the 14th and 17th inst., so far as participated in by this Regiment.

After marching through Jefferson on Sunday morning, I was ordered out upon the road to Burkittsville, the Regiment having been indicated as the advanced guard. When within two miles of the latter village, the cavalry advance came in and reported a skirmish with a superior force of the enemy's cavalry. Companies A and F were deployed at once as skirmishers, and moved forward, the balance of the Regiment steadily moving on within easy supporting distance. The enemy retired to the South Mountain, through Burkittsville, our two companies of skirmishers penetrating to within a thousand yards of the base, the balance of the Regiment halting at the entrance of the village, at little after 1 o'clock, P. M. As the skirmishers entered the village, they drew the fire of the artillery posted on the heights, which was kept up during the day, the shots being divided between the skirmishers and the main body of the Ninety-sixth, drawn up in line on the Knoxville road, the enemy revealing the position of at least five of their pieces.

At about 4 o'clock I was ordered to draw in the skirmishers, and rejoin the Brigade with the Regiment. Having posted a picket down the Knoxville road, this required some time, and the Brigade had commenced to move, as had also the two other Brigades of the Division. Receiving an order from Major-General Slocum to move on in the rear of the New Jersey Brigade, I did so, forming where they formed, and moving on the field to their right. At about half-past five, the Ninety-sixth had marched to the line of skirmishers, and I was ordered by Colonel Bartlett, commanding the Brigade, to take my position on the extreme right. The base of the mountain was now about one thousand yards distant. At that point a road ran parallel to the mountain. On one or the other side of this road a substantial stone fence furnished good cover for the enemy's infantry, to say nothing of the wood on the side of the mountain. Brisk musketry firing was in progress on our left, but the good cover in possession of the enemy, and the distance at which we stood rendered it quite certain that we could gain nothing at a stand-off fight, while the artillery posted in the mountain was punishing us severely. It was evident that nothing but a rush forward would win. The order to "charge" came at last, and with a shout the entire line started. The field through which the Ninety-sixth charged presented many obstacles, and in order not to meet the enemy with broken lines, I twice halted momentarily with a stone fence for cover, for a great portion of my Regiment to form. The last of the series of fields through which we had to charge, was meadow and standing corn. As we emerged from the corn the enemy met us with a murderous fire. We were within twenty paces of the road at the base of the mountain, the stronghold of the enemy. It was here we met our great loss. Shocked, but not repulsed, the men bounded forward, determined to end it with the bayonet. The road was gained in a twinkling, the enemy leaving for the mountain. Those of the enemy who were not hurt, and who seemed too much surprised to get away, begged lustily for mercy.

I had seen Lieutenant John Dougherty, one of my best officers, fall, but without waiting to see who were down or who were up, I hastily formed my line, Major Maginnis, of the Eighteenth New York, promising to form on my left and follow, and dashed on up the hill. Keeping the

line formed as well as possible, to guard against a probable stand of the enemy at the crest of the hill, I let the men advance nearly as fast as they could and wanted to. It was a most exhausting charge. By the time we had ascended half way the cannon had ceased firing on our left, and the enemy seldom replied to our fire with their muskets. We made captures at every step. After passing the crest of the mountain a Lieutenant of the Fifteenth North Carolina delivered himself up. I sent, during the charge, forty-two prisoners to the rear, including the Captain of Company G, Sixteenth Georgia, wounded, and other officers and men, most of them unhurt. Sergeant Anderson, of Company K, shot the color-bearer of the Sixteenth Georgia, but did not stop to secure the colors, which were secured by some of our forces afterwards.

After advancing beyond the crest of the hill, I formed my line for the purpose of resting the men, who were much exhausted by the hard march of the day and the furious dash up the mountain. It is with much gratification that I can report my companies all present in line, fully and fairly represented. Colonel Sevier, of the Sixteenth, as also the officers commanding portions of the Eighteenth and Thirty-second New York, joined their lines to the Ninety-sixth, and reported to me for orders. Having thrown out skirmishers to the right and front, I rested until the reception of orders to return to the foot of the mountain and go into camp, which order was promptly obeyed, the Brigade going into camp on the western side of the pass.

During the charge, and just at the moment when a splendid victory was opened, Major Lewis J. Martin was mortally wounded by a musket ball in the head, and died while being carried off the field. He was an accomplished and brave soldier, an unassuming and perfect gentleman, beloved by all the Regiment, and regretted beyond expression. One of the first to volunteer in this war, he has at last laid down his life while gallantly and bravely fighting for his country—the only son of his mother and she a widow.

A minute before, First Lieutenant John Dougherty, commanding Company F, was shot through the heart at my side while bravely leading his Company to the final struggle at the road. Sergeant Casey, seizing the sword as he fell, valiantly raised it over his head, and dashed forward at the head of the Company, which never faltered. There was no better or braver soldier than Lieutenant John Dougherty. The loss of these two officers falls heavily on the Regiment.

During the charge I had two color-bearers killed and three wounded.

I append a statement of the killed and wounded in detail:

Killed.

Major Lewis J. Martin.

COMPANY A, CAPTAIN L. S. HAY COMMANDING.

Killed.

Corporal Gomer Jones.

Wounded.

Corporal Frank Hanley,
Richard Brennan,
Edward Fenstermacher,
Sergeant Edward Thomas,
Caleb Kinzi,
Edward McCormick.

COMPANY B, CAPTAIN P. A. FILBERT COMMANDING.

Wounded.

Orderly Sergeant John Von Hollan.

COMPANY C, CAPTAIN WILLIAM H. LESSIG COMMANDING.

Killed.

Color Sergeant Sol. McMinzie, Martin Sipe.

Wounded.

Sergeant Alexander Allison, Color Sergeant Thomas Oliver,
Corporal Thomas Hilton, Hugh Lynch,
John Frazer, David Thomas,
Charles Bast, Arthur Branagan.

COMPANY D, CAPTAIN JOHN T. BOYLE COMMANDING.

Killed.

Thomas Reese, Thomas D. Williams.

Wounded.

John Carr, William Campbell.

COMPANY E, FIRST LIEUT. JOHN S. OBERRENDER COMMANDING.

Killed.

Otto G. H. Vogle.

Wounded.

Benjamin Mitchell.

COMPANY F.

Killed.

First Lieutenant John Dougherty Commanding Company.

Wounded.

Corporal Patrick Sullivan, John O'Donnell,
Michael Connery, Thomas Tracey,
Andrew Glennon, Francis Harris.

COMPANY G, CAPTAIN JACOB W. HAAS COMMANDING.

Killed.

Thomas Haines.

Wounded.

Joshua Strasser, Joel Burd,
Joshua Workman, Abraham Strasser,
John D. Grim, Robert D. Weaver,
James Kaercher, Israel Strasser.
Louis Fritz,

COMPANY H, CAPTAIN HENRY ROYER COMMANDING.

Killed.

Christian Beidle, John Sentman.
John Haley, Oliver G. Treichler,
Henry Z. Koons, Charles B. Ziegler.

Wounded.

Sergeant Joseph S. Johnson, Jeremiah Miller,
" George E. Hughes, David W. Jenkins,
William Horn, Thomas L. Morgan,
John Cleary, William Ortner,
David P. Thompson, Patrick Fell,
Davis Mellon, Peter Triece,
Aaron Miller, Anthony Fisher.
Michael McCormick,

COMPANY I, FIRST LIEUTENANT MATTHEW BYRNES COMMANDING.

Killed.

William Weaklin, George James.

Wounded.

John B. Davis, Manus McAffery,
Thomas Boyle, Boyd S. Campbell,
Peter McAnnany, Michael Callahan,
Daniel Sweeny, John Lennon.

COMPANY K, CAPTAIN RICHARD BUDD.

Killed.

Patrick McAllister, Barney McMichael.

Wounded.

Jeremiah Curran, Jacob Graeff,
Thomas Gribbon, John Hollan,
Patrick Welsh, Charles Westner,
Patrick Delaney, Patrick Conville,
Michael McCarty, John G. Farrell,
John Broderick, Patrick Fay,
Barnett McMulligan, Michael Holloran.

RECAPITULATION.

	Killed.	*Wounded.*
Field Officer,	1	0
Company A,	1	6
" B,	0	1
" C,	2	8
" D,	2	2
" E,	1	1
" F,	1	6
" G,	1	9
" H,	6	15
" I,	2	8
" K,	2	14
Total,	19	79

It does not include 14 men slightly wounded, but not incapacitated from doing duty immediately with their Companies.

The conduct of the Regiment was excellent; my orders under fire being obeyed promptly, and with great cheerfulness.

In taking the road, we lost two color-bearers killed and three wounded. The names of those killed with the colors in their hands, are Solomon McMinzie, Company C, color-bearer, and Charles B. Ziegler, Company H. The wounded are—Thomas Oliver, Company C, color-bearer, Sergeant Johnson, Company H, and William Ortner, Company H.

Very respectfully, Lieutenant,
Your obedient servant,
H. L. CAKE, Colonel Commanding.

To LIEUTENANT R. R. WILSON, A. A. A. G.

On the 17th, the Regiment moved from camp at daylight, and crossed the Antietam at 11 o'clock. With the balance of the Brigade it was sent to the front to support batteries. While lying in position, a round shot

struck in Company G, killing Private Frank Treon, and wounding Private McCoy Sargent. I have, happily, no other casualties to record.

H. L. C., Colonel Commanding.

NOTE—Was ordered not to make a full report of the battle of Wednesday, September 17, 1862. Casualties in all—20 killed, 71 wounded so as to be disabled, and 14 slightly wounded.

The Forty-eighth was in the battle of South Mountain, and in the engagements at Antietam, September 17 and 18, and behaved nobly. The following account was furnished to us by Captain Bosbyshell:

ANTIETAM, NEAR POTOMAC, MD., September 21, 1862.

Two more fights to record, in which the Forty-eighth participated—the battle of South Mountain or Middletown Heights, and that of Antietam Creek Bridge. The former took place last Sunday, 14th inst. We took up our position behind a small fence in a cleared field, facing a wood—from which the enemy had been driven in the afternoon, and where it was feared he would attack again. It was fast growing dark, and appearances seemed to indicate that we would have to remain and watch where we were all night. But no, our skirmishers (Company B, Captain Wren) soon were attacked, and shortly our Regiment became engaged. Here, to use a vulgarism, we had the "dead wood" on the enemy, and could pop away in grand style. The firing of the rebels was fast and furious, but we returned it as lively, until our ammunition became expended, when we retired by the left flank, firing all the way. Our place was immediately occupied by the Second Maryland, of Nagle's Brigade. The enemy "skedaddled" after a few rounds from the Second, and did not disturb us any more that night. We remained close to the field all night. Some three or four in the Regiment were slightly wounded. The rest of Nagle's Brigade also participated, and the loss in the other Regiments was pretty considerable. The next morning we moved off after the rebels, passing over the battle-field, where piles and piles of dead rebels lay, evidences of the accuracy of our firing. They were strewn around thick where we had been firing the night before, and we received the credit of having piled them up so famously. At the battle of Antietam Creek Bridge the Brigade became engaged about 10 o'clock in the morning, and continued in the action until it ceased—at nightfall. About 11 o'clock, Companies B, G, K, and E, of the Forty-eighth, got into the fight—the nature of the ground being such as to prevent the balance of the Regiment participating. This was on the east side of the creek, and our boys did nobly. The sport here was so keen, that I noticed Captain Wren and Lieutenant Douty banging away with spare rifles, evidently enjoying the fun. Soon the bridge was charged by the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Hartranft, (as brave a Regiment, with as brave a Colonel as ever existed,) and carried, the rebels leaving in double-quick time. Over to the other side we followed, and our Regiment was thrown forward to skirmish. We gained the summit of some of the little hills, when the rebels opened a terrific fire of grape, canister, and spherical case from several batteries in front, causing us to shelter ourselves under the hill. 'Twas not long before the infantry became engaged, and at 5 P. M., we were ordered forward

to support the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers. We hurried up the hill, taking our position immediately in the rear of the Fifty-first, lying flat on the ground. The artillery firing was terrible, and the range awfully accurate. The Fifty-first's ammunition giving out, we crawled up into its place, while it took ours, determined to support us. Finding our batteries could not get a position to support us, we were ordered to retreat, which we did in good order, to the bridge, where fresh ammunition was obtained, when we returned and slept on the battle-field. The loss in the Brigade I cannot give—our Regiment's amounts to some 58 killed and wounded. Among the killed is Lieutenant William Cullen, of Company E, a brave man, much esteemed by all. Lieutenant M. M. Kistler, of Company I, was wounded pretty severely in the shoulder. Colonel Nagle, who now ranks as Brigadier General, having been so commissioned by President Lincoln, behaved as usual with great bravery in these engagements, and our gallant Lieut.-Colonel Sigfried deserves great praise for his conduct during the actions. He was constantly on hand cheering the men on. I can occupy no more of your space in recounting the praises bestowed on the Forty-eighth and the entire Brigade by General Sturges and others. McClellan says the carrying of the bridge won the battle, and it was Sturges' Division that did it.

We also received the following letter from General Nagle:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, 2D DIVISION, 9TH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Antietam, September 21, 1862.

Enclosed please find a list of killed, wounded and missing, during the engagements of the 14th inst., at South Mountain, and 17th and 18th inst., at Antietam Bridge and vicinity of Sharpsburg. I would have sent it before, but was unable to do so on account of our continual marching, fighting and skirmishing. I just finished my official report to-day, and sent it to headquarters, and I immediately had a copy of casualties made from it, for the information of many anxious and bereaved friends, with whom I deeply sympathize.

The particulars of the engagement you have had before this, so I will not trouble you with them again; but, in justice to my command, I would briefly say that they have done nobly, and marched up to the work like old veterans. And I feel proud of my command. The Forty-eighth has gained a high reputation for its gallantry, and old Schuylkill need not be ashamed of her representatives in the field. You will see, by a copy of General Order No. 11, that the left wing saved the day.

I take pleasure in informing my friends at home, that I received my appointment as Brigadier-General, from the hands of General Cox, on the battle-field on the 19th inst., for which I am much indebted to my friends who procured it for me.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JAMES NAGLE,
Brig.-General commanding 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 9th Army Corps.

The number of killed, wounded and missing, in the Brigade commanded by Brigadier-General Nagle, was as follows:

Killed,	34
Wounded,	153
Missing,	15
Total,	202

The casualties in the Forty-eight Regiment were as follows:

BATTLE OF SOUTH MOUNTAIN—*Sunday, September* 14.

Wounded.

George Brigle, Company A,
Sergeant Wm. Clark, Company C,
James McElrath, Company C,
J Kline, Company D,
Corporal Jeremiah Griffith, Co. F,
James Paully, Company F,
John F. Kalbach, Company H,
Michael Scott, Company H,
Benjamin Hoffman, Company I,
Israel Kramer, Company I,
John F. Bochman, Company I.

Missing.

Martin Toben, Company C.

RECAPITULATION.

Wounded,	11
Missing,	1
Total,	12

BATTLE OF ANTIETAM CREEK—*September* 17*th and* 18*th.*

Killed.

Alexander Prince, Company B,
Alva F. Jeffries, Company D,
Lieut. William Cullen, Company E,
John Broadbent, Company F,
Charles Timmons, Company G,
Corporal Lewis A. Focht, Co. I,
Corporal Daniel Moser, Co. K,
George Dentzer, Company K.

Wounded.

COMPANY A.

Corporal H. H. Prince,
Charles Krieger,
B. F. Dreibelbeis,
George Betz,
John Whitaker.

COMPANY B.

Mathew Hume,
Frederick Knittle,
Lorentus Moyer,
John Robison,
John R. Simpson.

COMPANY C.

Sergeant William Clark,
" Edward Monahan,
Corporal Samuel Wallace,
" James Gribons,
Robert Rodgers,
James Horn,
Henry Dersh,
John Dougherty,
John Shenk.

COMPANY D.

Corporal Rothenberger,
George Artz,
Walter P. Aimes,
James Evans,
John Sullivan,
George W. Stillwagon,
Samuel Stichter,
Franklin Hoch.

COMPANY E.

Sergeant John Seward.
" William Trainor,
Corporal John McElrath.

COMPANY F.

Sergeant John W. Jenkins,
" Wm. E. Taylor.

COMPANY G.

Corporal Charles F. Kuentzler,
John Pugh,
John Rodgers.
Henry W. Nagle.

COMPANY H.

Richard Forney,
Jacob A. Witman.
Daniel Ohnmacht.
William Davis,
Samuel Fryberger.

COMPANY I.

Lieutenant M. M. Kistler.
Charles Millet,
Peter Keller,
Matthew Fierman.

COMPANY K.

David Fenstamaker,
Edward Payne,
Francis Simon,
John Shaw,
Peter Boyer,
Sergeant P. F. Quinn.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed,	8
Wounded,	51
	59

Total—8 killed; 51 wounded, and 1 missing.

The Fiftieth Regiment fought with its usual courage in these battles. A letter which we received from a member of Company C, contained the following facts in reference to the casualties sustained by the two Schuylkill County Companies of the Regiment:

CAMP FIFTIETH REGIMENT, P. V., COMPANY C,
NEAR SHARPSBURG, MD., Sept. 24, 1862.

Company C is commanded by Captain Daniel F. Burkert, and was raised in Schuylkill Haven and vicinity. This Company was very lucky at South Mountain, as we did not lose a man. We, however, suffered severely in the late fight at Sharpsburg, considering the time we were under fire. Our loss was two killed and eight wounded. The names are as follows:

Killed.

Richard Fahl,
Daniel McGlenn.

Wounded.

Augustus Berger,
Jeremiah Helms,
Jonathan Branner,
Samuel Agley,
John Graif,
William Patten,
Franklin Fenstermacher,
Jacob Hehn.

The other Schuylkill County Company is Company A, and is commanded by Lieutenant Samuel R. Schwenk. It was recruited in Tremont, Lewellyn, and vicinity. Their loss in the two fights of South Mountain and Sharpsburg, was one killed and two wounded. Their names are as follows:

Killed.

E. Harner.

Wounded.

William Biller,
Sergeant S Schwalm.

By request of some of the members of Company A, I also send you a list of their killed and wounded at the battles of Bull Run and Chantilly, which you are respectfully requested to publish. The names of those killed and wounded at Bull Run, are—

Killed.

Corporal John Heisler,
Peter S. Otto.

Wounded.

Nicholas Adams,
Cyrene Bowman,
John Bixler,
Andrew Herl,
John Herring,
Henry Hozer,
Daniel Hoffa,
Samuel Kauffman,
Alexander McLauchlin,
Sergeant David Alspach.

Company A also had one man wounded at White Sulphur Springs, near Rappahannock River, on the 24th of August. His name is Emanuel Foust.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

When the rebels threatened an invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, Governor Curtin, alive to the emergency, issued the following order:

[GENERAL ORDER No. 35.]
HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,
HARRISBURG, Sept. 10, 1862.

In view of the danger of invasion now threatening our State by the enemies of the Government, it is deemed necessary to call upon all the able-bodied men of Pennsylvania to organize immediately for the defence of the State, and be ready for marching orders upon one hour's notice, to proceed to such points of rendezvous as the Governor may direct. It is ordered—

First—That company organizations be made in accordance with the numbers required under the laws of the United States, to wit: One Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant, eighty privates as the minimum and ninety-eight privates as the maximum standard of each company. The company officers to be elected by each organization.

Second—As the call may be sudden it is desirable that the officers and members of each company provide themselves with the best arms they can secure, with at least sixty rounds of ammunition to suit the kind of arms in possession of the soldiers. Such persons as cannot secure and bring arms with them, will be furnished by the Government after their arrival at the place of rendezvous.

Third—Each officer and member of the company shall provide himself with good stout clothing, (uniform or otherwise,) boots, blanket and haversack, ready to go into camp when called into service.

Fourth—Each company organization to be perfected as soon as possible, and report the name of the officer in command, the number of men, and the place of its headquarters to these headquarters, in order that they may be promptly notified to move when their services are required.

Fifth—Organizations when ordered to move will be furnished with transportation by the Government.

Sixth—On the arrival at the place of rendezvous they will be formed into regiments, or such other organizations as the Governor, Commander-in-chief of Pennsylvania, may direct.

Seventh—So far as practicable and as may be found consistent with the interests of the public service, companies from the same localities will be put together in such larger organizations as may be formed.

Eighth—Organizations formed under the recent proclamation are earnestly requested to adopt, without delay, such measures as may be necessary to comply with this order.

Ninth—Organizations called into the field under this order, will be held for such service only as the pressing exigency for the State defence may demand.

By order of Andrew G. Curtin, Governor and Commander-in-chief.

[Signed] A. L. RUSSELL,
Adjutant-General Pennsylvania.

The order had the desired effect throughout the State, and nowhere was there a deeper feeling of earnestness and determination than in Schuylkill County. The people closed their places of

business and went to drilling. Companies were organized throughout the County, and ready to move at a moment's notice. The order came on the 13th of September, and between that date and the 17th eighteen Companies left the County for Harrisburg, for State defence.

This was independent of a number of sharp-shooters, who determined "to go it alone."

Captain Daniel Schertle, of Pottsville, organized a Company of Cavalry, eighty strong, which marched on the 20th, but the danger being over they were ordered to return before reaching Harrisburg. Such an instantaneous uprising of the people was indicative of their unabated patriotism.

The muster-rolls of the Companies from this County that reached Harrisburg, and were thrown into regimental organizations, are as follows:

SECOND REGIMENT, P. S. M.

COLONEL JOHN L. WRIGHT.

COMPANY F.

Captain—D. A. SMITH.
1*st Lieut.*—HENRY C. RUSSELL.
2*d Lieut.*—FRANCIS B. WALLACE.
1*st Sergeant*—VALENTINE STICHTER.
2*d* " D J. RIDGWAY.
3*d* " EDWARD J. SHIPPEN.
4*th* " J. L. HETHERINGTON.
5*th* " CHARLES P. POTTS.
1*st Corporal*—R. SNYDER.
2*d* " JAMES B. REED.
3*d* " L. W. BOSBYSHELL.
4*th* " F. B. BANNAN.
5*th* " CHARLES WOODNUTT.
6*th* " PHILIP DENTZER.
7*th* " F. H. GARRETT.
8*th* " WILLIAM H. GORE.

PRIVATES:

Austin, R. H.
Berger, J.
Bannan, T. R.
Bosbysell, C. A.
Bartholomew, Linn
Bartholomew, Gus.
Brooke, L. P.
Beck, B. W.
Boedefeld, John
Carlin, Thomas
Beatty, J. B.
Chrisman, Jacob
Christian, W. A.
Cahoon, John
Derr, Simon
Day, Edward
Dengler, C.
Dillman, D. D.

COMPANY F, SECOND REGIMENT.—*Continued.*

Erdman, Edward
Ehler, William
Fisher, Edward
Foster, Solomon, Jr.
Fister, James H.
Gumpert, A. S.
Harrison, Samuel
Haeseler, Charles H.
Heisler, D. A.
Hobart, J. H.
Hower, Samuel
Hawley, Jesse
Johnson, James K.
Knerr, John
Matz, George W.
McCool, J. W.
Miller, John M.
Mason, Samuel
McGinnis, Theodore F.
Matz, Thomas
McGinnes, John
Miesse, Charles (drummer)
Nichols, H. K.
Nichols, F. M.
Niedt, Edward
Olewine, Frank
Patterson, J. A.
Pomroy, R. C.
Russell, Thomas M.
Rickert, John R.
Ritter, Samuel E.
Royer, John W.
Ruch, E. C.
Reed, M. S.
Riley, Thomas A.
Snyder, George
Silliman, A. S.
Smith, W. R.
Shearer, James R.
Schollenberger, D. J.
Schmeltzer, John
Skeen, Samuel T.
Shoener, L. B.
Snyder, G. Harrison
Smith, H. B.
Severn, Wm. B.
Saylor, Edward
Spiegle, F.
Schwintz, William
Sterling, William
Schmeltzer, Charles
Tindle, Robert
Taylor, George W.
Troy, Henry
Thompson, David
Tyson, Cornelius
Unger, Daniel
Whitney, William L.
Whitney, Samuel R.
Work, Moodie
Walker, Thomas
Weaver, Francis
Yardley, T. W.

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	13
Musician,	1
Privates,	81
Total,	98

FOURTH REGIMENT, P. S. M.

COLONEL LITZINGER.

Captain—B. L. ESHELMAN.
1*st Lieut.*—JACOB BAUCHMAN.
2*d Lieut.*—M. D. WEAND.
1*st Sergeant*—H. B. SESSINGER.
2*d* " JONATHAN BULL.
3*d* " D. HUFFMAN.
4*th* " C. W. SNYDER.
5*th* " IRA CARTWRIGHT.
1*st Corporal*—J. D. HADESTY.
2*d* " C. D. LURWICK.

FOURTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

3d Corporal—JESSE TEMPLIN.
4th " J. A. LEWIS.
5th " GEORGE W. HEEBNER.
6th " JESSE NEWLIN.
Sergeant-Major—C. L. CHILLSON.
Quartermaster—C. ROMMELL.

PRIVATES.

Bailey, John	Gray, John
Bischofs, Joseph	Hain, R.
Carr, Patrick	Heilner, J. N.
Cummings, B. F.	Hilbert, Levi
Culver, B.	Lehler, D.
Cliff, William	Lawrence, W. H.
Davis, H.	Neyer, Charles
Fletcher, D.	Paul, D.
Freed, John	Pott, John
Glass, Neal	Phillips, R.
Groves, John	Roxby, John
Gwinner, Jacob	Smith, M.
Guiterman, M.	Steinbauch, P.
Gane, Uriah	Shisler, George
Griffith, D.	Tiffany, O. C.
Glenn, D.	Womer, B.
Gellinger, Daniel	Wilson, G. D.
Geiger, Isaac	Wintersteen, G. W.

Commissioned Officers, - - - - -	3
Non-commissioned Officers, - - - -	13
Privates, - - - - - - - - -	36
Total, - - - - - - - - -	52

SIXTH REGIMENT, P. S. M.

COLONEL ARMSTRONG.

COMPANY B.

Captain—FRANK POTT.
1st Lieut.—JOSEPH KEAR.
2d Lieut.—HENRY M. HUNTZINGER.
1st Sergeant—PETER S. DEWALT.
2d " A. K. WHITNER.
3d " L. C. BLAND.
4th " O. H. SILLYMAN.
5th " J. P. HOUCK.
1st Corporal—WILLIAM B. WELLS.
2d " D. H. MORETON.
3d " J. H. BECK.
4th " A. W. SCHALK.
5th " DAVID CONRAD.
6th " PETER DOUTY.
7th " HENRY FULLMAN.
8th " C. A. FOX.
Musicians—JOHN HELMS, FRANK KAERCHER, JAMES STERLING.

COMPANY B, SIXTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

PRIVATES:

Buck, Peter E.
Byerle, Lot K.
Beveridge, David
Berluchy, Charles
Buck, Nathaniel
Brennerman, Philip
Bobbs, Henry
Buck, Henry W.
Bittle, John
Bensinger, William
Chambers, Henry W.
Clowes, Isaac
Coller, Henry
Chandler, James
Davis, David M.
Droeble, Matthias
Day, John
Elliott, Joseph S.
Edmonds, Henry R.
Entrikin, Thomas C.
Frederick, William D.
Frailey, Peter H.
Fox, Edward
Grim, Lewis
Green, Robert C.
Gross, Isaac
Ganger, Joseph
Garrett, Nathaniel J.
Garigh, Livingston P.
Huntzinger, James M.
Huntzinger, William B.
Hoffman, Perry W.
Hoffman, Charles
Hutchinson, David
Hoffman, Jacob B.
Kirkpatrick, John
Kimmel, Thomas
Langdon, Benjamin S.
Lloyd, Thomas
Lord, Jeremiah
Lehman, Isaac D.
Morrison, Nathaniel C.
Myer, Franklin P.
Matthews, William G.
Morris, Henry L.
Matter, Henry
McCarty, John
Mendelson, Edward
Martin, Isaac
McGuire, Sol
Miller, Samuel
Nichols, Mahlon R.
Norrigan, Anthony
Oxenwald, Michael
Palmer, Robert M. Jr.
Potts, William R.
Pollard, John
Pugh, Peter
Parton, William
Quinn, Joseph
Richard, Joseph
Reick, George
Reick, William E.
St. Clair, Reuben
Short, James
Schreffler, Sol
Stout, Nathaniel M.
Shields, William
Saylor, Theodore W.
Seitzinger, John L.
Starrett, John
Thompson, Lewis C.
Thompson, Josiah W.
Tussaint, Theodore C.
Trega, John
Voute, Charles F.
Wildermuth, Charles W.
Willits, George N.
Wollison, Franklin
Wesley, Edward L.
Womelsdorff, Aquilla
Wilkinson, Allen
Wilson, James C.
Yost, Henry

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	13
Musicians,	3
Privates,	84
Total,	103

COMPANY G.

Captain—E. BENSINGER.
1*st Lieut.*—JOHN H. BATDORF.
2*d Lieut.*—WILLIAM NAGLE.
1*st Sergeant*—WILLIAM H. HEATON.
2*d* " S. E. VANBUREN.
3*d* " E. P. BURKHART.
4*th* " W. A. BENSINGER.
5*th* " JOHN DAVIS.
1*st Corporal*—DAVID REESE.
2*d* " E. P. BURKE.
3*d* " WILLIAM CHRISTIAN.
4*th* " JOSEPH WILSON.
5*th* " J. P. BOWEN.
6*th* " AL. BANCROFT.
7*th* " C. L. FISHER.
8*th* " JAMES LAKE.
Quartermaster—WILLIAM HIMMELWRIGHT.
Musician—AL. BURKHART.

PRIVATES:

Adams, Ham
Arnold, John
Bancroft, Thomas
Bretz, Nat.
Bright, William
Bush, Lewis
Burkhart, Isaac
Cleaver, J. R.
Cooper, Edward
Clayton, Nelson
Cathers, Alexander
Cleaver, John
Camp, Samuel
Coho, J. P.
Didey, W.
Drumader, Jacob
Donahoe, Thomas
Dye, D. M.
Donaldson, W. F.
Donahoe, John
Donahoe, Hugh
Dreisbach, Benjamin
Eyere, George
Feller, John
Faust, S. A.
Frazer, Moses
Garner, M.
Gallagher, M.
Heil, Daniel
Hornshoe, Edward
Hampton, James
Hower, R.
Heller, B.
Kline, Peter
Kline, Frank
Kessler, Charles
Krich, William
Knabb, Levi
Kitchen, W. F.
Kleese, Abner
Levan, D. P.
Leam, Henry
Moodie, Henry A.
Murphy, Joseph
Morgan, William
Matters, William
Meyers, E.
Nyman, C.
Nierman, ——
Purcell, John
Parry, James
Rich, Clifford
Reiff, George
Reed, Ike F.
Stitzer, John R.
Swartz, A. K.
Tobias, C.
Thomas, M.
Witman, William E.
Walter, Jacob
Wilson, James
Watkins, M.
Walters, Daniel
Webber, William
Zerving, I.

COMPANY G, SIXTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	13
Quartermaster,	1
Musician,	1
Privates,	65
Total,	83

COMPANY H.

Captain—CHARLES BLACKER.
1st Lieut.—FRANCIS W. RICHARDSON.
2d Lieut.—R. H. CORYELL.
1st Sergeant—R. WHITFIELD.
2d " THOMAS RAY.
3d " WILLIAM G. BURWELL.
4th " JOHN KREBS.
5th " JOHN COOK.
1st Corporal—GEORGE W. JOHNS.
2d " WILLIAM S. MORRIS.
3d " WILLIAM ANSPACH.
4th " PETER MALEY.
5th " THOMAS WATKINS.
6th " JACOB SCHEERMAN.
7th " JOHN B. METZ.
8th " THOMAS F. KERNS
Quartermaster—JAMES BROWN.
Company Clerk—JOHN B. REED.
Musician—JOHN KOHLER.

PRIVATES:

Arms, Levi
Beichley, William
Brumm, Charles
Bennett, John
Boone, Charles L.
Brightmyer, Jacob
Betz, John
Bummersbach, Jacob
Curley, Michael
Cobley, Daniel
Cahill, P. W.
Davenport, James
Evans, Thomas W.
Else, Thomas C.
Evans, Thomas B.
Geiger, David H.
Gorman, David
Hardy, Thomas
Hussy, P.
Holmes, John
Koch, Lewis H.
Koch, Charles
Kelly, William H.
Krebs, Nathaniel
Kline, Adam
Kane, Frank
Laramy, William
Leahy, Philip
Lewis, Thomas
March, William H.
Morris, Cline
Miller, John R.
McGuire, John
Moses, Ebenezer
Mason, John
Macvoy, B.
Rhoads, Frank
Reiley, James
Seligman, A. M.
Seligman, Benjamin
Seligman, Moritz
Seligman, Jacob
Scholey, Francis
Smith, George

COMPANY H, SIXTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

Thomas, Evan	Winch, Lewis
Unit, Thomas	Wood, James S.
Wakelem, John	Wagner, Charles
Winch, John	Williams, Daniel

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	13
Quartermaster,	1
Clerks,	1
Musician,	1
Privates,	52
Total,	71

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT, P. S. M.

COMPANY A.

Captain—CHARLES S. LEADER.
1st Lieut.—LEWIS L. HUNTZINGER.
2d Lieut.—JOSHUA HEISLER.

PRIVATES:

Angstadt, Daniel	Guss, John C.
Barr, David S.	Haegner, Daniel
Barr, Frank C.	Harner, Roland
Barth, John F.	Heiser, Edward
Bast, Emanuel	Heisler, Lewis
Berger, John	Heller, Albert
Berger, Samuel	Hendricks, John
Bolton, George W.	Hendricks, Sassaman
Brobst, William	Hendricks, Commodore
Burns, Franklin	Holmes, Daniel B.
Burton, Albert J.	Homan, Amos
Byerly, Daniel	Howes, Thomas
Byerly, William	Kaufman, John G.
Christ, James F.	Kaufman, Charles F.
Clay, Henry	Kendt, E. C.
Clouse, William	Kerkeslager, Joseph C.
Deibert, Charles V. B.	Kline, Jeremiah
Deibert, William H.	Koch, William J.
Eckert, William	Koons, John W.
Eiler, Charles	Leader, Charles C.
Emerick, Elijah	Leib, Charles P.
Freehafer, George W.	Lendt, Christian
Freehafer, Elhannon W.	Levan, Aaron B.
Freehafer, Rolandus H.	Long, Isaac
Frehn, Isaac D.	Long, Thomas
Fried, Henry C.	Martz, John B.
Fritz, Lewis W.	Mayberry, Joseph
Geiger, Engelbert	Miller, William
Guertler, Henry W.	Nelheiser, William
Guss, Wallace	Nugent, Charles

COMPANY A, SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

Paxton, Jonathan
Rauch, Charles
Reber, Daniel
Rickson, John R.
Roach, Michael M.
Robinson, Albert
Saylor, Henry J.
Schreck, Daniel K.
Schwalm, Joseph
Shadle, William
Shappell, Henry
Seyfert, Isaac H.
Sheaf, Daniel B.
Shultz, Samuel S.
Sieger, Wesley
Simon, Frank
Sloyer, Aaron
Small, Robert
Snyder, Daniel K.
Stager, Alfred F.
Stauffer, Isaac
Sterner, Jeremiah H.
Stitzer, Theodore W.
Strickler, Albert
Walton, H.
Weaver, Charles
Wortz, John K.
Yeager, Hiram J.
Zulick, Henry B.

Commissioned Officers, - - - - -	3
Privates, - - - - - - -	89
Total, - - - - - - - -	92

COMPANY E.

Captain—ROBERT ALLISON.
1st Lieut.—MICHAEL SCANLIN.
2d Lieut.—GODFREY LEONARD.
1st Sergeant.—JAMES TEASDALE.
2d " JOHN LEHMAN.
3d " LUKE CHILLSON.
4th " JOHN GILLASPIE.
5th " EDWARD COONAN.
1st Corporal—JOSEPH BEDAL.
2d " MICHAEL KLINE.
3d " JOHN W. LAING.
4th " THOMAS FAGAN.
5th " THOMAS CARLIN.
6th " JAMES GILLASPIE.
7th " ANDREW KEVENEY.
8th " ASHTON HILTON.
Quartermaster—JOHN CARR.
Musicians—JAMES SWARTZ, JEREMIAH GARRIGEN.

PRIVATES:

Bedal, Benjamin
Beckstman, Frederick
Carr, Francis
Dougherty, Patrick
Devine, Thomas
Downing, George W.
Frederick, Michael
Ferns, Patrick
Gordon, William
Garris, William
Garrigan, Patrick
Harty, Patrick
Hardy, Michael
Hummell, George
Hensley, Charles
Henderson, James
Jenkins, David
Kane, John L.
Kelly, Michael
Kinsley, James
McKenna, James B.
McKenna, James
Lloyd, John
Moore, Edward

COMPANY E, SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

Mullen, Edward, Sr.
Mullen, Edward, Jr.
Miller, Henry
Morris, James C.
Michley, Henry
Nolen, Michael
O'Donnell, Patrick
O'Harra, John
O'Neil, Peter G.
Oren, James
O'Brien, Matthew
Prior, Benjamin
Purcel, Daniel
Perry, John
Perry, Acquila
Rhodes, Hezekiah
Robinson, Moses
Richards, Joseph
Rudy, Hugh
Sessinger, George B.
Sands, John
Slattery, Daniel
Stellwagon, William M.
Sthro, Theobald
Suddon, Edward
Troy, Philip
Williams, John
Whalen, John J.
Wanamacker, Benjamin

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	13
Quartermaster,	1
Musicians,	2
Privates,	53
Total,	72

The following Company was recruited in Tremont and Donaldson. We do not know what Regiment it was connected with:

Captain—J. A. L. TICE.
1st Lieut.—MICHAEL MOLL.
2d Lieut.—ADAM ETIEN.
1st Sergeant—WILLIAM CHRIST.
2d " JOHN A. HORN.
3d " PHILIP WERTLEY.
4th " ROBERT B. ANGAS.
1st Corporal—DR. R. D. BROWN.
2d " WILLIAM B. MAYBERRY.
3d " ISAAC H. ALTER.
4th " BENJAMIN PINKERTON.
Quartermaster—ALONZO LIVERMORE.

PRIVATES:

Adam, William
Althouse, William
Athey, Joseph
Boltz, Frederick
Barndt, John
Baily, Hamilton
Boden, William
Bixler, Amos
Barndt, Peter
Dull, Cyrus
Dechant, Joseph E.
Eckel, Levi
Eckel, Aaron
Eisenhart, John
Faust, Elias
Faust, John R.
Farrick, Henry
Farrell, George
Gallagher, John
Gaskens, John
Garress, John
Harvey, Thomas
Hammer, John
Hearter, Jacob

CAPTAIN TICE'S COMPANY.—*Continued.*

Gaskins, C. A.	Opie, James
Kirk, Sol S.	Reece, William R.
Krise, Charles	Rank, David
Koehler, Jacob	Roehnl, L. C.
Lehman, Able	Seltzer, J. A.
Lauer, Jacob	Simon, Michael
Mone, John	Snyder, Samuel
Mellon, Henry C.	Simons, William H.
McClochlan, William D.	Tobias, Samuel
Miller, Joseph	Tobias, Daniel
Miller, William	Umholtz, Augustus
Minick, William	Umholtz, Charles W.
Minick, Charles	Williams, William H.
Minick, John W.	Wright, John B.
Muldonny, Patrick	Wetston, Samuel
Otto, Samuel	Wilcox, D. H.
Owen, George P.	Zimmerman, George
Pelton, William F.	Zimmerman, Daniel
Pinkerton, Hiram W.	Zerbe, L.
Pinkerton, George A.	Zeiner, Michael

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	8
Quartermaster,	1
Privates,	64
Total,	76

GRAND RECAPITULATION.

Second Regiment,	98
Fourth "	52
Sixth "	257
Seventeenth Regiment,	164
Capt. Tice's Company,	76
Total,	647

After a brief campaign of two weeks, the members of these Companies returned to their homes. Some of the Companies saw quite active service in Maryland, being in line of battle near Williamsport, on the Potomac, when the rebel army recrossed into Virginia. The services of the force of militia, furnished by Pennsylvania, were gratefully acknowledged by General McClellan, then commanding the Army of the Potomac.

THE DRAFT.

Under the call of the Government in June, 1862, for 300,000 volunteers, the quota of Schuylkill County was fixed by Governor Curtin at five Companies. These were furnished. On the 4th of August, the following order was issued by the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 4, 1862.

Order calling for militia from the several States:

Ordered—1st. That a draft of 300,000 militia be immediately called into the service of the United States, to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged. The Secretary of War will assign the quota to the States, and establish regulations for the draft.

2d. That if any State shall not, by the 15th of August, furnish its quota of the additional 300,000 volunteers authorized by law, the deficiency of volunteers in that State will also be made by special draft from the militia. The Secretary of War will establish regulations for this purpose.

3d. Regulations will be prepared by the War Department and presented to the President, with the object of securing the promotion of officers of the army and volunteers, for meritorious and distinguished services, and of preventing the nomination or appointment in the military service of incompetent or unworthy officers. The regulations will also provide for ridding the service of such incompetent persons as now hold commissions.

By order of the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The quota of Schuylkill County under this new demand was 1,667, to be furnished either by volunteering or by a draft.

Spirited war meetings were held throughout the County for the purpose of devising ways and means to furnish the quota of the County without drafting. At a County meeting held in the Court House in Pottsville, September 9, it was resolved that a bounty of fifty dollars be given to every volunteer.

The result of these efforts was so far successful, that when the draft took place under the direction of the Commissioner, John P. Hobart, Esq., but 1,284 names were drawn.

The men who went into the service from the County, under this draft, were subsequently organized at Harrisburg into a Regiment, the One Hundred and Seventy-third. Of the field and staff officers, the following were from this County: Colonel, Daniel Nagle; Lieut.-Colonel, Z P. Boyer; Adjutant, Eugene Washburn; Quartermaster, B. L. Eshelman. Four of the Companies in the

Regiment were from Schuylkill County, under command of Captains Cleaver, Sheetz, Graeff and Faust.

In December, 1862, the Regiment was moved to Norfolk, Va., in which Department it remained during its term of service.

The muster-rolls of the Companies of Captains Sheetz, Graeff, Faust and Cleaver, are as follows:

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THIRD REGIMENT, P. D. M.

COLONEL DANIEL NAGLE.

COMPANY A.

Captain—CYRUS SHEETZ.
1*st Lieut.*—ISRAEL APPLEGATE.
2*d Lieut.*—CHARLES P. SEITZINGER.
1*st Sergeant*—WILLIAM A. SHOENER.
2*d* " VICTOR WERNERT.
3*d* " JOHN F. BROWN.
4*th* " AARON KING.
5*th* " GEORGE W. SMITH.
1*st Corporal*—WILLIAM SWARTZ.
2*d* " MARTIN NUNGESSER.
3*d* " EDWARD GAMBOL.
4*th* " HENRY EISENHART.
5*th* " CHARLES MOURER.
6*th* " EDWARD B. LEISER.
7*th* " JOHN W. KANTNER.
8*th* " DANIEL RUHF.
Fifer—HENRY A. NEIMAN.
Wagoner—JOHN W. HOPKINS.

PRIVATES:

Allen, Robert
Blow, Charles
Bankes, William
Beaver, Gideon
Bowman, Jacob D.
Boughner, Jefferson D.
Brouse, Nathan
Beltz, Charles
Bitler, Jerome
Bond, David
Boughner, John F.
DeFrehn, Henry
Devenport, Samuel
Eisenhart, Samuel
Eisenhart, John
Fegley, William M.
Coho, John
Geiger, Edward
Housman, Conrad
Haldeman, Jacob
Kehley, George
Knecht, George H.
Kehley, Daniel
Law, Hiester M.
Miller, Charles
Monbeck, Enoch
Monbeck, John
Mourer, Stephen
Moore, James
Miller, James
Mellen, William
Mace, Samuel
Mummy, Isaac
Meleher, Henry
Owens, James
Peifer, Elias
Price, Thompson
Pflueger, William

COMPANY A, 173d REGIMENT—*Continued.*

Riegel, Lewis
Robottam, Benjamin
Rouch, Samuel
Stewart, Josiah
Schlear, Daniel
Shoener, Morgan
Stauffer, John H.
Smith, Daniel
Seltzer, John P.
Seltzer, William F.
Shoener, Joseph
Schwab, Adam
Shiverstine, John
Simmons, John
Schaup, Daniel
Washburn, Eugene
Yost, Nathaniel
Zoll, Joseph
Zimmerman, Samuel

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	13
Musician,	1
Wagoner,	1
Privates,	57
Total,	75

COMPANY D.

Captain—SAMUEL B. GRAEFF.
1*st Lieut.*—BENJAMIN F. SOLLIDAY.
2*d Lieut.*—CHARLES F. MILLER.
1*st Sergeant*—FRANCIS B. GRAEFF.
2*d* " JACOB BOCK.
3*d* " ELIAS GILDNER.
4*th* " MARTIN BENSINGER.
5*th* " WILLIAM BACKER.
1*st Corporal*—EMANUEL SASSAMAN.
2*d* " JOHN KEMERY.
3*d* " WILLIAM B. SHOCK.
4*th* " AARON MILLER.
5*th* " PHILIP WERTMAN.
6*th* " WILLIAM W. SELTZER.
7*th* " HENRY ENDY.
Fifer—JESSE GRIM.
Drummer—FRANKLIN REBER.

PRIVATES:

Adam, Daniel
Beiblehеimer, Peter
Betting, Aaron
Balliet, John H.
Behr, Elias
Breish, Fraley
Bachert, James
Billman, Gideon
Deiner, James M.
Daubert, Isaac
Eckroth, Adam
Eckroth, Moses
Folk, Henry
Guidner, Jacob
Gombar, Henry
Gibson, William
Geschwender, William
Haldeman, Samuel
Haldeman, John
Haas, Peter
Hoffman, Reuben
Houser, William
Hartung, Samuel H.
Houser, Nathan S.
Homan, Henry
Horn, Frank
Heiser, Valentine
Henninger, Thomas
Kistler, J. K.
Kocker, Elias

COMPANY D, 173d REGIMENT—*Continued.*

Koenig, Emanuel
Leiby, Jacob L.
Leitz, Mahlon
Leiser, John
Mehs, Daniel
Miller, Joseph R.
Miller, Reuben F.
Mull, David
Nunemacher, James
Rhinehart, George W.
Rhinehart, John W.
Rubrecht, John
Snyder, Solomon
Snyder, Simon
Schweigert, Philip
Steigerwald, Peter
Steigerwald, David
Steigerwald, Frank
Sassaman, Joel
Sassaman, Charles
Sassaman, Israel
Shock, Florentine
Seltzer, Benjamin
Sepp, Jacob
Wertman, Levi
Wertman, Elias D.
Wertman, Willoughby
Wertman, Samuel
Wert, David
Werley, Stephen
Wehr, Nathan
Weaver, Benjamin
Zehner, Nathan H.

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	12
Musicians,	2
Privates,	63
Total,	80

COMPANY F.

Captain—J. R. FAUST.
1*st Lieut.*—WILLIAM F. CHRIST.
2*d Lieut.*—WILLIAM H. OTTO.
1*st Sergeant*—J. A. HORN.
2*d* " JOSEPH MILLER.
3*d* " ADAM HAND.
4*th* " HENRY REEDY.
5*th* " JOHN KAUFFMAN.
1*st Corporal*—ISRAEL KLINGER.
2*d* " PETER BIXLER.
3*d* " JOHN K. ZERBY.
4*th* " FRANKLIN HEISLER.
5*th* " H. WILLIAM BRESSLER.
7*th* " JOHN SCHOMPPER.
8*th* " BENJAMIN F. PINKERTON.
Drummer—LEWIS ARTZ.
Fifer—JOHN F. DULL.
Regimental Postmaster—SOLOMON L. KIRK.
Teamster—DANIEL WEIKLE.

PRIVATES:

Artz, Peter
Bressler, Augustus
Bixler, Benjamin
Christ, Elias
Clouser, Jacob
Derr, Samuel
Dunkleberger, Israel
Dull, Cyrus
Dipping, Leonard
Dressler, Jacob
Dressler, Josiah
Eckel, Percival
Fessler, Charles
Forteman, Edwin

COMPANY F, 173d REGIMENT—*Continued.*

Forteman, James
Fidler, Tyrus
Goodman, Elias
Gable, Daniel S.
Herb, Abraham
Haubt, Franklin
Haas, Isaac
Hand, Josiah
Herring, Jonathan
Kessler, Paul
Klinger, George
Kepner, Emanuel
Kehler, Emanuel
Miller, John L.
Morgan, Daniel
Nightlinger, Henry
Ney, Israel
Nagle, Israel
Otto, John B.
Otto, Nathaniel
Schucker, Simon
Sponsayler, Henry
Specht, Levi
Swab, Jacob
Snyder, Daniel M.
Sinsel, Peter
Savidge, Val.
Updegrove, Edward
Updegrove, John R.
Wolfgang, John
Workman, Benjamin
Weary, Isaac
Workman, Jacob
Walter, Daniel
Wolfgang, Sol
Wolfgang, Simon
Zimmerman, Elias
Dunkelberger, E.
Troutman, E.
Kehler, William

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	12
Musicians,	2
Regimental Postmaster,	1
Teamster,	1
Privates,	54
	73

COMPANY H.

Captain—JAMES R. CLEAVER.
1*st Lieut.*—WILLIAM J. CHRISTIAN.
2*d Lieut.*—HENRY B. SESSINGER.
1*st Sergeant*—WILLIAM A. BENSINGER.
2*d* " GEORGE W. DOWNING.
3*d* " PETER IMSCHWILER.
4*th* " JOHN SHELLY.
5*th* " WILLIAM A. HIMMELRIGHT.
1*st Corporal*—CHARLES H. SMITH.
3*d* " JACOB REEDY.
4*th* " WILLIAM T. JONES.
5*th* " ANDREW PAUL.
6*th* " PETER J. GILBERT.
7*th* " PATRICK MULDOWNEY.
8*th* " JOHN STEPHENS.
Musicians—CHARLES L. FISHER, PETER RODERION.

PRIVATES:

Bolick, Andrew
Bowen, David
Bawn, Nathaniel
Blakley, James
Copenhaver, John
Conly, Robert
Dunn, Edward
Dillman, Charles M.
Dreisbach, Yost W.
Delaney, James

COMPANY H, 173d REGIMENT—*Continued.*

Ditty, William T.
Drumheller, John
Fisher, William H.
Fisher, Charles F.
Frometer, Jacob
Gollaher, John
Garrett, William
Garris, Peter
Heilner, Isaac N.
Hartz, Israel
Huber, Daniel
Horbach, Jacob
Heckler, Jacob
Hughes, John
Hogentogler, William
Jones, Daniel
Kleinsmith, Nicholas
Keim, Joseph
Koppf, William
Kreiser, William
Klase, Charles F.
Morrison, William
Maundler, Francis
May, Philip
Martin, William J.
Nolan, Martin
Omer, Robert
Paul, Jacob
Parham, Frank
Purcil, Daniel
Paul, David
Roderon, Valentine
Rehm, George
Reiff, George
Robertson, George
Smith, Monroe
Stitzer, John
Strauble, George
Schapbell, Frank F.
Schredley, Andrew
Smith, George
Toby, Conrad
Thompson, Eli
Valentine, Ellis
Wilson, John
Warlow, Joseph
Williams, Patrick
Watson, John
Yarnall, Isaac
Young, George
Zerby, Jackson

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	12
Musicians,	2
Privates,	61
	78

GRAND RECAPITULATION.

Field and Staff,	4
Commissioned Line-officers,	12
Non-commissioned Officers,	49
Musicians,	7
Teamsters,	2
Regiment Postmaster,	1
Privates,	235
Total,	310

THE FIRST BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG.

Early in December, 1862, General Burnside, then in command of the Army of the Potomac, crossed the Rappahannock River and occupied Fredericksburg, the Rebels retiring to their works

in the rear of the town. Every preparation having been made, on Saturday, December 13, General Burnside moved upon the enemy's position; Sumner's Division forming the right of the Union line; Hooker's the centre, and Franklin's the left. The National troops fought bravely and stubbornly all day, and even gained some advantages on the left, but they could not perform impossibilities, and at night they were in a position before the rebel fortifications clearly explained in the following dispatch from General Burnside to General Halleck:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 16—6 P. M.

MAJOR-GENERAL HALLECK, Commander-in-Chief:

The Army of the Potomac was withdrawn to this side of the Rappahannock River, because I felt fully convinced that the position in front could not be carried, and *it was a military necessity either to attack the enemy or retire.* A repulse would have been disastrous to us under existing circumstances.

The army was withdrawn at night without the knowledge of the enemy, and *without loss, either of property or men.*

AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General Commanding.

The forces did not renew the fighting on Sunday and Monday, and on Monday night the entire army was withdrawn safely to the north bank of the Rappahannock River. Not a single man or gun was lost in the retrograde movement.

In this severe contest Schuylkill County was represented by the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, Forty-eighth, and Ninety-sixth Regiments. The latter Regiment was not immediately engaged, and did not suffer so severely as the first-named commands.

THE PART THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT TOOK IN THE BATTLE.

The following graphic account of the part the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment took in the battle, was written a few days after by one of its officers:

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., December 20, 1862.

DEAR ——: I have been so busy for the last few days making out the returns and reports for the Regiment, that it has been impossible for me to sit down and write you after the terrible battle in which we were engaged on the 13th. I escaped without injury, which seems to me almost miraculous, for the bullets and shell flew about me most plenti-

fully, making many a poor fellow bite the dust. So far as I can judge, our Brigade was in the hottest fire of the battle, and the wonder is that the Regiment was not entirely cut to pieces. As it is we have to report 137 of our Regiment among the killed, wounded and missing, out of less than 600 who went into the fight.

The newspapers will give you a pretty accurate account of the movements of our Division, (Humphrey's) Butterfield's Corps, (Fifth) and Hooker's Grand Division, on that day, and with the aid of maps you can get a very fair idea of the action.

We broke camp early on the morning of the 11th, and were to have been at the river, ready to cross by 9 A. M. The cannonading commenced long before the break of day, principally from our side, for the purpose of clearing the opposite bank of the enemy's sharpshooters, so as to enable us to throw the bridges across the river. The attempt was fruitless for a long time, until several boats, filled with volunteers from the different Regiments, pushed themselves across right in the face of the enemy, and soon had the bank of the river and houses near by cleared of the rebel sharpshooters. A good deal of fighting took place in the streets, but the rebels finally took to their heels. It was nearly dark, however, by the time this was effected, and in the meantime the air was filled with the roar of the artillery. We encamped about one and a half miles from the river, on the hard frozen ground, with nothing over us but the clear, blue sky, and by the time morning came we were all pretty well chilled. We started early in the morning again, and moved forward nearly a mile when we halted. The large number of troops in advance of us, and the resistance met with on the other side, made our movements very slow. We bivouacked for the night in a pine woods, where we were almost suffocated and blinded by the smoke. During the whole of the day the cannonading was continuous, and every now and then we could distinguish the sharp rattle of musketry. Dense clouds of smoke hung over the town and about the batteries of the enemy and our own. The town itself had been fired in a dozen different places and was burning furiously. The sight from the hill where we were encamped, was magnificent. We could see from right to left of the whole line of batteries, where the contest raged most furiously.

Next morning we moved on again, with our whole Division, towards the middle pontoon bridge. The cannonading had become more furious than ever, and the continued volleys of musketry told that the infantry were at last engaged in close combat. We crossed the river about noon, and the rebels commenced to pepper us with ball and shell from the batteries beyond the town, though without doing us any more damage, than giving us lessons in the art of dodging. We had become so well accustomed to the sound and to the shells flying about our heads, that no confusion was created in the ranks. As we got into the streets of the town, where we marched and countermarched for an hour and more, the shell fell fast and furiously about us, shattering the buildings and creating havoc all around. Here I saw the first man killed. He belonged to the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was not more than thirty feet from me when he was struck. He was almost cut into two. He threw up his hands, exclaiming, "Oh, my God! take me," and expired almost immediately. I have no doubt the sight of this made some of the boys feel a little queer—a little qualmish—as though playing with such balls was not exactly such harmless sport as many of them had imagined. We deposited our knapsacks and blankets in one of the buildings of the town and then moved on towards the out-

skirts of the town, by a road leading directly from the river to the bluff or high eminence on which most of the enemy's batteries were posted. This hill extends in the rear of the town from the river along the whole length of the town and still further both on the right and left, and is perhaps three-fourths of a mile from the town. After getting beyond the outskirts of the town, we arrived at a marshy place, near an old tan-yard, protected from the principal battery in front by a rise in the ground behind which we lay, but in full view from the batteries on the right. We were not here more than a minute, when from the position where I stood (on my horse) I could see the smoke belching out from the battery on the right, and I could see the shell come whizzing right down into our ranks, where it exploded, killing several and wounding others. I could see them drawing the cannon back, reloading it, and firing again. The shots were well directed each time, and two of them came uncomfortably close. They had full chance for sweeping and raking us where we lay, and we thought it about time to look for better quarters. It looked fearful to see them loading the guns, running them out, firing them, and then see the balls come plunging along almost in a direct line for one's self—and it required more cool courage to witness this without flinching, than afterward to go into the charge, where everything was excitement and uproar. Lieutenant Parvin, Company B, was mortally wounded here. He has since died—his father I think, lives in Reading. We moved out from this position, and took our position in line of battle on the left of the road, behind a battery which was playing most vigorously on the enemy in front. The position was nevertheless a dangerous one, for the shot and shell fell around us and burst over our heads, every now and then stretching some soldier lifeless on the ground. Here we lay until it began to grow dusk, when a charge was ordered for the purpose of capturing a stone wall about two hundred yards ahead of us, and behind which the rebels lay, pouring in a destructive fire, and the cannoniers working the batteries were fearfully exposed to the shots from the enemy's batteries posted behind the stone wall, about half way up the hill, and from accounts since received, their forces lay thick behind the wall and in a piece of woods running towards the top of the hill. The famous stone wall itself ran along the foot of the hill, and afforded safe protection to a large body of the enemy. In addition to this were the rifle-pits constructed in front, and the numerous batteries which covered the hill, and you have an idea of the terrible difficulties to be surmounted, and the fearfulness and rashness of the charge to be made in order to capture these works. Several attempts had been made during the day to capture them, but without success, and the ground over which we charged, besides being very muddy, was strewn with the dead and dying who had fallen in the previous attempts.

When the order to charge was given, we moved forward with a loud hurrah, and charged at a run, with bayonets fixed, over the gently rising plain towards the enemy. Our line was well preserved, even though we were obliged to pass over two other Regiments lying down, and cross a fence that stood in our way. Immediately the batteries began to play upon us from every side, and there was a continuous line of fire from the top of the stone wall right into our ranks. How the bullets whistled and hissed about our heads, and the shell exploded right in our midst. Nothing could withstand that withering line of fire. Men fell around me on all sides, and it seemed almost a miracle that I was untouched. The line was kept in as good order as was possible under the circumstances. We advanced to within a short distance of the wall—perhaps

fifty or seventy-five yards—and then flesh and blood could stand it no longer. The line began to waver and part—our advance was checked. We could not keep the gaps in the ranks filled up. The officers did their best to urge the men forward, but it was worse than useless, as nothing but death stared them in the face. We began to retire, and the enemy seeing this, poured in a more destructive fire than ever. Still there was no panic among the men, and although some confusion occurred in the ranks, we retired slowly and deliberately to our first position, where we formed once more, ready to meet an attack from the enemy, which we fully expected after our repulse. Had they attempted it, they would have found us prepared to receive them with unbroken ranks. By this time it had grown quite dark; still the rattle of musketry and the thundering of the cannon continued until long after. The charge our Brigade had made was the most spirited of the whole day, and we advanced nearer the enemy's position than any other troops. From the time we first started on the charge to the time we returned, was scarcely more than fifteen or twenty minutes; yet in that short time one hundred and thirty-seven of our men had fallen, either killed, wounded, or afterwards discovered to be among the missing. Nine officers of the Regiment were either killed or wounded, and, so far as I know, there was not one who faltered or hung back. Our Colonel exposed himself fearlessly, keeping the line in good order, and cheering the men forward in that fearful advance; and afterwards, when we were compelled to retire, restored the line once more, so as to be prepared for any movement of the enemy. We remained in this position until long after dark, and the firing had almost entirely ceased—a few stray shots from the pickets were all that could be heard.

Late at night we moved back to town and rested for a time on the sidewalk of one of the streets, tired, weary and dirty. We were called into line again after midnight, and once more moved out to the field. It presented a terrible sight. The dead lay all around us, in every conceivable position, the groans of the wounded and dying filled the air—one poor fellow, who had a terrible wound in the side, begged to be shot so as to put him out of his misery—another young soldier was talking incoherently of his mother and his home, whilst another still was uttering fearful imprecations. You could also hear the groans of the rebel wounded, as they lay behind the stone wall. Broken muskets were strewn over the ground—some of the dead held their guns firmly in their hands, as though unwilling to give them up, though the power to use them had long since departed, and they had been summoned to another land, far away. It was a sight never to be forgotten. We lay in our old position until morning, wet, cold and hungry, and then moved back again to the town, having been relieved by other troops.

We found shelter in some of the deserted houses. The Field and Staff of the Regiment procured ample accommodations in the "Planters' Hotel"—a fine three-story brick—we occupied the "ladies' parlor," had fine mattresses to sleep on, an old fashioned piano to discourse sweet music, plenty of flour in the larder, out of which we baked 'slap-jacks," an abundance of kitchen utensils, enough to supply several Regiments. The accommodations were extensive and the food very good for soldiers accustomed to nothing but hard bread and salt pork. The place had evidently been left very hastily, just before breakfast time, for the table was set, the spoons in the sugar-bowls, the cups and saucers ready to be filled, with rye coffee, I presume, and the table-cloth spread. I did not get there in time to see what kind of meats or preserves the proprie-

tor had intended to regale his guests with that morning, probably, however, the usual beefsteak was on the table, with corncakes, "hog and hominy." Here we remained until Monday night, when we were ordered out on picket, and set to work digging trenches, rifle-pits, breastworks, &c. We expected hot work next morning, and worked like beavers to put ourselves in proper condition to receive the rebs. At about 1 o'clock we were relieved and marched down to the lower part of the town, where we remained for several hours. We wondered what it all meant, though we had a suspicion that an evacuation was intended. About 4 o'clock we received orders to move, and were marched directly across the river to this side, without giving us any opportunity of getting the knapsacks, blankets, or tents of the men. We trudged along through the rain and mud, and at last reached an old camp. It has been intensely cold ever since, and the men have suffered terribly without shelter and without blankets.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF COLONEL FRICK.

The following is the official report of Colonel Jacob G. Frick of the conduct of the Regiment, with the casualties sustained by the command:

HEADQUARTERS 129TH REGIMENT, P. V.,
Camp near Fredericksburg, Va., December 17, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with instructions from headquarters First Brigade, I have the honor to make the following report of the casualties of my Regiment in the "Battle of Fredericksburg," December 13, 1862, and as required by paragraph 465, Revised Army Regulations:

Officers Killed.

Lieutenant J. Parvin, Company B.

Officers Wounded.

Captain Lawrence, Company A.
" William Wren, Company B.
" J. K. Taylor, Company C.
" Herbert Thomas, Co. D.
" E. G. Rehrer, Company E.
Captain L. C. Leib, Company G.
Lieut. A. A. Luckenbach, Co. C.
" Joseph Oliver, Company D.
Total officers wounded—8.

Killed.

COMPANY A.
John M. Jones,
John Nicholas,
Thomas Millington.

COMPANY B.
James Edwards,
John C. Niese.

COMPANY C.
Corporal William H. Koch.

COMPANY D.
George Bidwell,
Edward Wilson.

COMPANY E.
Clarence E. Bailey.

COMPANY F.
Jeremiah Albert,
Corporal Josiah J. Trausen.

COMPANY G.
Corporal Joseph Folterman,
William W. Price,
Gabriel Crow.

COMPANY K.
Franklin Willauer.

Wounded.

COMPANY A.

Sergeant Chas F. Falls,
Corporal William Dier,
" Jacob Zimmerman,
Samuel Allen,
John Allen,
Peter Cloppier,
Patrick Hughes,
William E. Kline,
John Robbins,
Peter Welsh,
Jerry Heckman,
John Hohlman,
William Robertson,
John Taylor,
Benjamin Humphreys.

COMPANY B.

Charles F. Deibert,
Edward Edwards,
Patrick F. Ferguson,
William D. Guertler,
Richard Jones,
Thomas H. Lewis,
Samuel Rushworth,
Eli Yeager.

COMPANY C.

Sergeant William B. McCarty,
Corporal A. R. Scholl,
W. M. Whallon.

COMPANY D.

Corporal J. Bachman,
" Reuben Lerch,
Reuben Albert,
Edward Alsfeldt,
Burton Burrell,
Paul Dormer,
Isaac Fine,
Irwin Hartzell,
James Moyer,
Frank Tomer,
John Shiffer.

COMPANY E.

Sergeant E. F. Bodey,
Adam Krause,
William Johnston,
Samuel Huntzinger,
George W. Ziegler,
John A. Shaeffer,
Jacob Wagner.

COMPANY F.

Sergeant Oliver H. Armstrong,
" William H. Hartzell,
Corporal William Ateer,
" Otto Wohlgemuth,
John Butz,
Enos Dunbar,
Robert Ellet,
William Frey,
David Frankenfield,
Edward Fraunfelder,
Joseph Geisinger,
Andrew Hoffman,
Henry Hunsberger,
Thomas Kelly,
John Kressler,
William Joy,
John Maginnes,
Christian H. Rice,
Edward Transue,
Joseph Wheeler,
John Wallace.

COMPANY G.

Corporal H. W. Zartman,
" E. C. Murray.
Aaron Dreher,
Isaac Davis,
Blazius Fritz,
Andrew Kessler,
Richard Llewellyn,
Adam Maury,
Joshua Payne,
John A. Phillips,
Thomas Richards,
George Williams.

COMPANY H.

Corporal Jabez Wooley,
William Grove,
John Haslem,
Peter Hain,
David Lewis,
John W. Dunges,
Henry Bowman.

COMPANY I.

Jacob R. Weikel,
George Harbst,
Morris Hunsicker.

COMPANY K.

Corporal George A. Simons,
William Sletor,
Henry Steinmetz.

Missing.

COMPANY A.

William J. Jones.

COMPANY B.

Peter Brown.

COMPANY C.

Henry Benner,
Samuel Bear,
William W. Shelley.

COMPANY D

Charles Barnett,
Matthew McAbee,
Samuel Williams.

COMPANY E.

Christian N. Blum.

COMPANY F.

Robert Hill,
David Bruce,
Derrick Aten.

COMPANY G.

Corporal Michael F. Schopbell,
Franklin Hollister.

COMPANY H.

Sergeant Samuel C. Aregood,
John W. Smith,
Peter Bummerbough,
John Bracey.
James Crawley,
Ely Leese,
William Davis,
Richard Shoener,
Enoch Lambert.

RECAPITULATION.

Officers.

Killed,	1
Wounded,	8
	9

Men.

Killed,	15
Wounded,	90
Missing,	23
Total,	137

I have but little to add to the above record. It speaks volumes for the men of my Regiment, and I cannot speak too highly of their conduct in the terrible conflict of Saturday, December 13. I believe every officer and every soldier was in his proper place, and did his whole duty. Their blood has been shed freely for the preservation of the Government and for the maintenance of free institutions, and they will be remembered by a grateful people.

To Lieut.-Colonel Armstrong, who had his horse shot under him, I am much indebted for valuable assistance on the field. He was cool and courageous; everywhere where duty called him encouraging the men and urging them forward. To Major Anthony, I am also indebted for valuable services in this action. He again displayed that courage and ability that characterized his conduct on other fields since the commencement of this war. Adjutant Green discharged his whole duty regardless of personal peril, and exhibited a cool courage that cannot be too highly commended.

The gallantry displayed on that fatal field by our brave volunteers, under circumstances which did not admit of hope of success, is but another proof of their unconquerable determination to suppress the Rebellion and maintain the integrity of our Union, at every sacrifice. I am, Captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JACOB G. FRICK,
Colonel One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Penn. Volunteers.

To H. C. RANNEY, Captain and A. A. General Tyler's Brigade.

The Schuylkill County Companies in the above list, are A, B, E, G, and H.

THE PART THE FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT TOOK IN THE BATTLE.

After the battle, J. K. Sigfried, Colonel of the Forty-eighth, wrote us the following letter descriptive of the part the Regiment took in the fight, with a list of the casualties sustained by his command:

HEADQUARTERS FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, P. V.,
Near Fredericksburg, Va., December 16, 1862.

As you have no doubt received a full account of the battle of Fredericksburg and of the evacuation of the city by our forces last night, I will confine myself chiefly to my own command in the engagement.

We bivouacked in the street on the right of the city the preceding night; towards noon on the 13th marched toward the left and to the support of the Second Brigade of same Division. At 1 o'clock P. M., received orders from General Nagle to march to the open field in the rear of the city, when my Regiment was kept in reserve (while the rest of our Brigade marched forward) until half-past 2 o'clock, when General Sturges ordered me to forward my command to assist in repelling a charge the enemy was about making on our line. We started and went at double-quick (a distance of half a mile) under a most terrific fire of shell, grape, and cannister from the enemy's batteries. Arriving at the hill (about four hundred yards from the enemy's breastworks,) I was requested by Colonel Clark, of the Twenty-first Massachusetts Volunteers, to relieve his Regiment; their ammunition was nearly expended: I did so; when we remained on the crest of the hill until our ammunition was exhausted (sixty rounds per man,) when Colonel Brown, of the Twelfth Rhode Island Volunteers, relieved us. At dusk the hill became crowded, and seeing other Regiments still coming up, Colonel Clark and myself concluded best to return to the city for ammunition, and give room for fresh troops to get under the shelter of the hill.

Too much praise cannot be given to *all* the soldiers (and the following officers who were in the battle, viz.: Lieut.-Colonel Pleasants, Major J. Wren, Adjutant D. D. McGinnes, Captains U. A. Bast, G. W. Gowen, Winlack, Hoskins, O. C. Bosbyshell, J. A. Gilmour, John R. Porter, Isaac Brennan, and Lieutenants H. Boyer, Eveland, John Wood, Humes, Chas. Loeser, Jr., Bohannan, Fisher, James, Williams, Jackson, Pollock, A. Bowen, Schuck, Douty and Stitzer,) for their gallantry during the entire engagement. Their line was steady and unbroken while advancing under the most murderous shelling of the enemy, and their fire deliberate, well-aimed and effective.

I deeply sympathize with the families and friends of those who have fallen, but it is a source of great gratification to know that they fell while gallantly defending a just and holy cause.

The following is the list of killed, wounded and missing:

Killed.

COMPANY A.

Private James Williams.

COMPANY B.

Corporal Reuben Robinson,
Michael Divine,
John Williams,
William Hill.

COMPANY D.

Sergeant Henry Williamson.
Thomas Kinney.

Wounded.

COMPANY A.
Joseph B. Carter,
William F. Heiser.

COMPANY B.
Sergeant N. W. Major,
William Brown,
Clemens Betzler,
Carey Heaton,
Philip Carling,
Lieut. John S. Wood.

COMPANY C.
Corporal Henry Weiser,
Samuel Harrison,
Charles Walker,
Andrew Scott,
Michael McGlaughlin,
John Murray.

COMPANY D.
Corporal John H. Derr,
H. C. Burkholter.

COMPANY E.
Robert Hughes,
Edward Murphy,
John Sunderland,
Corporal Michael Sandy,
" Samuel Clemens.

COMPANY F.
David Griffith,
Evan W. Thomas,
William Fulton.

COMPANY G.
Sergeant James C. Nies,
Daniel Dunn,
John Tobin.

COMPANY H.
Captain Joseph A. Gilmour,
Corporal Alba C. Thompson,
Valentine Kinswell.

COMPANY I.
Sergeant Francis D. Koch,
Corporal James Miller,
Wilson Kerns,
Edward F. Shappelle,
Jacob Gongluff,
Charles E. Weaver,
Anthony Beltz,
Joseph Gilbert,
Elias Faust.

COMPANY K.
John Currey,
Thomas Currey,
Frank Simon,
Michael Delaney.

Missing.

George Ayrgood.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed,	7
Wounded,	43
Missing,	1
Total,	51

Yours respectfully, J. K. SIGFRIED,
Colonel Commanding Regiment.

The Forty-eighth was in General James Nagle's Brigade. Annexed is a copy of the General's official report:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, 2D DIVISION, 9TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Falmouth, Va., December 16, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my Brigade in the recent operations against the enemy:

On the morning of Friday, the 12th inst., in obedience to your order, I crossed the Rappahannock, in the vicinity of the Lacy House, with my Brigade, and took position under the shelter on the opposite side of the river. I remained in this position until 4 P. M., when I moved my troops a short distance down the first street running parallel with the river, where they bivouacked for the night. On the morning of the 13th I moved further down said street, left in front, until I came up with the

right of General Getty's troops. Here I remained until 12½ o'clock, P. M., when I, by your order, advanced to the support of General Ferrero, who was already engaged; I moved by the right of regiments to the front, to pass obstacles, until I got to the rear of the town, where the regiments formed in line of battle. The Sixth New Hampshire, (Colonel Griffin,) and the Seventh Rhode Island, (Colonel Bliss,) advanced to the front on the right of the railroad, in good order under a murderous fire from the enemy's artillery. The Second Maryland, (Colonel Allard,) Twelfth Rhode Island, (Colonel Browne,) and Ninth New Hampshire, (Lieut.-Colonel Babbitt commanding,) being on the left of the railroad, were moved in order under shelter as much as possible, to the railroad cut, and from there advanced to the front.

The Forty-eight Pennsylvania, (Colonel Sigfried,) was for a time, held in reserve. At 2½ o'clock P. M., the Forty-eighth was ordered to the front. The men marched forward under a galling fire, like true veterans.

The whole of my Brigade remained in the front and did good service, until after sixty rounds of ammunition had been expended, and until they were relieved at dusk by other troops, when by your order my command was withdrawn, in good order, to the position occupied on the previous night. The men were here supplied with ammunition, and then bivouacked for the night.

My Brigade remained in the same position until Monday evening, when I was again by your order moved to the front, with instructions to hold the city at all hazards. I placed my troops in position on the left of the railroad, and commenced to strengthen and fortify my position by throwing up entrenchments and digging rifle-pits, &c. At 11½, P. M., by your order I withdrew my command across the river to our former camps.

Too much praise cannot be given to the officers and men of my command, especially to the Sixth New Hampshire, Seventh Rhode Island, Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, and Ninth New Hampshire. It is unnecessary for me to speak of the Ninety-Sixth and Forty-eighth; they, as upon former occasions, never flinched.

The Seventh Rhode Island had never been under fire before, and much credit is due to Colonel Bliss for the able manner in which he manœuvred his men, he having lost the assistance of his Lieut.-Colonel, Major and Adjutant, during the engagement.

The Twelfth Rhode Island, being an entire New Regiment, some little difficulty was had in getting them into position, but they behaved well and did more service than was expected from raw troops. Colonel Browne, who was the only field officer, (Major Dyer having been disabled before going into action,) is entitled to much praise for his personal conduct.

My Brigade went into action with about twenty-seven hundred men, and my total loss amounts to five hundred and twenty-two.

[Signed] JAMES NAGLE, Brigadier-General.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL STURGES, Commanding 2d Division, 9th Army Corps.

In this battle, Lieutenant Howard Edmonds, of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Captain Wilson Hartz, both of Schuylkill County, were wounded.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment, P. V.,—in

Company K, of which there was a number of men from Schuylkill County—was also in this battle. The Company was commanded by William Fox, of Schuylkill Haven. He was killed by a shell while crossing the Rappahannock, at Fredericksburg, in the attack on that place. The casualties in the Company among the Schuylkill County men were as follows:

Wounded.

Corporal William A. Clock,	William L. Hutton,
Paul Banks,	Christian Hay,
Franklin Brigal,	Franklin Klahr,
Ellis Fessler,	Charles Minnig,
Elias Hautz,	John Whittle.

Wounded and Missing.

Edward A. Heckman,	Lewis B. Reber.

THE BATTLE OF MURFREESBORO'.

On the 29th of December, 1862, the Western forces under General Rosecrans, captured Murfreesboro, Tenn., after a severe battle. In the engagements attending these operations, the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry bore a conspicuous part.

Shortly after the battle we received the following letter from Lieutenant B. Reilly and Lieutenant H. S. Thompson, of the Seventh, in reference to the engagement, and the part the Regiment bore in it. They are interesting and valuable as records of events that transpired under the eyes of the writers:

MURFREESBORO', TENN., January 7, 1863.

We have just had the most exciting holidays ever passed or witnessed by us. Christmas day was quite warm; it was celebrated by the whole army in and around Nashville, but the hurried movements of Orderlies and Quartermasters told that there was a great move in contemplation. Christmas night the army received the order to be prepared to move at daylight, with three days' cooked rations in haversack, and five days' rations in bulk.

The Army of the Ohio (or Cumberland) started from Nashville at 6 A. M., December 26, in a drenching rain. The army advanced on three pikes. The right wing, under Major-General McCook, on the Franklin Pike; the centre, under Major-General Thomas, on the Nolinsville, and the left, under Major-General Crittenden, on the Murfreesboro' Pike. Our Division (First Cavalry) was divided, one-third going each road. The First Brigade, in which is the Seventh Pennsylvania, moved on the Murfreesboro' Pike, in the advance. Colonel Kennett, our Division commander, (of whose staff I am a member,) moved with the First Brigade. The rain ceased at about 11 A. M.; by this time we had made eight miles

without opposition. On starting the ninth mile, we discovered the enemy's scouts in our front. Skirmishing soon commenced, which continued until we reached the outskirts of Lavergne (a small village fifteen miles distant from Nashville,) when we discovered the enemy in some force in the town. We commenced shelling them, expecting to see them skedaddle, but they astonished us not a little, upon firing the second shell, to see a volume of smoke issue from their lines, and at the same instant a shell pass over our heads, hissing and shrieking, but did no further damage than the demolishing of a chimney of a house close by. We immediately deployed, and an artillery duel commenced, which was soon closed by darkness intervening. Our loss was very small, the Seventh losing two men wounded.

We started again at 11, A. M., on the 27th, the enemy leaving the town during the night, but we soon caught up to them. They disputed our passage inch by inch, we only making six miles this day, losing quite a number of men.

On the 28th (Sunday,) we laid quiet, the right wing this day moving over to the Nolinsville Pike, and the centre forming a junction with us, so we had our line of battle formed by Sunday night. Major-General Rosecrans moved on the Murfreesboro' Pike, which by a move of the left wing became the centre of our army.

We started early on the 29th, and had heavy skirmishing all day, the enemy retreating slowly before us. At every elevation they would throw shells at us. We reached within three miles of Murfreesboro', at 4 P. M., when we discovered the enemy in force, and a line of rifle-pits 1,000 yards distant. After severe skirmishing we went into bivouack for the night. The Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry were out scouting, I believe, on the 28th and 29th, and took a number of prisoners.

On the 30th, both parties laid rather quiet until about 3 P. M., when our right wing engaged the enemy, and drove them about a mile. Wednesday, December 31st, broke clear and pleasant. The Seventh had been thrown a small distance in rear of the line of battle to act as couriers, and to drive up stragglers. Just at daylight I was sent by General Rosecrans to see that the courier line was extended to General McCook's quarters. When I arrived at our right, I found a fierce battle raging, and our right wing falling back in disorder. On returning with the news, I met Colonel Kennett, who ordered his staff to rally the men. We set to work rallying the men, but by this time it had become a rout: cavalry and artillery came rushing headlong and reported everything lost. I had succeeded in rallying a few men, when the Texas Rangers charged. The men I had once more ran, whereupon

"I am taken prisoner."

The Texas Rangers came up, and one of them, in not the most polite manner, ordered me to get off my horse, at the same time presenting an ugly-looking revolver at me. I, of course, complied with his *request*. They placed a guard over me, and were about marching me off into Dixie, when Colonel Kennett, who had succeeded in rallying some men, charged. They fled, and I was once more taken, but this time by friends. I had a very fortunate escape, as the rebels placed us (the prisoners) in their rear, so we were between the fire of both parties. In the short time of three minutes (all it took our men to pass us,) there were eight killed and thirty wounded of the men who were taken with me. I was also saved the mortification of losing my sword, as the rebels were in such a hurry that it was overlooked.

After the rebels had defeated our right, they attacked our centre and left with great force, but here our men stood firm and repulsed them with great slaughter. The battle raged furiously here all day, with great loss on both sides. General Sill was killed, and General Willich taken prisoner early in the morning. Lieut.-Colonel Garasche was killed about noon, a round shot carrying away his head. He was chief-of-staff to General Rosecrans. Lieutenant Bartholomew was seriously wounded about 2, P. M., an Enfield ball striking him in the left side very low down, and passing out at the right side. I found him the next day lying in a tent without any fire in it. He was in good spirits though very seriously wounded and suffering very much. I left him to procure a better place for him, but when I returned with help I found that he had been carried away by some of his men. I have been unable to find him since, as there are so many hospitals and so many thousands wounded. The battle of the 31st closed at 6 P. M., both sides sleeping where they fought. All night the ambulances were running, carrying off the wounded. This day's battle was firing off the old year with a vengeance.

January 1st, 1863, broke clear and cool; at 8 A. M. the enemy advanced splendidly "in double column at half distance," and when within three hundred yards of our line, opened fire. Our men were lying upon their faces and did not answer until the enemy were within fifty yards, when General Negley's Division leaped to their feet and poured a terrible fire into them, at the same instant three of our batteries opened on them with canister and spherical case, literally mowing them down. The rebels halted and commenced falling back. Our men charged and followed them to their entrenchments—it was here that the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry took a stand of rebel colors. The rebels did not advance again that day, but contented themselves with shelling our outposts. The cavalry had a fight this day, the Seventh losing four men killed, and a number wounded. The only name I could ascertain of the killed was James Gillespie, of Company A. Company F lost one killed, one wounded, and some five or six taken prisoners. The Seventh also lost all their baggage and camp equipage, it being taken and burned by the enemy.

John T. Hazzard, an old citizen of Pottsville, was captured with the baggage train, and when last seen, the rebels *had him mounted on a mule driving one of our six-mule teams off for them.*

January 2d opened with a brisk cavalry fight in which the rebels were worsted. There was no heavy fighting until 3, P. M., when the rebels were discovered advancing in force, on our left wing. Rosecraus' and Vancleve's divisions were masked here by a thick belt of cedars. Our troops let the enemy advance until they were quite close, when the most destructive fire of the battle was opened on them; they fell back, and being again reinforced, again advanced; three times they advanced, three times were they repulsed; they remained back about half an hour after the third repulse, when they once more advanced. It was a beautiful scene; they advanced in three lines, almost the whole strength of their army. Our men had also been heavily reinforced. The enemy advanced cheering and at a run. Our troops met them steadily pouring volley after volley into them. They finally faltered in their run and came to a halt. The command *forward* was here given, and our troops advanced coolly and quietly. The enemy stood for about fifteen minutes and then fled. Such a cheer as went up at this moment I never before heard. Our whole army caught it; the men were nearly frantic. *It was the cheer of victory.* The victory was ours, after five days of the

hardest fighting known. Our centre and right were ordered forward, (the right had been rallied and redeemed itself.) Cold as it was they jumped into Stone river up to their waists and forded it cheering; but night now put a stop to the conflict. In this day's short but decisive fight the rebel Generals Hanson and Rains were killed. 1,500 prisoners and six pieces of artillery were taken. This night our wounded men laid on the field in a drenching rain. Our troops laid by fires this night for the first time for six nights, as fires would have betrayed our position to the enemy.

Saturday, the 3d, was clear and bright, but the roads and fields were very muddy; so much so that artillery could not be moved without great difficulty. The rebels had rallied somewhat from their defeat of the evening previous, and were behind their entrenchments. This day was passed in artillery duels. Sunday, the 4th, was another clear day, but Rosecrans don't move on Sunday, unless forced so to do. He had Mass on the battle-field. He is a strict Catholic, a priest traveling with him all the time.

Monday we advanced at daybreak, but the rebels had skedaddled, leaving their wounded to our mercy. We marched into Murfreesboro' with colors flying, and the bands playing "Yankee Doodle." The loss on both sides is very heavy. Our loss in officers is large. We have lost two Brigadier-Generals, about twenty Colonels, and a large number of lesser officers. The regulars were nearly annihilated, nearly every officer being either killed or wounded. The loss in men can hardly yet be ascertained. Our loss is between 8,000 and 12,000. The rebel loss is much greater. I had a magnificent view of the battle, as my position in carrying orders gave me a view of nearly every part of the field. The dead are not all buried; in fact, none of the rebel dead have as yet been buried: they are still lying in heaps on the battle-field. It is a sickening sight, as a great number of them were killed seven days ago. They are quite black in the face. The manner of burial on the field, is thus: a long ditch, about three feet deep, is dug, into which the bodies, to the number of about one hundred, are thrown. It is then covered, and the burial party proceeds to another heap, where the same operation is gone through with.

Our troops in this protracted struggle had to contend with hunger the last two days, as the enemy cut off our supply train; so, after a severe fight, they were obliged to lie down without anything to eat, even a fire or a bit of shelter. The Pennsylvania troops engaged behaved gallantly. The Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth fought splendidly, and lost a large number of men. The Seventy-ninth were not engaged in the fierce contest, although they were skirmishing all the time.

The Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry (Anderson's Troop) suffered severely in several struggles, and for a new Regiment behaved very well. I don't think any of the Schuylkill County members of the Regiment are injured. I saw Charles Beck about 4, P. M., of the 31st; he was then in range of the enemy's shells, and had a narrow escape, as I saw one of them explode within five yards of him, but by beating a hasty retreat, he came off safe. He informed me that the other Schuylkill members of the troop were safe when he left them. I have not seen any of them since. The Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry behaved with great gallantry, and Major Wynkoop, who is in command of the Regiment, (it is consolidated now, and I think it will not be again separated,) has been highly complimented. Captain Jennings, Lieutenants Thompson, White and Jones, are all safe and well, but are minus all their bag-

gage. Quartermasters Ricket and Reed did all they could for the train, but seeing the enemy approaching, they, by a judicious use of horse-flesh, escaped to Nashville.

The rebels used English bullets almost entirely. I picked up a rebel cartridge, and on examining the cartridges found the makers' stamp on them; it was "E. & A. Ludlow, Birmingham, England." The balls are very pretty, being similar to the Minie ball, except at the base they are hollow for half an inch, in which is placed a wooden plug, so that at the explosion the wooden plug being driven into the ball, expands it, and prevents windage.

Since my last letter there have been three deaths in Company F, viz: Thomas Dolan, of injuries received in the fight at Sweden's Cove; Samuel Dunlap, of disease, and William A. Jones, of a wound received near Tullahoma last summer. B. R.

January, 8th.—Lieutenant Bartholomew is much improved. He was taken to Nashivlle this morning in an ambulance. He was in good spirits. I met last evening Lieutenant Zach. Jones and Sergeant Good of the Fifty-eighth Indiana Regiment, both Pottsville boys. They are in good spirits, and behaved quite gallantly in the battle. B. R.

IN CAMP NEAR MURFREESBORO', TENN., January 8, 1863.

Presuming that a letter from the Fourteenth Army Corps, Department of the Cumberland, may not be unacceptable at the present time, I offer myself as your correspondent.

The public will long before this is received, have heard the glorious news of Rosecrans' victory in Tennessee, but they can never feel the hopes, doubts, and fears of those engaged in the long struggle. To be upon the field of battle and feel as though your heart's blood were staked on the result, every reverse and every advantage, and finally to come to a full consciousness that you have been victorious, makes the heart almost overflow with joy.

Rosecrans moved from Nashville on Friday morning, December 26th, towards Murfreesboro'. My Regiment (the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry) was upon the direct Murfreesboro' and Nashville pike. On this road the rebel pickets were met seven or eight miles from Nashville, and driven by the cavalry two or three miles, when they made a stubborn stand, using their artillery to good effect. On Saturday and Sunday but little was done, the enemy being driven to within five miles of Murfreesboro'. On Monday and Tuesday there was some heavy fighting, but no important advantage on either side. On Wednesday morning, December 31st, General Johnson allowed his Division to be surprised, causing the whole right of our army to fall back. Just at the time the enemy attacked our right all the artillery horses of Johnson's Division were at the creek, a half mile or mile in the rear, watering, and his infantry leisurely eating their breakfasts. His Division was completely routed, the men abandoning their arms and retreating like cowards, and these men too, of General McCook's former Division—men who under other Generals had fought bravely at Shiloh and other battles. General Sill, who formerly commanded this Division, now commanding a Brigade in it, fell on this morning mortally wounded, whilst trying to rally his men. This General Johnson is the same who so gallantly surrendered his entire command to Morgan at Gallatin, Tenn., and who censured the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry so severely for deserting him in the hour of his surrender.

Five batteries of artillery, fully thirty guns, with caissons and all ammunition, belonging to his Division, were taken by the enemy on the 31st of December, the horses away to water, and the guns not even unlimbered.

On this day and the following our prospects seemed indeed gloomy, but on Friday afternoon, January 2d, the cloud hanging over us was torn away and success again gladdened our hearts. For two hours before dark on Friday evening, after a very quiet day, the most terrific fighting occurred. The roar of the artillery and musketry was terrible, the shells shrieking and pulling through the air, and musket balls whistling in all directions.

This night the enemy was driven two miles. Saturday was a quiet day. Saturday night the enemy made his last attack upon our lines, which were now pressing him on every side, but defeated again, he gave up the attempt. That night the rebels evacuated Murfreesboro'. On Sunday morning General Thomas took his corps to reconnoitre the enemy's ground, it being supposed that there might be a trap set for General Rosecrans, but the enemy had actually evacuated. On Monday morning the army crossed Stone River, entering Murfreesboro' in several different columns, prepared to form line of battle at any moment. The First Cavalry Division, under General Stanley, took the Manchester pike, and encountered a portion of the enemy three miles from Murfreesboro', drove them three miles further, when night coming on, they were left, and where I understand the pickets of the enemy are now posted.

The Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, during all the engagements, behaved well. The conduct of the officers and men during the ten days' fighting has added to the good reputation which the regiment previously enjoyed. Major John E. Wynkoop was, and is still in command of the regiment. While under his command, I know that the State can always be proud of the conduct of the regiment. On all occasions during the late struggle our regiment has been posted in the front, the position of honor and danger. On Thursday, January 1st, the rebels captured and burnt the entire train of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, with all camp and garrison equipage, regimental and company books, papers, etc., and all officers' baggage. Nothing was saved but what each officer happened to have upon his own person. This happened ten or twelve miles in the rear near the town of Lavergne.

* * * * * * * *

It is with real sorrow that the friends of Lieutenant William Bartholomew will hear that he fell on the field of battle severely wounded. While bravely doing his duty he received a rifle ball in the side, the ball entering one side and passing out the other. To both editors of the MINERS' JOURNAL he was well known; under the Junior he commenced his military career as a private in the Twenty-fifth Regiment, P. V. The Sixteenth Regulars, or rather the battalion to which Lieutenant Bartholomew belonged, suffered terribly, especially in officers. I know Lieutenant Bartholomew will have the best wishes of all who know him, for his recovery.

The whole loss of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, in killed, wounded and missing, between December 26th, 1862, and January 5th, 1863, was sixty-one. I give the loss from Schuylkill County as far as I know it:

Killed.

James Gillespie, Company A. Henry Fry, Company I.

Wounded.

William Madden, Company A. Samuel Bramer, Company I.
Michael Gildea, Company F. John Partridge, " "

Prisoners and Missing.

John T. Hazzard, Company L. Thomas Jones, Company F.
Corporal Carle, Company A. John Wightman, " "
Joseph Shaw, " " John Fitzgerald, " "
Emanuel Kahlis, Company A. Samuel Trump, " "
John Koch, " " Cornelius Link, Company E.
Sergeant William Zehner, Co. F. Sergeant David Lewis, Company I.
Abraham Berger, " Abraham Hummel, " "
Josiah H. Anderson, " William Montgomery, " "

Mr. John T. Hazzard is well known to all the citizens of Pottsville. He, when last seen, was in the hands of the enemy, driving a six-mule team, mounted on one of the mules.

* * * * * * * *

There are but six regiments and one battery of artillery from Pennsylvania in the Western Army, and no troops from any State further east than Pennsylvania.

Our troops here are the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, Colonel Stambaugh; Seventy-eighth, Colonel Sirwell, and Seventy-ninth, Colonel Hambright; the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, Colonel Wynkoop; Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, formerly Colonel Williams, now Colonel James, (who in the three months' service was Captain of the City Troop of Philadelphia,) the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry (the Anderson Troop,) and the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Battery.

General Rosecrans is a man of truly wonderful energy and perseverance. Day and night he was upon the field personally examining the position of his troops. Colonel Garesche, his chief-of-staff, was killed upon the field by his side, being struck directly on the head by a shell. It is somewhat remarkable that on neither of the two Sundays during the struggle was there any fighting. Report says General Rosecrans is somewhat superstitious upon this subject: unwilling to fight on Sunday unless compelled to do so. General Rosecrans is a Roman Catholic, as was also Colonel Garesche, and has his priest traveling with him always. Colonel Garesche is said to have been the most religious officer in our army.

H. S. T.

WHAT WAS DONE IN 1863.

In March, 1863, in a fierce cavalry fight at Kelley's Ford, the rebels under Lee, were handsomely whipped. Lieutenant E. H. Leib, of Pottsville, of the Fifth United States Cavalry, participated in the engagement, and subsequently wrote us the following account of it:

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, March 20, 1863.

I suppose you have heard of the cavalry, and of the success of the last trip we were on over the Rappahannock. We crossed at Kelley's Ford; had quite a fight with the rebels, and have taught them one thing, that we can whip them in a fair stand-up fight. We left camp for our trip on the 16th, and arrived at Morrisville at dusk. There we camped over night, and at two in the morning we started for Kelley's Ford, and there met the enemy. We had quite a time in crossing, but we were determined to cross, and we did. I am sorry, however, to state that we lost some good men while effecting the passage. We took about twenty-five prisoners and killed several of the rebels. We then, after getting the artillery over safely, moved on the road for Culpepper Court House; but we had not gone far before our cavalry came upon General Lee's brigade with himself at its head. They made a charge, but our men met them splendidly and drove them back. But they were not satisfied, and soon came over on our right flank. I must here state they made a grand mistake. The Fifth and First Cavalry were there, and your humble little friend had the honor of commanding the Fifth on the occasion. I was ordered to charge, which I did, leading the gallant regiment. We drove them, and I suppose they will admit that they were never driven so before. We kept it up until they got out of sight, and we were ordered back by the General, or rather Captain Reno, who commanded the brigade. Captain Baker had command of the First Cavalry. I was then ordered to move up in line of battle with the regiment, which I did through the thick woods and marshy ground, into a clearing. It was hot work to get there, but we made them leave, and obeyed our orders to drive them. As soon as we arrived about two hundred yards in the opening, they opened one whole battery on my command. It was rather a hot place, but the men stood it like Spartans, and held their ground until ordered to fall back, which was done in splendid style. We again foiled the enemy under the hottest fire I ever saw. The men were a little confused, but did not break or straggle. When the enemy saw our line moving back, their cavalry made a charge down the road. We could see that they meant to do some tall charging, but we moved up to meet them with drawn saber, and they turned and fled. They do not like our cold steel. They here broke and ran up to their entrenchments, scattering in every direction. It was the finest little fight I ever saw, and the old Fifth had the work to do. The regiment had the advance after crossing the ford on the other side, and in conjunction with the First United States Cavalry, had the rear guard in crossing the ford. On this side of the river I had the rear guard back to Morrisville. I

would not have missed the fight for a great deal, and hope soon to again show the country that we can whip the rebel cavalry every day in the week. The army is now in fine spirits, and our cavalry fight is all the talk in camp. The cavalry are for the present the tigers of this army, and hope soon again to meet the rebel cavalry. Yours, E. H. L.

THE SECOND BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG.

After nearly a week of fighting on the Rappahannock, General Hooker recrossed on the night of May 5, 1863. The principal fighting was at Fredericksburg, in which the Ninety-sixth Regiment participated, and at Chancellorsville, where the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment was engaged.

THE PART THE NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT TOOK IN THE BATTLE, AND LIST OF CASUALTIES.

To a member of the regiment we are indebted for the following graphic description of the part the regiment took in the battle:

"LACY HOUSE," OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
May 13, 1863.

In my last communication I predicted an early crossing of the Rappahannock by our forces—but at the time I must confess that I was not in the least apprehensive of our recrossing. The complete success with which we effected a crossing you have been informed of. The blunt of the campaign seems to have fallen to the Sixth Corps, and I am proud to say they performed their whole duty upon all occasions. The terrible and fearful odds with which we were obliged to contend, and the wholesale destruction dealt out to them attests in words of high praise to the indomitable valor and energy of our tired troops. The corps fought like tigers. The Confederate army are willing to admit that "we fought superior to any other time."

After the crossing of the men at the same point crossed in December, the First Division of the Sixth Corps were drawn up in line of battle, the Second Brigade being on the extreme left, and had anything but a pleasant position to occupy. The rebel battery, located so as to control the railroad and the depot of supplies, proved a formidable opponent. The accuracy with which our batteries were used silenced that of the enemy upon several occasions during the day. At this point the Ninety-sixth was ordered to take the railroad, with the promise of support by the Fifth Maine. The Ninety-sixth reached the road in most splendid style, but without any support—hence were ordered to fall back. During this operation we had several men killed and quite a large number wounded. Had the regiment received its proper support we would have charged upon the battery and no doubt captured it.

During the progress of active operations on the left by the First Division, the Second and Third Divisions were pressing forward to occupy the city of Fredericksburg and drive the enemy from the memorable "Marye's Heights." The Heights were gained in fine style,

being carried at the point of the bayonet. At the storming of the Heights our artillery firing was the most accurate I ever witnessed; every shell exploded within the fortifications. I saw two caissons explode, several limbers broken, and the crack company of Washington Artillerists of New Orleans put *hors de combat*. After we possessed the Heights, several of the officers visited the hills and found that our artillery had created sad havoc. Fifteen horses were killed within a space of fifty yards. Quite a large number of dead were strewn over various parts of the entrenchments. At this point we captured a full battery of brass Napoleons, which were hauled from the hill by hand.

Immediately after gaining the Heights, we received orders to occupy the town and use the houses for hospital purposes. The First Division took possession of the large mansion owned by Mr. Slaughter, brother of the Mayor. The building is very commodious, and owing to the very free ventilation caused by the shelling of the town, was most admirably adapted for the purpose.

I shall not attempt to describe the complete manner in which the houses have been perforated by our shot and shell. I can only regret in common with the men of the army that the city has not been burned to the ground long ere this. There certainly are some most desirable residences here, magnificent gardens and splendid fields.

In the effort of the Sixth Corps to effect a junction with the left wing of General Hooker's army, as ordered, the most terrible conflict of the war ensued. The enemy hearing of only one corps being in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, and ordered to join Hooker, exerted all their available force to prevent this junction. In order to prevent General Sedgwick from fulfilling his command, the enemy despatched about forty thousand of their best troops to oppose him. The condition of things at this moment was most critical. General Sedgwick having full confidence in his command and knowing exactly what he could do, awaited their attack. The First Division was ordered to the front, drawn up in line of battle in support of our artillery. The enemy were massed in the thick woods, *four lines of battle deep*. Against these fearful odds it seemed almost like a sacrifice to oppose them. However, our troops were so flushed with the victory of storming and capturing the Heights, that they feared no danger, and were buoyant with hope and confident of success. Without shelling the woods, or taking any precautionary steps, our troops were marched into the thicket.

It was soon evident that we had stirred up a "bee-hive," for a perfect swarm rose up and fired into our lines. The men halted, and taking deliberate aim decimated the ranks very effectually of the advancing foe. The fire opened upon all sides and the battle raged with the most intense fury. The contest was likely to be one of hand to hand, when seeing that we were completely outnumbered we were ordered to retire across the open field and await their advance. This was done but no "butternuts" followed. The fire of musketry at this point exceeded anything I ever heard; it was one perfect continuous shower of lead—miniature messengers of death that made the air musical with fear. It was here that the gallant Ninety-sixth performed prodigies of valor. The manner of their charge, the determined manner in which they unflinchingly braved the storm of iron and lead, elicited from the commanding General encomiums of the highest praise. Too much cannot be said in behalf of the conduct of all the officers of the regiment. The daring and intrepid dash of Major Lessig was commended in terms of the most exalted praise. By the way, I had the pleasure of reading a

copy of the letter handed the Major by General Bartolett, approved by Generals Brooks and Sedgwick, in which they compliment him in the most eloquent style for his unexampled gallantry and daring, recommending that he be commissioned as Colonel of the regiment for his gallantry.

The Major speaks with feelings of pride about the manner in which the line officers conducted themselves, and of the very valuable aid they gave him in urging the men to do their whole duty. Let me assure the friends of the Ninety-sixth that her record is a most glorious one. General Bartolett says, "he believes it to be one of the best if not *the best fighting regiment representing the Keystone State.*"

In this connection let me add that it is a source of extreme gratification to inform you of the recent fact of "merit receiving its reward." Lieutenant S. R. Russell, of Company C, has been commissioned as Captain of Company H. I am very happy to be able to chronicle this fact, as the Lieutenant is in every way deserving, and is a brave and gallant officer.

The wounded of our division is very heavy, reaching about fifteen hundred, the Second Brigade having 687 killed, wounded, and missing. Many of the wounds are slight. Quite a large number of amputations have been performed.

On Thursday last, Doctor Bland took 460 wounded to Washington, on board the boats "Hero" and "Hugh Jenkins." Among them were nearly all the officers of the division who were wounded. They arrived at the wharf at daylight and by noon were all snugly fixed in the respective hospitals. At latest accounts they were all doing very well.

Surgeon Bland is detailed in charge of the wounded of the Sixth Corps who are being exchanged at the "Lacy House." The wounded are brought to the river in Confed'-wagons, and there brought over the river in pontoon-boats, loaded in ambulances, and sent to the corps hospital at Potomac Creek Bridge. Hereafter the Doctor will be surgeon-in-chief of the division hospital.

Yesterday a deserter came into our lines, who reports the death of Stonewall Jackson from his late wounds received in the recent battles. Fredericksburg is garrisoned by a Mississippi brigade under the command of General Barksdale, formerly Congressman from that State. The brigade bands are kept constantly employed playing the funeral dirge, many of the wounded having died. *Au revoir.*

"AMICUS CURÆ."

THE CASUALTIES OF THE REGIMENT.

William Lessig, at the time Major commanding the regiment, sent us the following list of casualties:

COMPANY A, CAPTAIN J. HARLAN, JR.

Wounded.

Sergeant Thomas Brown,
" Thomas Houck,
Corporal John H. Higley,
William Daniels,
John Stodd,
Edward Lennon.

Missing.

Sergeant David Prichard,
George Brazier,
William Brown.

COMPANY B, LIEUTENANT VONHOLLAN.

Killed.

Joseph Fessler.

Wounded.

Lieutenant VonHollan,
Sergeant H. P. Barr,
Jer. Sterner,
Charles Williams,
Charles Sterner.

Missing.

Jacob Bast,
Joseph Eich,
Lewis Kotchey,
James Kesey,
Joseph Morcheiser.

COMPANY C, CAPTAIN I. E. SEVERN.

Killed.

Corporal William Madara.

Wounded.

Second Lieut. Alex. Allison,
Sergeant William Freast,
Corporal D. E. Rishell,
John Davis,
Henry Stubblebine,
Martin Spence.

Missing.

First Sergeant Henry Fisher,
Corporal John Allison.

COMPANY D, CAPTAIN JOHN T. BOYLE.

Killed.

Corporal James Schofield.

Wounded.

Corporal Charles Newton,
Luke Kelly,
John Black,
Edmond Davis,
Walter Thomas,
John L. Williams.

COMPANY E, CAPTAIN JAMES RUSSEL.

Killed.

Sergeant Evan Thomas.

Wounded.

First Lieut. John Oberrender,
Daniel McCall,
Jacob Smith,
Peter Smith,
Mark Whitehead.

Missing.

John Miller.

COMPANY F, FIRST LIEUTENANT JAMES CASEY.

Killed.

Michael Connery,
Thomas Purcell.

Wounded.

James H. Hayes,
Hugh Glackin,
Hugh Keenan,
John O'Donnell.

COMPANY G, CAPTAIN JACOB W. HAAS.

Wounded.

First Sergeant Frank Douden,
Corporal Lafayette Billig,
John Schollenberger,
Edwin Moyer,
John S. Rentz,
Lewis Fritz,
John Perkey.

COMPANY H, CAPTAIN SAMUEL R. RUSSEL.

Killed.

Corporal D. B. Hartline,
Martin Kelly,
Peter Fries,
William Kloss,
Joseph T. Holderman,
John Coffield.

Wounded.

Sergeant Jacob Brubaker,
Corporal John Keely,
" C. Kolb,
Daniel Campbell,
Michael McCormick,
Henry H. Lutz,
Oliver J. Zeigler,
H. J. Eveland,
Napoleon Bickelman,
James Brassington.

Missing.

Morris Chancey,
Charles Haely,
A. Long,
William Long,
J. R. Smith,
John G. Weldon.

COMPANY I, CAPTAIN MATTHEW BYRNES.

Killed.

Sergeant Michael Mackey.

Wounded.

First Sergeant John Bowler,
Lawrence McGrath,
James Conler,
Walter Kenney,
Boyd S. Campbell,
Thomas Scanlin.

Missing.

Joseph S. Harvey.

COMPANY K, CAPTAIN R. BUDD.

Killed.

John Farrell.

Wounded.

Corporal Brennan,
Thomas Martin,
Thomas Moor,
Barney Griffen.

Missing.

John Brennan,
John Hassett.

RECAPITULATION.

Officers.

Wounded,	3

Men.

Killed,	16
Wounded,	54
Missing,	29
Total,	93

THE PART TAKEN BY THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT IN THE BATTLE, AND LIST OF CASUALTIES.

The following account we received from a member of Company E:

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., May 7, 1863.

EDITORS MINERS' JOURNAL: Your readers may perhaps feel an interest in hearing some account of the part the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment, P. V., took in the late great battle. We left camp on

Monday, April 27th, and marched to Kelley's Ford, about twenty miles above here, where we crossed the Rappahannock on a pontoon bridge. From here we made a rapid march to the Rapidan, which river we forded, and proceeded, with scarcely a halt, until on Friday, May 10, we encountered the "gray-backs" at Chancellorsville. This was one of the hardest marches this Regiment ever has made, we being on foot, at one time, for forty consecutive hours: but regardless alike of burning suns and drenching rains, the boys pressed on, and "straggling" was a thing unthought of—for where Colonels Frick and Armstrong, and General Tyler lead, the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth will follow.

Arrived at Chancellorsville, our Corps was ordered out a road leading towards Fredericksburg, to feel the rebs. We proceeded about three miles, made the reconnoissance, drew out the rebs, and returned in safety to Chancellorsville, where we lay behind the batteries, while the First Division (Sykes's), of our Corps, opened the ball, by engaging the force which we had drawn out, and handling them severely. Our division, the third of the Fifth Corps, was now assigned a position on the extreme left of the line, upon a hill covered with timber, where we were to support a Massachusetts battery. We proceeded to cut the trees and throw up breastworks, and were just congratulating ourselves upon the fine position we had, when early on Sunday morning our corps was ordered to the centre, to take the place of the Eleventh, which had skedaddled, it was said at the first fire. We were "double-quicked" a couple of miles toward the right, and then our brigade (Tyler's) was ordered into a wood, in front of a battery of brass pieces, to draw out the rebs. We "double-quicked" some half mile, down a road, and then filed into the wood, to the left of the road. We had not proceeded far through the wood, before we encountered the "gray-backs" drawn up in line to receive us. We opened fire on them, and for some three hours, I suppose, we gave them as warm a time as they had ever had. Three different times they charged on us, and each time they were driven back with great slaughter. I am proud to say that the boys behaved with the coolness of veterans—firing by company, by wing and by volley, as the Colonel gave the commands. The Colonel took his position on the left of our Company, directly by the colors, and his cool bravery inspired the whole command. It made the boys "feel good," as they expressed it, to see him occasionally take a rifle and try his hand. Adjutant Green at length came down from his position on the right, and told the Colonel that the rebels had outflanked us on the right, and that the right of the line was falling back. (Our position was on the extreme left of the brigade.) Colonel Frick replied that he had no orders to fall back, and that he would hold his ground; but, looking up, and seeing that the whole line was in retreat, that we were far outflanked, and must be cut off, he found it a necessity to retire, and accordingly gave orders to that effect. We had some hard hand-to-hand fighting in the woods for our colors, the rebs making a desperate effort to capture them. But the boys defended them bravely, and brought them out, together with some of their would-be captors. Lieut.-Colonel Armstrong came near being taken. He was surrounded by about twenty "gray-backs," ordered to surrender, and even laid hold on, but he broke away and ran, and although his pursuers poured a volley after him, he made his escape. We drew the rebs out into the open field, where the brass battery I have spoken of, opened on them with grape and canister, and made awful havoc. The rebs skedaddled back to the woods, where the battery finished the work with shell, while our regiment reformed behind the

breastworks. We were soon ordered about half a mile further to the left, to support Sykes's Division in the trenches. Here we remained until Wednesday morning, about 2 o'clock, when Sedgwick having been overwhelmed and driven back from Fredericksburg, the army began to fall back. We recrossed the Rappahannock at United States Ford, our division supporting the batteries which covered the crossing of our corps, and made directly for our old camp, where we arrived about 6 o'clock the same evening, after a hard march of about fifteen miles, over roads which my feeble pen cannot describe, and through a drenching rain. Sunday was a very hot day, and when the boys "double-quicked" it into the fight, they threw away their shelter-tents, blankets, and overcoats; and, as the weather has been wet and raw since, they have been pretty badly situated. Our loss in killed and wounded is 42. Major Anthony was badly wounded in the shoulder. He has the sympathy of the whole regiment, for he has always shown himself a gentleman and a brave and gallant soldier.

COLONEL FRICK'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH REG., P. V.,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., May 8, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report in compliance with Special Orders, No. 77, issued from Brigade Headquarters, of May 7, 1863, that my command, the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment, P. V., with the other regiments of the brigade, was ordered to the support of the Third Corps about 5 o'clock, A. M., Sunday, May 3. At 9 o'clock, A. M., the brigade at a "double-quick" entered the works in front of our batteries and rifle-pits in the centre, at Chancellorsville, Va., left in front, which threw my regiment in the advance. Line of battle was formed under a severe and damaging fire, about fifty yards in advance of the Twenty-eighth New Jersey, attached to the division of General French, and in an undergrowth that, from its density, made the movement peculiarly difficult. In the engagement, that lasted until 11 o'clock, A. M., officers and men behaved with the same coolness and gallantry that characterized their conduct in other fields since they have been in the service of their country. The fire was delivered with steadiness and precision. Not hearing the order to retire, the regiment remained in line after the regiments upon its right had given way. Seeing that there was imminent danger of being cut off by a large force of the enemy moving upon our right flank, the regiment under my orders faced by the rear rank, retiring in good order under a heavy fire and reformed in the rear of the batteries. While retiring a severe struggle took place for the regimental colors. The bearers, Sergeants Boner, Company E, and Miller of Company F, clung to them as manfully, however, as they had borne them during the fight. One of the rebels who had seized them was killed, another captured, and the rest driven back. The rebels advanced in force to the edge of the woods, and so closely upon the flank of the regiment, that the retreat of some upon its right was intercepted by their advancing ranks, and they escaped capture by the confusion into which the rebels were thrown from the active fire of the batteries.

To Lieut.-Colonel Armstrong, Major Anthony, who I regret to say was seriously wounded, and Adjutant Green, I must again tender my thanks for valuable assistance in the field. They performed their several duties with the utmost coolness and determination, evincing a steadiness of purpose worthy of emulation.

The regiment sustained a loss of four killed, thirty-one wounded, and six missing, enlisted men, and one officer, Major Anthony, seriously wounded. I am, Captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JACOB G. FRICK,
Colonel One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Penn. Volunteers.

To H. C. Ranney, A. A. G., Tyler's Brigade, Third Division, Fifth Corps.

Killed.

James Brennan,	Company	A.	John R. Jones,	Company	C.
Thomas Probert,	"	B.	David Zimmerman,	"	E.
John Holman,	"	E.			

Wounded.

Major Anthony.			George Oberly,	Company	D
Sergt. Chas. F. Falls,	Company	A.	Corp'l Wm. H. Haldeman,	"	E.
Corporal Elias Miller,	"	A.	James Oswald,	"	E.
John Alexander,	"	A.	Joseph Houser,	"	E.
Byron A. Jenkins,	"	A.	George Walker,	"	E.
Winsome B. Robins,	"	A.	Alexander Miller,	"	E.
Jacob Youse,	"	A.	George Bond,	"	E.
William Sponsler,	"	A.	Theodore Labar,	"	F.
William Schopp,	"	A.	Corporal Charles Eck,	"	H.
Corporal Wm. F. Glime,	"	B.	Isaac Neff,	"	H.
George Watkins,	"	B.	Faussold Ford,	"	H.
William McElrath,	"	B.	James Martin,	"	H.
William D. Guertler,	"	B.	Jacob Curry,	"	I.
Thomas Davis,	"	B.	Joseph Kalp,	"	I.
Charles Luckenbach,	"	C.	John J. Hausicker,	"	I.
Arthur Davis,	"	D.	Martin Kichline,	"	K.
William Tomer,	"	D.			

Missing.

William Spansler,	Company	A.	Joseph Donegan,	Company	E.
Richard Jones,	"	B.	Samuel Ash,	"	H.
Corp. Frederick Weldon,	"	C.	Reuben Fluck,	"	C.

RECAPITULATION.

Officers wounded,	1
Privates killed,	5
" wounded,	32
" missing,	6
Total,	44

Very respectfully, JACOB G. FRICK,
Colonel One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Reg., P. V.

Captain H. C. RANNEY, A. A. G.

ACCOUNT OF THE PART TAKEN BY THE NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT, P. V., IN THE BATTLE UNDER GEN. HOOKER.

The following statement was furnished by Major William Lessig to a friend, who kindly gave us a copy, for use in the "Memorial:"

We left camp at about 2 o'clock, P. M., on Tuesday, the 28th day of April. It was raining, and a day calculated to make everybody uncomfortable. We made for the river at nearly the same place that we crossed

over in December last. It was near dark when we came to the river, as we moved very slowly. We expected to go into camp for the night; the rain had ceased falling, and it became very foggy, just the night for making a dash. I was expecting an order to go into camp, and let the men make themselves comfortable, when an aid of General Brooks came to me and said the General wished to see me. I mounted my horse, and went. When I came up to the General, I found him under a tree with General Bartlett and all the commanders of regiments in our Brigade. He soon explained his plans to us. The Third Brigade and our Brigade, the Second, of the First Division, Sixth Army Corps, were ordered to cross first; the other Divisions of our Corps were to convey the boats down to the river, when we were to get in them, forty-five men in each boat, with five men to pull the oars. Our orders were to take possession of the rifle-pits which commanded the river, and hold them until the bridges could be built. We were ordered to be ready to move at 11 o'clock; the watchword was Troy, and we were to shoot the first of our men who made any noise, or sabre them if possible. I returned to my Regiment and gave the orders to my officers. We then all laid down on the cold and wet ground to sleep. You, perhaps, would suppose we did not sleep; but we did, and soundly, too, for a soldier always takes his rest when he can get it.

It was nearly 12 o'clock before we started, and when we reached the river we found that the boats were not yet all down. It takes labor to carry by hand a boat, large enough to carry fifty men, a distance of a mile and a half, and that, too, down steep hills in the dark. It was getting gray dawn before we were ready. The first boats were full, and we were standing on the bank ready to take our turn, when the word is given to push off, and away they go. All is quiet, save the measured dip of the oars in the water; they arrive near the other side, when suddenly comes the bright blaze, then the whistling of balls and the crash of musketry to our ears, mingled with the groans of the wounded; but we old soldiers are ready, and so accustomed have we become to it, that *we* fall down flat, and the balls pass harmlessly *over us*. The first boats then return; we are in them and over on the other side quicker than I can tell it to you. We quickly form line of battle, and in a few moments we have possession of the rifle-pits in our front, and we lay down in them. Our engineers build their bridges then in safety in a short time; soon a battery came over. The rebs were to be seen in our front, but showed no disposition to molest us. Thus we spent the whole day. At dark we commenced and threw up a line of works along our front, expecting to be attacked by the enemy, but were disappointed. Thursday passed away, and still no fighting. Friday came. We still held our position, our Division being the only one across at this point. The other Divisions of our Corps were by no means idle. They were paraded up and down the heights on the other side of the river, to make the enemy believe that we had a large body of troops with us, when, in reality, it was only our Corps.

On Saturday evening, at about 5 o'clock, it became evident that a battle could not be longer delayed. Our Corps had received orders from General Hooker to push forward. The troops were accordingly brought over. The Light Division of our Corps was sent to the front, and drove in the enemy's line of skirmishers. We were ordered to be under arms at 1 o'clock at night. This was Saturday, May 2. The night before our men had had no sleep, and now to be under arms at 1 o'clock was hard on us. But we were ready at the time ordered, and marched to

the front. It was a bright moonlight night. Here we were halted, and waiting for some time, so that almost all of us fell asleep. At about 4½ o'clock we moved up and took position in line of battle. In one hour the enemy opened a heavy fire on us of shot and shell, but did us very little harm, as we were sheltered by a friendly bank. At 7 o'clock I was ordered to advance with my Regiment, and take possession of a railroad, about 700 yards in our front, and also to endeavor to draw the enemy out if possible. It was a dangerous undertaking, and after riding out and looking at the ground, I dismounted, and ordered the Regiment to advance. To accomplish this, we had to drive in the enemy's line of skirmishers and sharpshooters. I ordered the men to unsling knapsacks, fix bayonets, and advance at a double-quick. With a cheer (for which the old Regiment is famous) we went on. The rebs opened a heavy fire of grape, cannister, musketry and shell on my gallant band, but notwithstanding we drove them back and succeeded in taking possession of the railroad, and held it some two hours under a terrible fire of artillery and musketry. Twelve pieces of cannon were playing on us the whole time, and they made several efforts to retake it from us, but in vain. After holding it two hours, I was ordered to retire with my command, a thing not so easily done in the face of an enemy with his artillery in full play at us; but I succeeded in getting my men out by twos and threes, until I was the last man to leave it. How I escaped I cannot say, for the enemy's sharpshooters kept popping away at me all the time. When I came back, General Brooks said he thought that was the last of the Ninety-sixth, and congratulated me on the successful manner in which I retired with my command. My loss here was five men killed and eighteen wounded.

After a rest of some time, we were ordered to march up to Fredericksburg, and a hot march it was. I never felt the sun so hot in all my life. Up we went, and in the meantime our Corps had taken possession of the heights above the town. We were hurried through the town and out the plank road. The day was so hot that the men fell down, worn out with heat and fatigue. We went out about three miles, when we had a short rest. I was sent out on the left, with orders to watch a ravine to prevent the enemy from coming up it. I remained here about one hour, when I received an order to come out to the front as soon as I could. I did so, and came on the ground near Salem Church at 5 o'clock. General Bartlett ordered me to push through the woods on the left of the One Hundred and Twenty-first New York. At this time the firing was very heavy on the right, and, as I advanced into the woods, I came on our skirmishers, who retired as we came up. I enquired of them what was ahead. They could not tell, except that the enemy was in the woods. In a few minutes I came in sight of their lines, and at once opened a heavy fire on them, at about 100 yards distant, and commenced to advance my line. The firing became terrible, and as I passed down the line to the left of my Regiment, I saw the line on the right give way and fall back. I rushed to the right of my Regiment, and found that the whole line on the right was falling back, and that we alone were holding our position. Finding that the whole Regiment must be taken if I did not at once fall back, I gave the orders to do so. At the edge of the woods we faced about and delivered our fire on the enemy as they advanced upon us, and then fell back. I was so close on them that they called on me to halt, but I could not see it in that light. To show how close a thing it was, my hat fell off; when I stopped to pick it up, a musket ball passed so close to my head that it stung me like the sting of

a bee. It fell off again, and one of my men stooped to pick it up, when he fell dead; another picked it up, when he was wounded in the head. Some of my best soldiers fell in this fight.

A picture of a battle cannot be painted; no one can form any idea of it at a distance; all is smoke, dust and noise.

When I came to the edge of the woods General Bartlett and one of his aids rode up and ordered me to retire with my men to a place of cover. I took possession of a small house with some fifty of my men, and taking the feather beds and mattrasses off of the beds, we made a perfect fort of it, and from the windows we soon compelled the enemy to fall back, and night found us in possession of the house and part of the battle-field, and my gallant little band holding the advanced post.

We could rescue some of our wounded, but a great many were in the hands of the enemy. To add to the horrors of the night the woods took fire and continued to burn for some time. At about 10 o'clock I was relieved and then fell back to where our Brigade was laying. General Bartlett invited me to supper with him. Our supper consisted of hard tack and coffee, and it was the first thing I had tasted since 4 o'clock in the morning. I was completely worn out, so I laid down on the ground and was soon asleep. At 3 o'clock I was awakened and told to draw ammunition for my command and have them under arms by daylight. You see a poor soldier has very little rest. At 4 o'clock we were under arms, and took position to support a battery. At 7 o'clock we found out the enemy were between us and Fredericksburg. This caused us to change our position, so as to front them in the new direction. Our position was extremely critical. We were nearly surrounded by the enemy, who were strongly reinforced, and at about 4½ o'clock commenced a furious attack on our whole line. We repulsed them and drove them back with great loss. At dark we received orders to fall back towards Banks' Ford, the enemy making an unsuccessful attempt to cut off our retreat. My Regiment was ordered to remain and support our skirmishers while our artillery and troops were retiring. At 10 o'clock we fell back to Banks' Ford, and were again the rear guard, holding the hills commanding the Ford until all were over. We then crossed ourselves, and tired and worn out, we threw ourselves down about daylight to rest. This is the part we took in the battles of the 3d and 4th of May.

The day we crossed became hot and sultry, and towards afternoon the rain commenced to fall, and continued all night. The next morning it was still raining. I was ordered to go to the Ford and relieve a Regiment there. I received this order from General Sedgwick in person. I was to try and take the pontoon bridge away, and if not, destroy it. We succeeded in removing it after hard labor. We were on duty here for two days, when we were relieved by some cavalry videttes to watch the ford, and ordered back to camp. We were the last of the Sixth Corps back and among the first to go out. The army is not demoralized, and will fight again just as well as ever.

RETURN OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT, P. V.

The term of service of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth (nine months) Regiment, Colonel Jacob G. Frick, having expired, preparations were made in Schuylkill County to give the companies belonging to it a hearty welcome home on their return. A meeting was held at the hotel of Mr. Daniel Hill, on Monday evening, May 18, at which the following Committee of Arrangements was appointed:

Jerome K. Boyer, Daniel Schertle, Thomas Foster, Capt. Frank Pott, Michael Mortimer, Frederick Patterson, Hon. B. Reilly, M. H. Nichols, Charles Logue, William Milnes, Jr., Robert F. Weaver, Charles A. Bosbyshell, and Captain D. A. Smith.

The following Committee of Reception was also appointed:

Colonel John Bannan, Captain C. Tower, Major James H. Campbell, George Repplier, Charles W. Pitman, Myer Strouse, and H. Gressang.

At a subsequent meeting the name of Myer Strouse was stricken from the Committee, and that of J. Wright, Esq., substituted. The following resolution adopted at the meeting, explains the reason for this action:

Resolved, That we believe a man must be either for or against his country; that we draw no distinction between the Government and the Administration, and that a man who differs with us in opinion in this matter has had his name unfortunately placed among those of loyal men. Your Committee think that in justice to them and the brave boys whom they were appointed to receive, that his name should be erased, and that of a loyal man substituted.

Committee { R. M. HODGSON, JAMES GLENN, CHAS. FRAILEY.

This action was approved by the Regiment.

In the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth there were five Companies from Schuylkill County—Captain William Wren, of Pottsville; Captain William W. Clemens, (late Captain George J. Lawrence,) of Minersville; Captain E. J. Dever, of Port Carbon; Captain E. J. Rehrer, of Tamaqua, and Captain L. C. Leib, of Ashland.

On Wednesday, May 20th, Captain E. J. Rehrer's Company stopped at Port Clinton, to go up the Little Schuylkill road to

Tamaqua, and Captain Clemens's Company got out at Schuylkill Haven to go up the Mine Hill road to Minersville. The other three companies, numbering somewhat over a hundred men, reached Pottsville at 2 o'clock, P. M. They were received with the firing of cannon; strains of national music by the Pottsville and Port Carbon bands, and by the cheers of a dense multitude assembled at the depot to witness their arrival.

A procession was formed, and moved in the following order:

Pottsville Cornet Band.
Citizens in double file.
Port Carbon Band.
Colonel Frick, Adjutant Green, and Quartermaster Patterson, mounted.
One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment.
Citizens mounted.
Citizens in carriages.

All places of business were closed, and the houses beautifully decorated with evergreens, flags bearing appropriate mottoes, etc.

At the Express office a flag bore the following motto:

"Welcome Home, Gallant Soldiers of the 129th."

At the *Miners' Journal* office the following motto was on its flag:

"Soldiers of the Republic,
"Brave Defenders of our Firesides,
"Welcome, thrice Welcome to your Mountain Homes."

Above the main entrance to the rooms of the Union League of Pottsville was the following:

"The Union League Welcomes Home the Brave Defenders of our Country."

The Town Hall was neatly decorated in front with red, white, and blue streamers. There were other places also prettily decorated.

Thousands of persons lined Centre street, and as the brave boys of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth passed, cheer upon cheer went up amid the waving by the ladies, of myriads of handkerchiefs. It was a spirited demonstration, and we could perceive by the glistening of the men's eyes and their hearty response that the reception was some recompense for the toils and dangers through which they had passed.

The procession passed over the following route, Captain D. A. Smith acting as chief-marshal, with Captain Frank Pott as an aid: Up Union street to Centre, up Centre to Minersville, countermarch down Centre to Market, and up Market to the market-house.

At the market-house a bountiful collation had been prepared by the ladies, of which the soldiers partook, waited upon by their patriotic countrywomen.

After the collation, Lin Bartholomew, Esq., welcomed the men of the Regiment to their homes. He spoke of the engagements in which the Regiment had so highly distinguished itself, and paid a touching tribute to the memory of their brave comrades whose blood had enriched the soil of Virginia. Mr. Bartholomew was warmly applauded.

Adjutant Green responded in a neat and feeling speech. He spoke modestly yet earnestly of the services in the camp, on the march and in the field, of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, and said that next to the satisfaction a soldier feels in faithfully discharging his duty, is the welcome he receives from his fellow-citizens on his return to his home. Lieutenant Green spoke of the harmony which had existed in the Regiment. It was a band of brothers. He spoke highly of the soldiers who were in the Regiment from Northampton County, and of the citizens of that section. The Lieutenant concluded by thanking the people of Pottsville, especially the ladies, for their handsome reception, and said that the men of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth were ready again to shoulder the musket at the call of their country, to fight for the preservation of its liberties.

Before separating cheers were given for gallant Joe Hooker—in whom the soldiers had great confidence—and for the good old flag.

The reception was in every respect worthy the spirit and patriotism of our citizens, and was a day long to be remembered by all who participated.

On the arrival of Company E at Tamaqua, they were formed into procession, headed by the Tamaqua Brass Band, the Chief Burgess and Town Council, and marched up Broad street, followed by members of the Hose Company, and citizens on foot and horseback; then countermarched to the front of Ludwig's hat store,

where a collation was served up, after which they were welcomed by a speech delivered by Dr. W. W. McGuigan; and then after parading other streets they were dismissed, and were taken in charge by their friends and relations who delighted to honor the brave. The streets were gaily decorated by flags, bearing appropriate mottoes, and banners, and the houses were trimmed with spruce wreaths, flowers and plumes. Tamaqua had donned its holiday attire. The stores were closed and all work suspended, and the streets were crowded, making them almost impassable.

Company G experienced a welcome equally enthusiastic on its arrival in Ashland. Flags were flung to the breeze, business places closed, and the boys vociferously cheered as they passed through town.

The One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment when in service, was in the First Brigade, of the Third Division, Fifth Army Corps, commanded by Brigadier General Humphreys. In a farewell order to the remaining six nine months' regiments of his command, the General said:

* * * * * *

"In the midst of the pressing duties of an active campaign there is but little time for leave taking, yet I cannot part from the brave officers and men of my command without expressing to them the satisfaction and pride I have felt at their conduct from the time when I assumed command as they marched through Washington in September last to join the Army of the Potomac, then about to meet the enemy, up to the present eventful period.

"The cheerfulness with which they have borne the unaccustomed fatigues and hardships which it is the lot of the soldier to endure, their zealous efforts to learn the multifarious duties of the soldier, the high spirit they have exhibited when called upon to make long and painful marches to meet the enemy, and their bravery on the field of battle, have won my regard and affection.

"I shall part from them with deep regret and wish them, as the time of each Regiment expires, a happy return to their families and friends.

* * * * * *

On the 10th of June, 1863, thirteen members of the Pottsville Cornet Band left town *en route* for Lexington, Ky., to join the Forty-eighth Regiment, then stationed there. Their names were: Horace S. Walbridge, leader: Nicholas J. Rehr, Andrew Smith, A. B. Walbridge, Amos F. Walbridge, Samuel T. Skeen, Fidel Fisher, Wm. H. Hodgson, J. Boedefeld, Charles Smith, Lewis Legler, Henry Downing, Alfred Bowen.

THE SECOND INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

About the middle of June, 1863, General Lee commenced his movement in force into Pennsylvania. His advance attacked and defeated General Milroy at Winchester, Va., and then crossed the Potomac and entered Pennsylvania, occupying Chambersburg and threatening Harrisburg. The rebel force of all arms, in this invasion, was ninety thousand.

As soon as it became known by telegraph from the Governor that our State was in danger of invasion, a mass meeting of the citizens of Schuylkill County was called, and the necessary arrangements made to organize forces as rapidly as possible to meet the emergency. When the second telegram was received that the rebels were actually in the State, it was resolved to close up all places of business, and let the whole population devote itself to the organization of companies to march at once. A few hours afterwards the roll of the Washington Artillerists, Captain David A. Smith, was filled up to 113 members, and they took their departure on Wednesday, June 17th, at noon, in company with a body of 73 men raised in Donaldson and neighborhood through the exertions of Theodore Garretson, coal merchant, and the Union League of that vicinity, which was commanded by Captain Adam Etien.

On Thursday morning, 18th, the Pott Infantry, Captain Frank Pott, 105 strong, left for Harrisburg.

In the afternoon of the same day, a Company composed of about 65 of the men employed at Haywood & Co.'s Rolling Mill, and seven or eight from Burnish & Co.'s Mill, left, commanded by Captain James Teasdale, with Robert Brown as First, and John Bickley as Second Lieutenant.

On Thursday morning a Company under Captain Leib, who was wounded at the battle at Fredericksburg, left for Harrisburg. There were upwards of 70. Captain Leib was compelled to carry his wounded arm in a sling, it not yet having healed, but he knew that his State was in danger and that was sufficient.

Captain Charles Dougherty, late of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, organized a Company of 80 men at Cressona, and left for Harrisburg on Thursday.

Captain William A. Field, of Schuylkill Haven, also left on Thursday with about 60 men.

Captain W. Allebach left Tamaqua on Thursday for Harrisburg, with a full Company of about 90 men.

Squads of men also left the County. *Within twenty-four hours seven hundred volunteers* left the County for the defence of the State.

As an instance of the spirit that prevailed, a young Irishman, who had joined one of the companies from Ashland, was seized by his father at the Planes and dragged from the cars, when he was also seized by his mother. He rescued himself and they seized him again, when he struck his father a blow and attempted to get off again; but while struggling, the cars departed.

The *Miners' Journal* was almost compelled to suspend publication. Of thirteen persons employed in the establishment, *ten* volunteered, and the others only remained to keep the establishment from closing up entirely.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, P. V. M.

On the arrival of the Schuylkill County companies at Harrisburg, they were organized into a Regiment, the Twenty-seventh, P. V. M., and mustered into the service on the 19th of June.

The field and staff officers of the Regiment, with the muster-rolls of the respective Companies, were as follows:

Colonel—JACOB G. FRICK.
Lieutenant-Colonel—DAVID B. GREEN.
Major—GEORGE L. FRIED.
Chaplain—RICHARD H. AUSTIN.
Surgeon—DR. O. SHITTLER.
Assistant Surgeon—DR. E. G. MARTIN.
Adjutant—WILLIAM L. WHITNEY.
Quartermaster—WILLIAM F. PATTERSON.
Sergeant-Major—LIN BARTHOLOMEW.
Commissary Sergeant—SAMUEL P. BLISS.
Quartermaster Sergeant—NORMAN WILLETTS.

COMPANY A.

Captain—DAVID A. SMITH.
1*st Lieut.*—FRANCIS B. WALLACE.
2*d Lieut.*—DELAPLAINE J. RIDGWAY.
1*st Sergeant*—CHARLES WOODNUTT.
2*d* " FRANCIS GARRETT.

Company A, Twenty-Seventh Regiment—*Continued.*

3d Sergeant—Franklin P. Meyer.
4th " William H. Gore.
5th " Philip Dentzer.
1st Corporal—Robert C. Hill.
2d " Heber B. Smith.
3d " Francis M. Nichols.
4th " Daniel D. Dillman.
5th " James R. Shearer.
6th " James H. Fister.
7th " John A. Patterson.
8th " B. F. Olewine.

PRIVATES:

Bean, John
Bailey, John P.
Beard, Samuel
Beacher, William
Beacher, John J.
Boardman, George
Bradbury, John
Bruce, Franklin
Bensinger, George
Bannan, John N.
Bickley, William
Christian, William A.
Chrisman, Robert
Carter, John
Cake, R.
Day, Edward
Derr, Alfred J. (drummer)
Derr, John J.
Davis, Henry
Decoursey, George
Dentzer, John
Davis, Jacob
Erdman, Edward
Ehler, William
Eisenhuth, James L.
Foster, Thomas J.
Foster, Sol
Fox, William
Gwinner, Jacob
Gumpert, Abraham
Halberstadt, A.
Hammer, William A.
Hawley, Jesse
Hawley, Lewis
Hetherington, Edward
Huntzinger, William H.
Helms, John
Huber, Ivenhoe S.
Hummel, Levi
Hummel, Frank E.
Haering, Henry
Hay, La Mar
Jackson, J. E.
Jacobs, Henry
Keeler, Luther
Lewis, George F.
Lewis, Henry
Luther, R. C.
Lowry, J. G.
Mason, Samuel
Morris, James C.
McGinnis, John
Miller, John
Miller, Isaac
Miller, Frank
Medara, John
Muth, William
Passmore, J. A. M.
Pott, Benjamin
Parker, W. J.
Quinter, Henry
Ramsey, William
Ruch, E. C.
Russell, James
Robson, William
Schall, John
Sanders, John
Schmeltzer, John
Simpson, Thomas
Simms, Samuel
Saylor, Edward
Snyder, George
Smith, Oliver
Taylor, George W.
Thompson, L. C.
Tillet, Jonathan
Walker, Thomas
Weller, William
Weaver, Francis
Wigner, Jacob
Work, Moodie
Zeigler, William
Zeigler, Joseph

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	13
Privates,	83
Total,	99

COMPANY B.

Captain—FRANK POTT.
1st Lieut.—JOSEPH KEAR.
2d Lieut.—WILLIAM R. POTTS.
Orderly Sergeant—DANIEL DOWNEY.
2d " LEVI BLAND.
3d " R. F. POTTER.
4th " O. H. SILLYMAN.
5th " J. H. BECHTEL.
1st Corporal—JAMES H. BECK.
2d " C. H. VOUTE.
3d " J. HOFFMAN.
4th " A. SCHALK.
5th " J. BOEDEFELD.
6th " A. WOMELSDORF.
7th " JOHN DAY.
8th " CHRISTIAN FOX.
Musicians—L. C. CROSLAND, (drummer.)
W. H. GENSLEN, "

PRIVATES:

Astrich, D.
Beck, John G
Byerle, L. K.
Brenner, H.
Byerle, Percival
Bittle, John
Boltz, L. L.
Brumm, John
Bechtel, F. W.
Cooper, J. H.
Chandler, James
Coller, Henry
Colmer, William
Carter, Daniel
Cooper, William
Cruikshank, J.
Emhardt, J. F., Jr.
Fox, Edward
Fensler, Henry
Gartley, John
Holt, J. C.
Homer, Sol
Huntzinger, J. M.
Haesler, F. S.
Huntzinger, A. J.
Hodgson, J. N.
Jones, Henry
Jones, Reuben
Jones, Harry
Johnston, George
Knecht, A.
Kimmel, T. J.
Kirkpatrick, J. A.
Langdon, B. S.
Lord, Jeremiah
Mendleson, Edward
Matter, William H.
Morris, H. L.
Meyer, John P.
Mellon, Samuel
Mills, Albert
Matthews, Henry
Myers, J. B.
Martin, Isaac
McCarty, John
Morris, Samuel R.
Nichter, Andrew
Oxenwold, Michael
Ostler, J. F.
Palmer, Robert M.
Palmer, C. T.
Pott, Z. P.
Richard, Joseph H.
Rick, William E.
Rigg, J. F.
Reed, James

COMPANY B, TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

Rich, John M.
Rhoads, G. W.
Schoener, C. A.
St. Clair, R.
Seaman, M. S.
Shaw, J. F.
Schmeltzer, C.
Smith, C. J.
Sands, William
Shabb, Emanuel
Scheppley, Henry
Smith, T. F.
Sterner, Henry
Shaw, James
Strauch, Isaac
Skeen, George F.
Shire, Moses
Silverberg, Max
Shoener, Alfred
Thomas, William L.
Tindle, Robert
Tregea, John
Wesley, Edward
Willits, G. N.
Werner, Charles
Wannemacher, B.
Whitney, Benjamin
Wren, William R.
Wilson, J. C.
Wells, William B.
Wetzel, C. H.
Yost, William R.

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	13
Musicians,	2
Privates,	89
Total,	107

COMPANY C.

Captain—O. D. JENKINS.
1st Lieut.—J. BASSLER.
2d Lieut.—AUGUSTUS SMITH.
1st Sergeant—THOMAS HAMMER.
2d " FERDINAND SPIEGLE.
3d " JOHN C. GUSS.
4th " DAVID MOYER.
5th " JACOB RIEGEL.
1st Corporal—FRANCIS FIDLER.
2d " RICHARD W. LYONS.
3d " HENRY REICHERT.
4th " ALBERT ROBINSON.
Musicians—LEWIS D. KIMMEL, (drummer.)
WILLIAM SMITH, (fifer.)
Clerk—CHARLES H. BOWEN.

PRIVATES.

Allen, Thomas G.
Aubenbach, Joseph
Ackerman, Clement
Ackerman, Francis
Buechly, Albert
Bickel, John
Brumm, John
Coverly, John
Christ, James
Deibert, Henry
De Long, Charles
Esterly, Charles K.
Evans, Samuel
Frehafer, E. H.
Forrer, George
Forney, Albert
Hetherington, Thomas
Heiser, Reuben
Howells, Thomas
Hart, Henry
Kline, George
Keller, George M.
Kauffman, George Jr.
Koons, Clinton P.

COMPANY C, TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

Leader, Charles C.
Moore, James
Maurer, John
Mattern, William
McDonald, Robert E.
McClemans, Samuel
Ochmacht, Jabel
Poley, Irwin
Reese, William
Reed, Francis
Reifsnyder, Levi
Snyder, Isaac
Sterner, Robert
Stitzer, Wayne T.
Stock, Daniel
Shribelhood, Leonard
Spoats, William
Spiegle, Henry
Sibled, R. S.
Thomas, Michael
Wootington, James
Walbridge, Henry
Warner, Levan
White, Theodore F.
Wilson, William E.
Watson, Thomas
Yeager, Francis
Yeager, Lewis
Levan, Aaron B.
Leip, Charles P.
Larch, William
Lyons, Joseph B.
Lewis, Henry

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	9
Musicians,	2
Clerk,	1
Privates,	57
	72

COMPANY E.

Captain—JACOB H. MARTZ.
1st Lieut.—M. P. FOWLER.
2d Lieut.—L. S. BONER.
1st Sergeant—GEORGE MUTZ.
2d " C. HENRY JONES.
3d " REUBEN SNYDER.
4th " CHARLES E. STEDMAN.
5th " B. T. HUGHES.
1st Corporal—H. BAUSMAN.
2d " H. C. BOYER.
3d " ELIAS HOPES.
4th " FREDERICK SHERRY.
5th " JOHN H. SHAEFFER.
6th " W. J. HURLOCK.
7th " EDWARD R. BULLOCK.
8th " A. S. R. RICHARDS.
Musicians—DANIEL DUNN.
WILLIAM SEIGFRIED.

PRIVATES:

Arp, John
Arner, D. D.
Armstrong, William
Barton, William F.
Boyd, G. L.
Barton, William
Bailey, Samuel E.
Bond, George T.
Beisford, Henry
Brode, Samuel
Baker, Elias
Boyer, Peter
Benningholf, E.
Benningholf, Joseph

COMPANY E, TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

Crouse, Nathan
Cooper, Anthony
Carter, Thomas
Dentinger, C. J.
Ebert, Jonas
Fero, John
Fry, William
Fisher, John
Focht, Henry
Fritzinger, H. S.
Fry, Joseph
Fisher, W. D.
Fisher, B. K.
Gillham, Frank
Gallagher, Edward
Hargraves, Edward
Haldeman, Frank
Hollman, John R.
Hunter, Ralph
Hoppes, Sol
Hendrick, B. F.
Hathrick, Jonathan
Jones, William K.
Johnson, George
Koch, Jeremiah
Kemerer, Mahlon
Koch, Daniel
Kirby, Walter
Lambertson, Amos
Lentz, F. S.
Longacre, John S.
Longacre, Jacob S.
Oswald, S. E.
Orr, George
Ramsey, F. A.
Reifsnyder, A.
Rochrig, William H.
Rottman, William
Rex, Charles A.
Stout, Daniel
Spurr, Joseph
Siegfried, Lewis
Snyder, W. F.
Siegfried, Henry
Swank, Cyrus
Smith, Henry
Smith, F. J.
Schwartz, Theodore
Scott, Hugh
Scheifly, James K.
Waters, John
Wagner, Charles C.
Whetstone, Simon
Xander, Alfred D.
Zellner, Henry

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	13
Musicians,	2
Privates,	69
Total,	87

COMPANY G.

Captain—JOHN H. BATDORF.
1st Lieut.—HARRY SHOEMAKER.
2d Lieut.—THOMAS B. BANCROFT.
1st Sergeant—LEVI BATDORF.
2d " PATRICK BORAN.
3d " FRANK P. COHO.
4th " EDWARD EBERT.
5th " MICHAEL HORAN.
1st Corporal—ADNER KLEES.
2d " MICHAEL COLLYER.
3d " THOMAS CANFIELD.
4th " GEORGE WEAVER.
5th " MICHAEL CONLEY.
6th " EMANUEL FOX.
7th " MICHAEL GILLASPY
8th " JOHN REICHARD
Musician—JOHN MCGEIGER.

COMPANY G, TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

PRIVATES:

Bixler, M. W.	Kelly, Patrick
Bysicomer, James	Meister, Daniel
Brooks, Peter E.	Mehaffy, Joseph
Butz, Henry	Murphy, Frank
Batdorf, James	Mayer, Frank
Benner, James	Nuss, Martin
Cleaver, Alonzo	Ramsey, Edward
Coabley, William	Ryan, Michael
Cowen, William	Rich, Clifford
Davis, Albert	Reese, Evan
Dinger, Rudolph	Raush, Emanuel
Deam, Philip	Rhine, John
Donahoe, James	Reigle, George
Evans, William	Raush, Nathan
Ebling, Robert	Raush, Abraham
Ebling, Albert	Seitzinger, James
Fahl, Jonathan	Shuman, Henry
Flemens, John	Seitzinger, Henry
Fox, David	Sanders, David
Fox, John W.	Sheriff, Henry
Fetterman, Charles	Serfing, Aaron
Fahl, Daniel	Smith, Bush
Ghaman, Jesse	Seltzer, Akin
Gorrell, Martin	Ulrich, Elwood
Griffith, Thomas	Wilson, Andrew
Gagler, Anthony	Wanders, George
Higgins, Martin	Wilson, Charles
Hopkins, John	Walburn, Frank
Hoffman, Simon	Wilson, Abigo
Haines, Reuben	Yost, James

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	13
Musicians,	1
Privates,	60
Total,	77

COMPANY I.

Captain—ADAM ETIEN.
1*st Lieut.*—JOSEPH A. SHOFFSTALL.
2*d Lieut.*—THEODORE GARRETSON.
1*st Sergeant*—JOHN WERFIELD.
2*d* " EDWARD ASKEW.
3*d* " HENRY SMITH.
4*th* " C. N. GASKINS.
5*th* " JOHN MAUL.
1*st Corporal*—BENNEVILLE WEIRY.
2*d* " JOHN GAGE.
3*d* " O. D. DRAKE.
4*th* " WILLIAM M. HART.
5*th* " SAMUEL WHETSTONE

COMPANY I, TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

6th Corporal—WILLIAM HARFORD.
7th " DAVID WILLIAMS.
Musicians—G. W. LEHMAN, (fifer.)
JAMES GREAGER, (drummer.)

PRIVATES:

Athey, George	Hoy, William
Athey, Joseph	Harris, Joseph
Boden, William	Jones, Edward
Boden, Joseph	Kupp, Lewis
Battersly, Henry	Krise, Charles
Cardwell, John	Miner, James
Coates, T.	Minnich, Charles
Charlesworth, Henry	Moore, William
Duffy, Francis	McElhenny, Thomas
Dunlap, Thomas	Opie, James
Derr, Fidell	Plimmer, John
Evans, Edward	Pierce, Henry
Evans, Samuel	Reed, Robert
Fotheringill, Joseph Jr.	Roebrick, James
Ferguson, John E.	Tobias, Samuel T.
Fotheringill, Joseph	Tobias, Thomas J.
Gaskins, John L.	Willouer, Jeremiah
Graver, Henry	Wood, James
Green, Jesse	

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	12
Musicians,	2
Privates,	37
Total,	54

RECAPITULATION.

Commissioned Officers,	18
Non-commissioned Officers,	73
Musicians,	13
Clerks,	1
Privates,	405
Total,	510

The other Companies in the Regiment were from Northampton and Berks.

The Companies of Captains Smith, Pott and Jenkins were from Pottsville. Company E was from Tamaqua; Company G was from Ashland, and Company I was recruited in Frailey Township, Schuylkill County.

On the 24th of June the Regiment moved from Harrisburg to Columbia, to guard the bridge across the Susquehanna at that point and defend Lancaster County. The Regiment was attacked by the rebels on Sunday, June 28. The writer was present on

the occasion, and subsequently penned the following account of the action:

COLUMBIA, June 30, 1863.

On Saturday afternoon last, Companies A (Smith) and B (Pott) were ordered to join the Regiment on the other side of the river. We reached the command about 5 o'clock, west of Wrightsville, and were thrown into line of battle. On Sunday we commenced digging rifle-pits, and had hardly completed them when our mounted scouts came in rapidly, and reported to Colonel Frick, acting Brigadier-General, that the rebels were approaching in force. The men were placed by companies in the pits, and about 5 o'clock the firing became brisk in the front. We could see from our position the rebel cavalry, who mounted and dismounted, were engaged in driving in our pickets. Between that hour and 6½ o'clock, the firing was quite sharp, and the rebels were trying evidently, to flank our little force, and cut off our retreat to the bridge, distant about half a mile. Colonel Frick passed quietly, and exposed to the fire of the sharpshooters, from the left to the right of our line, and whispered to the captains an order to fall back to the bridge. This movement was effected in excellent order by the command, although exposed during the movement to a heavy fire of shell and to a galling one of sharpshooters. The shells exploded over us and in close proximity to our ranks, and there were many narrow escapes. I am glad to say that the Twenty-seventh Regiment lost no men in killed, and but three or four slightly wounded. There were no casualties in companies A and B (from Pottsville.) The enemy did not capture a single man of the Regiment. Had we moved from our pits five minutes later, my belief is that our retreat would have been cut off. As it was we reached the bridge and effected a crossing, losing but twenty men, members of the Twentieth Regiment of Philadelphia, who were captured. Colonel Frick saw his command pass safely, and then gave orders that the bridge should be fired. This was done, and by 8 o'clock Columbia and Wrightsville were illuminated by the flames of the huge structure.

The rebels were chagrined at the frustration of their plan to bag us, capture Columbia and destroy the Pennsylvania Railroad at this point. Although we were compelled to fall back before a greatly superior force supported with artillery, while we had not a single piece, we completely foiled the attempt of the enemy to cross the Susquehanna at this point.

The enemy entered York on Sunday morning in heavy force, with several pieces of artillery. It was Early's Division of the rebel invading army. The force that advanced upon us with several batteries of artillery, was Gordon's Brigade, numbering several thousand men—infantry, cavalry, and artillery.

Colonel Frick's official report of the action at Wrightsville is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEFENCES OF LANCASTER COUNTY,
COLUMBIA, July 1, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with General Orders No. 14, from the Department of the Susquehanna, I left Harrisburg on the morning of the 24th ult., and arrived here on the afternoon of the same day, and immediately sent four companies, in command of Lieut.-Colonel Green, over the river. On the morning of the 25th ult., I sent four more companies to that officer, with instructions to take up

a position near the York turnpike, about one half mile from Wrightsville. Hearing, on the afternoon of the 27th, that the enemy were in the vicinity of York, I ordered my two remaining companies to report to Lieut.-Colonel Green, that we might be prepared to resist any sudden attempt by the enemy to get possession of the bridge at this point. Late in the evening of the same day I crossed the river, assumed command, and disposed of my force for defence. During the night our force was increased by four companies from Columbia—three white and one colored—numbering about 175 men.

Very early next morning, having obtained intrenching tools from citizens of Columbia and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, my own men and the negro company (the other three companies from Columbia having left for their homes) dug rifle-pits on either side of the turnpike. During the morning a detachment of convalescent soldiers from York, and the Patapsco Guards, in all about 250 men, joined me, and they were posted on the left of the town, protecting the left flank of my position. They were placed under command of Lieut.-Colonel Green. We were also joined by scattered fragments of the Twentieth Regiment, P. V. M., under Lieut.-Colonel Sickles, during the morning, which I posted on the right of the town, as a protection to the right flank.

The work of intrenching was continued until the approach and attack of the enemy, about 5½ o'clock, P. M., and whilst the work was in progress, I selected, with the assistance of Major Haller, A. D. C. to the commanding General, the several points at which to post my limited number of men.

The main body of the enemy, about 2,500 strong, composed of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, took up their position about 6 o'clock, P. M., on the turnpike in our immediate front, and within three-quarters of a mile of our rifle-pits. A force of cavalry and infantry moved down the railroad on our left, and attacked our skirmishers, who, after replying to their fire for a short time, retired to the main body, which kept up a steady fire, and held the enemy in check until they received orders to retire to the bridge. The rebels succeeded in getting a battery in position on the elevated ground on our right, and a section in our immediate front. These guns were used most vigorously against those of my command occupying the rifle-pits. In the meantime they sent a column of infantry, under cover of a high hill on our right, within a few hundred yards of the river. None but their skirmishers approached within range of the guns of the men occupying the rifle-pits, and these being in a grain field, and obscured from our view, except when they would rise to fire, it was difficult to do them much harm or dislodge them. They depended exclusively upon their artillery to drive us from our position here. Having no artillery ourselves on that side of the river with which to reply, and after retaining our position for about 1½ hours, and discovering that our remaining longer would enable the enemy to reach the river on both of my flanks, which I was unable to prevent because of the small number of men under my command, and thus get possession of the bridge, cut off our retreat, and secure a crossing of the Susquehanna, (which I was instructed to prevent,) I retired in good order, and crossed the bridge to the Lancaster side.

Before the enemy had left York for the river here, I made, as I supposed, every necessary arrangement to blow up one span of the Columbia bridge. When they got within sight, the gentlemen charged with the execution of that work repaired promptly to the bridge, and commenced sawing off the arches and heavy timbers, preparatory to blow-

ing up with powder, which they had arranged for that purpose. After an abundance of time was allowed, and after, I supposed, every man of my command was over the river, and when the enemy had entered the town with his artillery, and reached the barricade at the bridge head, I gave the order to light the fuse. The explosion took place, but our object in blowing up the bridge failed. It was then that I felt it to be my duty, in order to prevent the enemy from crossing the river, and marching on Harrisburg in the rear, destroying on his route railroads and bridges, to order the bridge to be set on fire. The bridge was completely destroyed, though a vigorous attempt was made to save a part by the soldiers.

I was materially assisted in my operations by Captain Strickler, who had charge of a small force of cavalry, acting as scouts. I feel indebted to him for much reliable information as to the movements and force of the enemy. Major Haldeman (formerly of the Twenty-third Regiment, P. V.,) volunteered his services, and rendered me very efficient aid.

Lieut.-Colonel Green, who had charge of the left flank of the position with a force of 250 men, and Major Fried, who took charge of the left wing of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment, P. V. M., behaved with accustomed coolness and gallantry, and brought off their forces in most excellent order. Great praise is due to Captain Oliver, Company D, Twenty-seventh, P. V. M., commanding a body of skirmishers of about 70 men, for the skillfulness and boldness with which he handled his men. The officers and men of my command generally did their whole duty.

Before closing this report justice compels me to make mention of the excellent conduct of the company of negroes from Columbia. After working industriously in the rifle-pits all day, when the fight commenced they took their guns, and stood up to their work bravely. They only fell back when ordered to do so.

I herewith enclose a list of casualties: The prisoners taken, 18 in number, were all from the Twentieth, P. V. M., including Lieut.-Colonel Sickles of that Regiment. From information received since the engagement, I feel convinced that if my orders had been promptly obeyed no prisoners would have been taken.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JACOB G. FRICK, Colonel Commanding.

To ROBERT LEROY, Captain and A. A. G., Department Susquehanna.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

Wounded.

Henry Matthews, Company B.
Terrence Smith, " B.
Max Silverberg, " B.
Corp. Henry Reichart, Co. C.
Michael J. Thomas, "
Sergeant Henry Buriale, Co. F.
" Joseph Fitzgerald, Co. F.
Aaron Tice, Company H.
Allen D. Mohr, " H.

On the 26th of June, Governor Curtin issued a Proclamation calling for 60,000 volunteers to defend the State. Meetings were held, and recruiting commenced for a Regiment to be commanded by General James Nagle, and one to be commanded by Colonel Royer. On the 30th of June a County meeting assembled in the Court-house at Pottsville. A committee was appointed to confer with the Commissioners, and request them to appropriate $5 a

week to the families of all who had families themselves, or depending on them, who volunteered for the defence of the State. The Commissioners acceded to the request. A motion was then made to embrace the families of those who had already gone on the first call. The meeting called upon the Commissioners to embrace those also in the bounty, which was immediately acceded to.

Under this, recruiting received an impetus, and the two Regiments were soon filled. Up to July 18, Schuylkill County furnished for the emergency and under the three and six months' calls, 2,000 volunteers.

THE THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT, P. V. M.

Colonel—JAMES NAGLE.

Lieut.-Colonel—JAMES H. CAMPBELL.

The movements of this Regiment up to the time it went into camp at Greencastle, are narrated in a letter to us, dated—

IN CAMP NEAR GREENCASTLE, July 17, 1863.

We left Reading for Harrisburg on Wednesday evening, at 9½ o'clock, and after a long and tedious ride in freight cars, over the Lebanon Valley Railroad, we arrived safely within one or two miles of Harrisburg, when, sad to relate, the train in backing on the turnout, to permit the passenger train last to pass by the train, was backed into some coal cars, mashing in the end of one of the house-cars and breaking as was supposed, both legs of one of the members of Captain Nagle's Company, and mashing the foot of one of Captain Harrison's men, who were both left at Harrisburg, where we were immediately transferred to another freight train, a large or principal part of the cars having no seats in them, which made it a very tedious way of riding; from Harrisburg we were started in about half an hour and arrived at Carlisle between six and seven in the morning, where we lay in and around the cars until nearly two, P. M., not daring to leave as we did not know at what minute the cars might start. In approaching Carlisle, we could see the bare walls and chimneys of the once beautiful barracks, standing as a sad memento that the rebels had dared to penetrate so far upon the free soil of Pennsylvania, but thank fortune, they were well punished for their audacity and were glad to recross the Potomac, with a largely reduced army. In Carlisle we could also see the effects of the enemy's fire, as we saw several walls pierced through by shells and solid shot, and were also shown over one half of a shell preserved by one of the inhabitants. We then started at 2 o'clock from Carlisle and arrived at Shippensburg by 4, where we left the cars, after being in for 19 hours, and encamped in the outskirts of the town on Thursday evening. We camped out in an open field of about four acres, where we soon had a miniature village under canvass and gave ourselves over to the kind embrace of slumber, which I can assure you was sweet, after spending a sleepless night on the railroad. On Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, we left Shippensburg on foot, and took up our line of march for Chambersburg, which proved to be a very tedious and tiresome march, through muddy

and heavy roads, and by the time we arrived in Camp McClure, one mile from Chambersburg, there was at least one full company of stragglers bringing up the rear, who came straggling in some one or two hours after our arrival. The heat was very oppressive and no air astir, which accounts for so many falling back on the march. We lay in Camp McClure until Saturday evening, when we received marching orders, and were marched about two miles, where we were again encamped until Tuesday morning, when again receiving marching orders, we were marched to within one mile of Greencastle, in a roundabout way, some fifteen or sixteen miles, when we should have done it in eleven miles, at which place we arrived at dusk and were encamped on a high field, but still not high enough to put us out of the water and mud when it rained, which is almost every other day since we have been out. Here we were joined by the regiments composing our Brigade. They, as far as I know, are the Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-first Pennsylvania Regiments, V. M., with Colonel James Nagle acting Brigadier—and a battery of four guns—and on Thursday evening we left as a Brigade, and marched one mile this side of Greencastle on the Hagerstown turnpike, where we are now encamped on a dead level ground in the woods.

While in camp on the north side of Greencastle, we were addressed by Governor Curtin very patriotically, which created great enthusiasm among the troops, who cheered him time and again, and were not willing to let him stop, although much exhausted by the exertions he had made in behalf of the troops.

The following are the muster-rolls of the Schuylkill County companies of the Regiment:

COMPANY A.

Captain—ROBERT ALLISON.
1*st Lieut.*—JACOB BACHMAN.
2*d Lieut.*—JAMES TEALDALE.
1*st Sergeant*—C. L. CHILLSON.
2*d* " J. E. GIBSON.
3*d* " JONATHAN BULL.
4*th* " GEORGE GIBSON.
5*th* " PHILIP GARRIS.
1*st Corporal*—WILLIAM GARRIS.
2*d* " GEORGE B. FISLER.
3*d* " JAMES HENDERSON.
4*th* " ISAIAH LINN.
5*th* " TOBIAS OLIVER.
6*th* " C. W. SNYDER.
7*th* " JESSE TEMPLIN.
8*th* " S. C. CARTWRIGHT.
Sergeant-Major—ISAIAH CARTWRIGHT.
Musicians—JAMES SWARTZ (fifer.)
C. H. MAY (drummer.)
DANIEL DICK (band.)

PRIVATES:

Aley, Abraham
Anspach, William
Boone, Thomas
Bull, Philip
Boyer, Daniel
Boyer, Franklin
Boyer, John
Bretz, John

COMPANY A, THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

Cartwright, Jacob
Daubert, Benjamin
Dillon, Philip
Dale, William
Droble, John
Dillman, Peter
Fletcher, David
Freed, John
Ferney, Joseph
Fritz, Albert
Gordon, William
Goodman, Henry
Groves, John
Grant, Patrick
Gallagher, John
Garris, John
Glenn, David
Henshley, Charles
Hessenberg, Charles
Heebner, H. R.
Hain, Mattson
Hain, Reuben
Hain, Charles
Hadesty, Harvey
Jones, Evan
Knowles, Nathaniel
Knowles, Adam
Lechler, David
Lawrence, George R,
Long, Thomas D.
Laing, John
Lewis, John
Moody, John
McLaughlin, James
Morganroth, Levi
O'Neill, Peter
Orroll, James
Philips, Richard
Roxby, J. C.
Ryan, Lawrence
Rhoads, H. B.
Simpson, J. B.
Simpson, Joseph
Schrow, Dewald
Seitzinger, Thomas
Smith, Thomas
Smith, C. F.
Sweeny, John
Sedden, Charles
Singley, W. H.
Smith, Matthew
Smith, Robert
Sedden, John
Sessinger, George J.
Wright, John
Wintersteen, D. L.
Wormer, Benjamin
Wintersteen, H. H.
Williams, Isaac

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	14
Musicians,	3
Privates,	67
	87

COMPANY B.

Captain—PHILIP NAGLE.
1*st Lieut.*—E. J. SHIPPEN.
2*d Lieut.*—ABRAHAM NAGLE.
1*st Sergeant*—LOUIS A. BRIGHT.
2*d* " CHARLES A. BOSBYSHELL.
3*d* " JOHN R. WOMELSDORF.
4*th* " PETER HOUCK.
5*th* " GEORGE W. BECK.
1*st Corporal*—JAMES GLENN.
2*d* " ISAAC GROSS.
3*d* " B. F. LORD.
4*th* " JOHN L. MENNIG.
5*th* " SAMUEL DAMPMAN.
6*th* " LIVINGSTON HOUGH.
7*th* " ISAIAH KLINE.

COMPANY B, THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

8th Corporal—CASPAR BROBST.
Musicians—SIMON DERR.
" CHARLES MIESSE.
Wagoner—ISRAEL KRAMMES.

PRIVATES:

Allen, Zachariah T.
Allison, Henry
Auman, William
Aikinan, James
Boughner, Benjamin F.
Brownmiller, Nicholas
Bock, John
Boltz, Charles
Buck, Nathaniel
Bancust, John
Bodey, Charles N.
Boyer, William B.
Christian, Benjamin L.
Christian, Henry
Cooper, George
Cole, Richard
Carey, William
Dillinger, William
Derrick, Cyrus
Fey, Francis W.
Frederick, William D.
Frailey, Peter H.
Fey, George A.
Horning, Samuel
Hughes, Andrew
Hoover, Perry
Hamm, Conrad
Hammer, Theodore
Haley, William H.
Horning, Washington
Johnson, Robert
Jones, John
Jones, Thomas
James, David H.
Krater, John
Kimbler, John J.
Lindenmuth, Henry
Montgomery, Jonas A.
Matz, Thomas H.
Morgan, Enoch
Martz, Alonzo
Morgan, John W.
Nagle, James W.
Rhobottom, Frank
Richman, John
Rickert, John
Rickert, George L.
Sterner, Daniel
Sterner, David
Staats, James L.
Shower, George
Simmons, George L.
Schloss, Isaac
Lindenmuth, Charles
Lloyd, Michael S.
Lloyd, Thomas
Liffler, Frank
Liffler, William
Leob, George P.
Madison, James M.
Mennig, Edward W.
Schall, Thomas
Shay, John
Schwenk, Henry E.
Shœner, George
Talich, Thomas H.
Taylor, Eugene
Thiemer, John M.
Williams, Philip
Wildermuth, Charles W.
Williams, John C.
Woolison, Franklin
Weaver, John A.
Wernert, George

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	13
Musicians,	2
Privates,	74
Total,	93

COMPANY C.

Captain—CHARLES BLACKER.
1st Lieut.—WILLIAM G. DETURK.
2d Lieut.—GEORGE W. KEITER.
1st Sergeant—JAMES BLACKER.
2d " OSWELL FORD.
3d " JOHN MARCH.
4th " WILLIAM GITTINS.
5th " GEORGE W. LOOKINGBILL.
1st Corporal—JOHN B. METZ.
2d " JOHN BECKER.
3d " THOMAS PALMER.
4th " GEORGE W. JOHNSON.
5th " PETER BUMMERSBAUGH.
6th " THOMAS LEWIS.
7th " NATHANIEL KREBS.
8th " BENJAMIN HAINES.
Musicians—WINFIELD FRITZ.
" WILLIAM HETHERINGTON.

PRIVATES:

Anderson, Robert
Ashworth, Joseph
Baldwin, Thomas
Beaumont, Charles
Blakely, Joseph
Briggs, Thomas S.
Bummersbaugh, J. F.
Carl, Peter
Clifford, James
Cook, Robert
Coughlin, Thomas
Crawshaw, George W.
Davis, William S.
Demmings, William
Diener, John
Dudley, John
Evans, David
Evans, Thomas
Else, William H.
Ferrebee, Amza
Foster, Thomas
Frohnle, Albert
Grave, John
Gradwell, Thomas
Haines, William
Hardy, Joseph J.
Hart, Alexander
Hassler, Charles
Howarth, William
Housknecht, George W.
Jones, Elias
Jones, Robert
Kelly, John
Maguire, John
Marx, Charles
McCabe, Alexander
McKiernan, Patrick
Millerd, William
Moson, James
Oriel, John
Parker, Richard
Purnell, Isaac
Price, James
Reese, Jacob
Richardson, James
Rodgers, James
Scherr, Rinard
Seligman, Benjamin
Shaffer, Henry
Shilton, Joseph
Smith, Frederick
Smith, John
Stahl, George W.
Sykes, Benjamin
Sykes, George
Thomas, John D.
Thomas, George
Thomas, Samuel
Thomas, William
Townsend, Abraham
Vincort, John
Watkins, William
Webster, Elias
Weiss, Joseph
Wigham, Thomas
Williams, John
Williams, Thomas
Young, James
Young, Robert

COMPANY C, THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	13
Musician,	2
Privates,	69
Total,	87

COMPANY D.

Captain—THOMAS RAY.
1*st Lieut.*—JOHN WOOLEY.
2*d Lieut.*—WILLIAM BROUGHALL.
1*st Sergeant*—JOHN W. SMITH.
2*d* " JONATHAN WILLINGHAM.
3*d* " JAMES E. EVANS.
4*th* " GEORGE SMITH.
5*th* " EDWARD A. REED.
1*st Corporal*—DAVID BROWN.
2*d* " DAVID WATKINS.
3*d* " JOSEPH URCH.
4*th* " HENRY DADDOW.
5*th* " LEVI ORME.
6*th* " AUGUSTUS BIME.
7*th* " THOMAS FIELDING.
8*th* " WILLIAM BRACEY.
Musician—ISAAC H. DAVIDSON.

PRIVATES:

Betz, John
Basler, Gabriel
Bartley, Alfred
Betz, Harrison
Correl, Rolandus
Carl, Frederick
Daddow, John
Deutsch, Jacob J.
Davidson, John
Darkins, John
Evans, John
Evans, Thomas
Evans, William
Eymon, Thomas
Evans, John C.
Ford, Joseph
Fox, James
Griner, Philip
Galden, Evan
Horn, Frederick
Hutton, William
Hutton, Thomas
Houseknecht, Benjamin J.
Hetherington, Jacob
Johnson, Theodore R.
Jones, Edward
Jones, Henry
Jones, Joseph
James, Thomas D.
Jones, Robert
Long, John
Long, Albert
Lorer, John
Mitchell, Samuel
McGuire, Thomas
Morgan, John L.
Moses, Ebenezer
Miller, John R.
Kline, Jacob
Price, Reuben
Quinn, Joseph
Rick, Frank
Rolands, Daniel
Roberts, William
Sykes, Henry
Steel, Joseph
Shaffer, Killian
Thomas, John P.
Thomas, Evan
Urch, William
Watkins, Edward
Wilds, John
Williams, Thomas W.
Williams, James E.

COMPANY D, THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT— *Continued.*

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	13
Musicians,	1
Privates,	54
Total,	71

COMPANY E.

Captain—JOHN R. PORTER.
1*st Lieut.*—DAVID R. SHAFER.
2*d Lieut.*—ROBERT RUSSELL.
1*st Sergeant*—DAVID STEWART.
2*d* " THOMAS JENNINGS.
3*d* " SAMUEL SEWARD.
4*th* " ASHTON HILTON.
5*th* " TOWNSEND HIMES.
1*st Corporal*—JOHN MOORE.
2*d* " SAMUEL HEATON.
3*d* " JONAS HEIN.
4*th* " JOHN BROWN.
5*th* " THOMAS JONES.
6*th* " SOLOMON FOUST.
7*th* " WILLIAM SCOTT.
8*th* " JAMES W. STERNER.
Musicians—SYLVESTER SCHUYLER.
" NATHANIEL ESHELMAN.

PRIVATES:

Albertson, Jacob
Bently, Charles
Bartholomew, Clinton
Beltz, George
Casserly, James
Carrigan, James
Corby, Thomas
Cohon, John G.
Crook, John
Crook, George C.
Crombe, James
Donaldson, James
Eddy, John
English, George
Fenstermacher, William
Fletcher, Edward
Fox, Peter
Fisher, Emanuel
Frank, William
Flaherty, Patrick
Good, Charles H.
Garrett, James N.
Griffith, William
Howell, William
Hendricks, George
Howard, John
Huntzinger, Jacob F.
Jackson, Henry
Jones, William P.
Kohler, George
Landy, John
Lawall, Philip
Mauger, Andrew
Mauger, John
Myer, Henry
Mace, William
Mauger, George
Miller, Wilson W.
Morton, Jonathan
Miller, Samuel
McGerry, Daniel
O'Donnell, Manus
Percival, James
Patrick, David
Robeson, William
Raab, Andrew
Richards, Philip
Roberts, John R.
Russell, John H.
Smith, William S.

COMPANY E, THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

Spurr, Thomas W.
Sterner, Lewis H.
Shafer, George W.
Severn, Thomas
Shiverstein, Albert
Taylor, James
Taylor, Charles
Tomlins, Edward
Walker, Thomas
Wiggan, John A.
Wolf, Michael
Wilcox, Thomas
Warr, Joseph

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	13
Musicians,	2
Privates,	63
Total,	81

COMPANY F.

Captain—WILLIAM M. RANDALL.
1*st Lieut.*—JOHN W. COHO.
2*d Lieut.*—HENRY E. HEIN.
1*st Sergeant*—HARVEY J. STAGER.
2*d* " JOSEPH C. KERKESLAGER.
3*d* " DANIEL E. SCHRECK.
4*th* " ALFRED G. YEAGER.
5*th* " ALBERT A. HESSER.
1*st Corporal*—WILLIAM A. FIELD.
2*d* " JOSHUA MARTZ.
3*d* " JOSEPH M. SCHALM.
4*th* " D. B. HOLMER.
5*th* " ELIJAH EMRICH.
6*th* " F. P. BARR.
7*th* " JOSHUA HEISER.
8*th* " HENRY RAUDENBUSH.
Musicians—ROLANDUS FREEHAFFER.
" J. KLINE.

PRIVATES:

Auman, Henry
Armstrong, John
Achabach, William
Bolton, G. W.
Berger, David
Boyer, Charles
Rubeck, John E.
Christ, Edward
Coxe, H. N.
Clouse, W.
Collins, M.
Dickinson, John
Drey, Lewis
Deibert, William
Detrich, Peter
Dilcamp, W. H.
Dilcamp, C. E.
Dreher, Benjamin
DeFrehn, Isaac
Everett, Daniel
Eisenhart, John
Fidler, R. H.
Fritz, John
Freed, Henry
Feather, Emanuel
Fenstemacher, John
Greenwold, Simon
Geiger, J. H.
Quartier, Henry
Good, John
Homan, Amos
Homan, Thomas
Hepler, C. R.
Hummel, Jacob
Houk, C. Y.
Hummel, John

COMPANY F, THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

Hummel, Henry
Heiser, Edward
Hess Frederick
Hendricks, Sassaman
Hesser, C. F.
Heisler, Lewis
Irvin, Robert
Krown, Edwin
Koch, William J.
Knarr, Isaac
Kantner, P. P.
Kantner, A. W.
Kauffman, Charles
Moody, W. F.
Martz, S. G. W.
Martz, John
Moyer, Harrison
Moyer, Michael
Neiheeser, William
Neiman, Benjamin
Packson, Isaac
Palsgrove, C. B.
Quinter, Henry
Reed, W. L.
Reibsaamer, Isaac
Reeger, Charles
Reed, A. J.
Reed, Franklin
Schultz, S. S.
Seyfert, Isaac
Schultz, Charles
Saylor, Morgan S.
Seiger, Augustus
Schadel, William
Spindler, Christian
Stitzer, William F.
Sullivan, Daniel
Simons, Harrison
Stauffer, Isaac
Saylor, J. S.
Schwenk, J. R.
Stricker, Albert
Sheep, George R.
Saylor, J. R.
Snyder, Adam
Utz, George
Ullmer, G. H.
Wise, Franklin

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	13
Musicians,	2
Privates,	84
Total,	105

COMPANY G.

Captain—MICHAEL MOLL.
1*st Lieut.*—HAMILTON H. BAILEY.
2*d Lieut.*—WILLIAM H. SCHALL.
1*st Sergeant*—H. W. PINKERTON.
2*d* " P. WERTLEY.
3*d* " JOHN PUGH.
4*th* " GEORGE ENGLISH.
5*th* " JOSEPH DIXON.
1*st Corporal*—ISAAC D. LEHMAN.
2*d* " ALEXANDER THOMPSON.
3*d* " S. G. S. ZERBE.
4*th* " LORENZO REINŒLD.
5*th* " ROBERT ANGUS.
6*th* " LEWIS W. HEIL.
7*th* " ROBERT MOYER.
8*th* " JOHN SCHALL.
Musicians—JOHN F. MILLER.
" JAMES SOUSER.

PRIVATES:

Artman, Nathan
Adams, Henry
Angus, Henry
Allen, Charles

COMPANY G, THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

Bolby, F. K.
Boone, Franklin
Bensinger, Gabriel
Brenly, Charles
Bohman, John
Buehler, George
Brown, J. W. B.
Douglass, Archibald
Eckel, Aaron
English, William
Ege, H. J.
Farch, Christian
Farch, Henry
Focht, Hiram
Fritz, William
Fulmer, W. E.
Hatter, Jacob
Hand, D. W.
Hauser, David
Kantner, John
Klevenstein, George
Ketner, John E.
Ketner, David
Kremer, Samuel
Lawer, Nicholas
Leiby, Jonathan
Mellon, Henry
Miller. David
Miller, Albert
Minnich, John W.
O'Neal, Edwin
Orwig, J. K. P.
Pritcherd, Thomas
Pritcherd, John
Pelton, W. F.
Pinkerton, George A.
Pelt, James L.
Rumberger, D.
Roehrig. G. B.
Reigle, S. A.
Sheafer, George
Seifert, John
Schantz, John
Stanner, Jeremiah
Smith, Emanuel
Smith, Felix
Snaybeger, J. N. B.
Umholtz, Charles
Umholtz, Augustus
Watson, Joseph
Woollis, Willoughby
Yeager, Edward

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	13
Musicians,	2
Privates,	56
Total,	75

COMPANY H.

Captain—JOHN W. BARR.
1st Lieut.—DAVID P. THOMPSON.
2d Lieut.—WILLIAM LERCH, JR.
1st Sergeant—PHILIP KEELEY.
2d " ABRAHAM MENGLE.
3d " JAMES M. ROHRER.
4th " CALEB WHEELER.
5th " JAMES W. NEALL.
1st Corporal—GEORGE MILLER.
2d " GEORGE W. THOMPSON.
3d " JACOB SNYDER.
4th " THEOPHILUS LEWIS.
5th " JAMES T. KENDALL.
6th " JOSHUA STEES.
7th " WILLIAM SHIRK.
8th " TILLMAN MILLER.
Musicians—JOHN JONES.
" ANDREW SNYDER.

COMPANY H, THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

PRIVATES:

Achenbach, Daniel
Alvord, Frederick
Baylor, Daniel
Bretz, Michael
Bartels, Rudolph
Benjamin, Theophilus
Barr, John
Bonawitz, John, Jr.
Brown, Frederick
Brenner, David
Clark, Samuel
Davis, John
Duffy, Michael
Evans, William
Faust, Henry
Fegley, John
Fuller, James
Feller, Adam
Goodman, William
Gammel, James
Hedricks, John
Hedricks, Samuel
Harvey, William
Huber, Andrew J.
Huber, Francis
Huber, Jacob
Hughes, William
Hontz, Benneville
Hand, Isaac
Hummel, John
Hain, Henry C.
James, Benjamin
Knapp, Nelson
Keeney, George
Keeney, Samuel
Kyle, William
Knipe, Ephraim
Lewis, David
Lewis, Ed.
Miller, Peter
Miller, Jonathan
Manwiller, Aug. B.
Morgan, Thomas
McClellan, George
Moyer, Henry D.
Noll, George
Ney, John
Phillips, Archibald
Phillips, William
Parry, William
Reed, And. J.
Reed, Daniel
Ream, Israel
Row, Henry
Rump, Peter
Rehrer, Jacob
Rahn, Jacob
Reese, Jacob
Roger, William
Shertle, Ed. A.
Stahl, George B.
Spaetzer, Francis
Thomas, David
Treon, Isaac
Thompson, William W.
Updegrove, John
Updegrove, Jacob
Updegrove, Daniel
Wolf, John
Wolf, Jacob
Wolf, Peter
White, Robert

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	13
Musicians,	2
Privates,	72
Total,	90

COMPANY K.

Captain—SAMUEL RICHARDS.
1*st Lieut.*—ISAAC P. CHALFANT.
2*d Lieut.*—DAVID A. JONES.
1*st Sergeant*—JOHN S. SILVER.
2*d* " JOHN TAYLOR.
3*d* " JAMES MANNING.
4*th* " ROBERT DOAK.

COMPANY K, THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

5th Sergeant—MATTHIAS AULT.
1st Corporal—MICHAEL MOHAN.
2d " JOSEPH MORGAN.
3d " WILLIAM BANNAN.
4th " RICHARD P. H. PHILIPS.
5th " AUGUSTUS KUTZ.
6th " JOHN PARRY.
7th " THOMAS RHOADS.
8th " JOSEPH FISHER.
Musicians—C. C. CARTER.
CHARLES GLENN.

PRIVATES:

Austy, Philip
Beach, James G.
Bedford, Charles
Bowman, John
Brace, Benjamin
Bradley, William
Connery, Arthur
Cutler, Richard
Daniell, William P.
Davis, John
Davis, Henry J.
Deitrich, Lewis
Davis, Thomas
Davis, David
Davis, John D.
Davis, Jenkin
Dreibelbeis, Daniel Y.
Dunn, John
Evans, John
Edmonds, Henry
Ent, Charles
Edwards, Edward
Edwards, John
Furman, Joseph N.
Francis, Richard
Grigg, William
Geiger, James
Gurley, William
Gabert, Henry
Gibbs, John
Goldsunthy, Thomas
Heisler, Israel
Heisler, Franklin
Hancock, David
Howells, William
Hutton, James G.
Houser, Amos
Jones, Edward
Jefferson, Joseph
James, William
Jones, David
Jenkins, Isaac
Jefferson, Robert
Jones, John T.
Kauffman, Luther S.
Kear, Charles
Knight, James
Kear, Isaac N.
Lewis, John W.
Loeser, J. Washington
Merkle, Gideon
Merkle, Philip
Miles, William
Morris, David
Morgan, Evan
Montgomery, John
Morris, William
Morris, George
Parry, David
Powell, David
Phelps, John
Rogers, Thomas C.
Roerig, George
Reese, John J.
Raker, Jacob
Reese, John
Ridley, George
Sterner, Winfield S.
Shissler, Edward L.
Shellenberger, Abm
Stager, Abm
Snyder, Jacob
Turner, Edward H.
Thomas, William G.
Thomas, John M.
Witman, Augustus H.
Woolcock, John
Williams, Abenezer
Wentzel, H. L.
Williams, George

COMPANY K, THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	13
Musicians,	2
Privates,	80
Total,	98

RECAPITULATION.

Field Officers,	2
Line Commissioned Officers,	27
Non-commissioned Officers,	118
Musicians,	18
Privates,	617
Grand total,	782

FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT, P. V. M.

Colonel—H. C. ROYER.
Lieut.-Colonel—JAMES J. CONNOR.
Major—JAMES ELLIS.
Adjutant—ISRAEL C. BECKER.
Quartermaster—JEREMIAH C. BITTING.

This Regiment, during its term of service, was stationed at Reading, Pa.

The muster-rolls of the Schuylkill County companies are as follows:

COMPANY C.

Captain—L. P. GARNER.
1*st Lieut.*—ISAAC BURKHARDT.
2*d Lieut.*—PATRICK COLLIER.
1*st Sergeant*—J. E. WILSON.
2*d* " JOHN COWAN.
3*d* " CHARLES COMNER, JR.
4*th* " G. H. FETTERMAN.
5*th* " MARTIN DEVLIN.
1*st Corporal*—PATRICK COLLOHAN.
2*d* " MICHAEL IGO.
3*d* " EUSEBIUS MEYER.
4*th* " ANDREW GEARY.
5*th* " BENJAMIN DREISBACK.
6*th* " BENJAMIN H. KUPP.
7*th* " MICHAEL HORAN.
8*th* " MICHAEL FARRELL.
Musicians—EVAN THOMAS.
TOBIAS WHITMAN.
Wagoner—JOHN H. DOWNING.

PRIVATES:

Buckwalter, Rowland
Budd, Charles B.
Burchfield, William H.
Boyer, Elias
Britt, Henry
Brennan, John
Brassel, James
Conner, John C.

COMPANY C, FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT, P. V. M.—*Continued.*

Castle, Jerome
Conner, James H.
Convoy, James
Chester, Joseph
Conner, Charles
Convoy, Thomas
Canavin, William
Coby, Silas
Donohoe, Michael
Dryden, Wetherill
Donohoe, John
Deitsch, Henry
Deiner, Christian
Duffy, Barney
Delany, Joseph
Evans, Thomas
Foeller, John
Fiest, Joseph
Fleigel, Barnard
Ferguson, Patrick F.
Fahringer, Isaac
Farrell, Patrick
Gallagher, A. J.
Garner, Louis M.
Garner, Louis H.
Garner, Joseph W.
Gallagher, Michael
Gerraghty, James
Grady, Thomas
Haus, Jordan C.
Houseman, Nicholas
Harman, Lawrence
Hoffman, David
Horn, Joseph
Hetherington, James
Keller, Adam
Keegan, Charles
Kane, Patrick
Kennedy, James
Lamb, John
Miller, Hugh
Monaghan, Anthony
Monaghan, Peter
Meimer, Franklin
Martz, Cornelius
Martz, Charles
McGonnigal, Peter
Monaghan, Stephen
Mullarky, Rodger
Naughten, John
Paul, Henry
Quill, Joseph
Quill, Philip
Ross, George
Ross, William
Ross, Thomas
Sullivan, William
Seitzinger, Charles A.
Smith, Charles
Silver, John
Tinghe, Michael
Tobias, Calvin
Thomas, Samuel
Vanhorn, Reuben
Wilson, William
Walters, Thomas
Yocum, John J.

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	13
Musicians,	2
Wagoner,	1
Privates,	75
Total,	94

COMPANY F.

Captain—C. DOUGHERTY.
1*st Lieut.*—C. W. DENGLER.
2*d Lieut.*—PETER WHITE.
1*st Sergeant*—P. DRESS.
2*d* " JOHN MCTAGUE.
3*d* " JAMES MCAREE.
4*th* " JAMES FEE.
5*th* " GEORGE ARMOLD.
1*st Corporal*—FRANK LOVELL.

COMPANY F, FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT, P. V. M.—*Continued.*

2d Corporal—PATRICK SMITH.
3d " J. G. HOFFMAN.
4th " W. J. WRIGHT.
5th " W. B. DETRICK.
6th " NEAL CONAWAY.
7th " DANIEL HAGNER.
8th " JAMES BRAICIFIELD.
Musicians—WILLIAM BROBST.
PATRICK REILEY.

PRIVATES:

Breinig, John
Brennan, Thom
Coligan, Anthony
Curry, Patrick
Cavanough, James
Cassedy, Thomas
Dress, G. W.
Dillman, Jacob
Dillen, Patrick
Dendt, Christopher
Dominick, Burk
Fertig, Mahlon
Fertig, J. W.
Grimm, Henry
Glover, William
Gonger, J.
Grimes, James
Hagerty, Frank
Heiser, William
Hudson, Henry
Hughes, Patrick
Hagner, Henry
Kramer, Ephraim
Kromell, George
Luckingbill, Henry
Larkin, Thomas
Leibey, William
Lee, William
Miller, Christopher
Miller, E. B.
Moyer, William
Mantin, Murphy
McQuone, George
McBride, George
McGone, John
Noland, Philip
Nolan, Patrick
Quinn, James
Reiley, Alfred
Reese, Samuel
Reifsnyder, William
Snyder, Paul
Sweeney, John
Walsh, William
Yeager, Frank

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	13
Musicians,	2
Privates,	45
Total,	63

COMPANY H.

Captain—E. BENSINGER.
1st Lieut.—JAMES I. LAKE.
2d Lieut.—HENRY LEAM.
1st Sergeant—FRANKLIN BENSINGER.
2d " JOSEPH LEVY.
3d " LEVI KNABB.
4th " JOSHUA PAYNE.
5th " EDWARD T. BURKE.
1st Corporal—EVAN EVANS.
2d " GEORGE BEVAN.
3d " WILLIAM F. BENSINGER.
4th " NICHOLAS P. BRENNAN.

COMPANY H, FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT—*Continued.*

PRIVATES:

Bancroft, Alfred	Narry, Anthony
Brook, John	Oswald, John
Davis, Thomas	Powell, Samuel
Evans, David	Peters, John
Farrell, John	Queeny, Frank
Golling, Richard	Rice, William
Geneal, Jacob G.	Raber, Jonas
Grant, Charles H.	Reese, Benjamin
Hookey, Samuel	Raber, Peter
Henry, Edwards	Samuels, Lewis
Hartman, Charles	Simmons, Thomas
Jones, Edward	Smith, John
Jenkins, Thomas	Spoots, Alfred
Jones, Thomas	Sager, Martin
Jones, John	Seitzinger, Erastus B.
Lee, Martin	Samuels, John
Leam, Thomas	Thomas, William
Linseymoyer, Nimrod	Williams, William
Murphy, William	Weber, David
Millett, George	Walker, William
Morgan, Thomas	Yemmes, John

Commissioned Officers, - - - - -	3
Non-commissioned Officers, - - - -	9
Privates, - - - - - - - - -	42
Total, - - - - - - - -	54

COMPANY I.

Captain—THOMAS QUIRK.
1st Lieut.—JOHN P. BOWERS.
2d Lieut.—JAMES MARA.
1st Sergeant—JOHN N. MCBARRON.
2d " JAMES T. MCKENNA.
3d " WILLIAM F. LEE.
4th " WILLIAM JAMES.
5th " EDWARD KATING.
1st Corporal—GEORGE KEHR.
2d " WILLIAM BARRY.
3d " BENJAMIN EVANS.
4th " THOMAS KATING.
5th " THOMAS NASH.
6th " DAVID T. BROWN.
7th " JOHN MOORE.
8th " WILLIAM KELLY.
Musicians—FRANK HENRY.
JOHN KRAMER.

PRIVATES:

Brennan, Edward	Brennan, William
Brennan, Richard	Barnes, Uriah
Boyle, Patrick	Carr, Frank
Boyle, John	Canfield, Thomas

COMPANY I, FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT—*Continued.*

Carlin, John
Dunn, Charles
Delany, Martin
Doran, James
Dudley, Richard
Duffy, John P.
Flinn, Henry
Gluntz, Henry
Grady, Patrick
Gallagher, John
Hays, Lawrence
Hagarty, John
Hartigan, Patrick
Harrigan, John
Hughes, James
Hays, John
Hagerty, James
Kelly, John
Karr, Robert
Lynch, James
Lynch, John
Little, George
Little, Patrick
Lloyd, George
Lloyd, Edmond
Lee, Dennis
Moran, Michael
Melloy, Patrick
McGlone, Patrick
Murray, Anthony
McGowan, Bartholomew
Maginnis, Edward
Mullarky, Michael
Powers, Nicholas
Roe, Edward
Ready, Thomas
Ragan, John
Roch, Edward
Stevenson, Samuel
Walsh, Patrick
Williams, John
Williams, A. B.
Walsh, John
Maginnis, E. D.

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	13
Musicians,	2
Privates,	52
Total,	70

RECAPITULATION.

Field Officers,	3
Commissioned Line Officers,	12
Non-commissioned Officers,	48
Musicians,	6
Wagoners,	1
Privates,	214
Total,	284

GRAND RECAPITULATION.

Twenty-seventh Regiment,	510
Thirty-ninth Regiment,	782
Fifty-third Regiment,	284
Grand total,	1,576

DEATHS IN THIS SERVICE.

Emanuel Raush, Co. G, Twenty-seventh Regiment, died in Academy Hospital, Chambersburg, on the 26th of July, of typhoid fever.

Samuel Evans, Co. I, Twenty-seventh Regiment, died in the same hospital on the 4th of August.

Charles Bedford, a member of the Thirty-ninth Regiment, died in Chambersburg, on the 1st of August, of typhoid fever.

Lieut. Edward Mullen, Fifty-third Regiment, died Sept. 14.

Henry Fulman, Co. G, Thirty-ninth Regiment, died Sept. 15, of disease contracted during "emergency."

Charles K. Esterly, Co. C, Twenty-seventh Regiment, died Sept. 25, of disease contracted during "emergency."

THE DRAFT OF 1863.

In July, 1863, President Lincoln issued a proclamation ordering a draft for five hundred thousand men to fill up the armies o the Union.

The draft for the Tenth District, composed of Schuylkill and Lebanon counties, commenced in Pottsville on Wednesday, Sept. 23d, 1863. The drawing was done by a blind man named William Doubert, of Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill County. The drafting-box was on a table on a platform, placed in full view of the spectators, adjoining the Provost Marshal's office. The committee of citizens invited to be present, were Samuel Huntzinger, William F. Mortimer, Robert F. Weaver, Hon. Strange N. Palmer, Hon. Solomon Foster, J. Franklin Harris, Oliver Dobson, Daniel H. Leib, and Jacob Kohler.

The draft was made in the following manner: The Deputy Marshal, John M. Mark, of Lebanon County, turned the wheel, and the blind man drew the names out. The latter passed them over to the Commissioner, John H. Kinpertz, of Lebanon, who read the names, the clerk at the same time entering them in a book.

The drawing took place in the order of sub-districts laid down, and the number of names drawn for Schuylkill County was 3,334,

DRAFTED MEN WHO ENTERED THE SERVICE.

The following is a list of the names of drafted men who entered the service:

Blakeley, John
Boyer, John
Blew, Charles H.
Brininzer, Jacob
Becker, John
Bretz, Daniel
Craney, John
Cartwright, Jr., Jacob
Campbell, Owen
Clark, Patrick
Collier, William H.
Cosgrove, Edward P.

DRAFTED MEN WHO ENTERED THE SERVICE—*Continued.*

Canfield, Michael
Dulivant, Patrick
Deiner, Martin
Dry, Mordecai
Front, Washington
Gorman, Malachi
Gibson, Franklin
Gangwall, R.
Geiger, John
Garber, John
Geary, James
Hagerty, James
Halshafer, Jacob
Henderson, Charles
Jones, John
Jones, John
Kline, John
Klauser, Peter
Kessinger, Solomon
Kelly, Christopher
Klingeman, Jacob
Knobelock, Christian
Lawrence, Isaac
Lich, George
Long, Andrew
Little, George
Mennig, Edward
Murray, Martin
Mills, William
McKeever, William
Moyer, George D.
Miller, Jonathan
McKeon, James
Murray, James
Neiheiser, William
O'Hara, John
Purcill, Patrick
Rupert, John S.
Rabewold, Michael
Reichard, Michael
Reed, William L.
Seitzinger, Henry
Shehan, Michael
Snyder, Charles W.
Snyder, Charles
Shingler, John
Snowden, Martin
Swenk, Henry
Searls, Nelson (colored)
Smith, Jonathan
Smith, Patrick
Shirk, William
Snyder, Jacob
Tierny, Stephen
Trainer, Charles
Welier, William
Wilson, Charles
Ward, William
Whetstone, P. G. (enlisted prior to draft.)
Williams, John

Total, - - 72.

DRAFTED MEN WHO FURNISHED SUBSTITUTES.

The following is a list of the names of drafted men who furnished substitutes:

Achenbach, William
Achenbach, William
Adams, Daniel D.
Aley, Abraham
Albright, Charles
Alspach, Lewis
Allen, Jr., George
Allspach, Henry
Battesby, John
Barder, George
Baltenweg, Frederick
Baker, Thomas
Baldy, Peter R.
Bachert, William
Banker, John
Bachert, William M.
Barrang, Jacob
Batdorf, John P.
Bannan, Francis B.
Bast, Jeremiah
Bahm, Benjamin
Barrall, Daniel G.
Berner, Ludwig
Beltz, George
Berger, Daniel
Berger, Isaac
Berger, Harrison
Berkheiser, Henry D.
Becker, Joseph
Becker, David
Berry, John
Berger, Levi
Berger, William
Beatty, James B.

DRAFTED MEN WHO FURNISHED SUBSTITUTES—*Continued.*

Beabilheimer, Charles
Bishop, Conrad
Bowe, Banks
Boe, Daniel
Bowers, Henry
Bosbyshell, Charles A.
Bobst, Henry C.
Bortzel, Peter
Boyd, Thomas
Bordy, Jr., Joseph
Boyer, Benjamin
Boyer, Samuel C.
Boyer, Irwin
Bright, Joseph F.
Brooks, Edward
Bryant, John
Breese, Hamilton
Brause, George
Bradley, John
Bretz, Benjamin
Brummer, Lewis H.
Brumner, David
Breisch, Adam
Breisch, Henry
Breinerd, Solomon
Brown, William
Brown, Peter
Brown, Joseph
Brown, Michael
Buck, Henry
Buck, Jacob
Burk, Gannon
Burns, William
Burns, Andrew
Butler, James
Burger, Henry S.
Burkert, Elijah P.
Byersmith, Joseph
Byerly, William
Cain, Edward
Carter, Frank
Caughlin, John
Carey, Michael
Canty, James
Carroll, John
Christ, John H.
Chrisman, R. S.
Clay, John
Clemens, David
Clauer, Jacob
Coyne, Thomas
Coonan, Edward
Collahan, Thomas
Collahan, Patrick
Collahan, Thomas
Coleman, John
Conrad, F. W.
Collins, Peter
Coughlin, John
Conner, Michael
Conner, Jr., Thomas
Corcoran, Michael
Confer, Jacob
Conniff, Patrick
Cox, Benjamin
Curran, James
Curry, Thomas
Cummings, B. F.
Daubert, Franklin
Davis, Robert B.
Davis, Ebenezer
Dengler, Charles
Dewald, George
Dewald, William
Detweiler, Peter C.
Deibert, John
Denter, George
DeTurk, Samuel G.
Dice, John
Dindinger, Henry J.
Dillen, Patrick
Doherty, Michael
Dolan, Thomas
Dolan, Michael
Downing, Henry
Donehue, W. W.
Donaldson, John
Doran, Patrick
Dooling, Patrick
Drumheller, Linery
Dress, George
Dress, Michael
Dreibel, Albert
Duffy, Thomas
Dudley, Benjamin
Dundore, Levi
Dunn, Robert
Dunn, Owen
Easton, Robert
Eberly, Valentine
Ebling, Albert
Ebling, Thomas
Eckroth, Solomon
Eckel, Albert D.
Edmonds, Henry
Eiler, Frank
Eiler, Charles
Eldringham, Mathias

Drafted Men who furnished Substitutes—*Continued.*

Enis, Robert
Erb, Joseph
Evans, John
Evans, John
Fahl, James
Fahl, Jonas
Fahl, Joseph
Fahl, David
Faust, Charles
Faiss, Andrew
Farrell, John
Fehrer, Franz
Fetherolf, Daniel
Ferry, John
Fegley, Daniel
Fey, Conrad
Fisher, John
Fister, James H.
Fisk, Pliny
Finnegan, Patrick
Finnegan, Patrick
Fidler, Richard
Fidler, George
Field, Levi
Flynn, Patrick
Flanagan, Peter
Flanigan, James
Fox, C. A.
Ford, Patrick
Foeller, John
Frantz, Henry
Fry, William
Frederick, Michael
Freed, George
Frederici, Edwin
Fritz, David
Fulmer, Charles
Furgeson, Thomas
Gauger, Joseph
Gaugler, John
Garis, Philip
Gehres, John F.
German, John
Gillingham, Joseph H.
Gildner, John
Glover, James
Glover, Robert A.
Gordon, George W.
Gordon, William
Gowen, Franklin B.
Gorman, Patrick
Gray, Jr., James
Gross, Aaron
Gross, Charles
Grouse, Samuel
Gressle, Matthias
Grimes, Edward
Griffith, Thomas
Gunderman, William
Guldin, Michael
Guldner, William
Hassel, Charles
Haldeman, John
Hain, David
Hammer, Christian
Haeseler, Francis
Hagner, William
Haldeman, Gideon
Hauser, John G.
Harbig, Conrad
Hetherington, Thomas
Heisler, Lewis
Heisler, Franklin
Heiter, William S.
Heim, George L.
Hein, Jonas
Henderson, James
Hill, Charles M.
Hill, John
Horan, James
Houser, Nathan
Houser, Noah
Hohan, Peter
Holshoe, Josiah
Hopkins, John
Hoffman, Francis
Hoffman, Thomas
Hoffman, John
Hutton, William
Honaker, Christopher
Houtz, Reuben
Horning, Washington
Howard, Benjamin
Huntsinger, Paul J.
Huntzinger, William
Hufnagle, Silas
Huhn, Henry
Impchweiler, Loren
James, John R.
Jeffries, Samuel
John, Francis
Johnson, Robert
Jones, Samuel
Jones, Richard
Jungkurth, Ernst
Karcher, Josiah H.
Kalb, Jacob
Keilman, George

DRAFTED MEN WHO FURNISHED SUBSTITUTES—*Continued.*

Kerschner, William
Keller, Christian
Kelley, Daniel
Kelly, Michael
Kelly John
Kessler, Charles
Kennig, Patrick
Kennedy, Peter
Kennedy, Charles
Kennedy, Reuben
Kershner, Frank
Kiefer, Edward
Kintzle, Thomas H. B.
Kintzle, George W.
Kintzle, Henry B.
Klinger, Alexander
Klock, Jacob
Kleckner, Solomon
Kline, John
Knapp, George
Koch, John
Koch, Henry
Kolb, Philip
Kopp, John
Koenig, Samuel M.
Koehnig, Jr., Samuel
Krell, Peter
Kramer, William A.
Kramer, Adam
Krauser, Daniel H.
Krebs, Andrew
Kramer, Jacob
Landig, Jr., Jacob
Lautenbacher, Charles
Langton, Peter
Larkin, James
Lawrence, Frank C.
Lewis, Jr., John
Leffler, Samuel
Lessig, James B.
Lewis, George F.
Leopold, A.
Leddy, Mark
Liddle, David
Lilly, Oliver W.
Link, Paul
Lill, Jacob
Lloyd, Jr., William
Lloyd, Henry
Longacre, David S.
Longabauch, Samuel
Lookenbill, Reuben
Lorah, John
Luckins, John
Lusch, Nicholas
Lutz, Simpson
Luckenbill, William
Martz, Solomon
Martz, Daniel F.
Matz, John B.
Mayberry, William
Mayberry, Emanuel
Mason, William
Mattern, Charles
Maurer, Lewis
Mauger, George K.
McAdams, Frank
McArdle, Bernard
McConnel, James
McConnel, James
McCormick, Patrick
McCormick, Thomas
McCullogh, Patrick
McCabe, John
McCane, Patrick
McCarty, William
McCanley, Neal
McDonald, Allen
McGovern, Philip
McGovern, John
McGuigan, Patrick
McHugh, John
McKnowles, George
McWilliams, Daniel
Meehan, John
Meisberger, Michael
Meck, Charles
Meck, Samuel
Medlar, Morgan F.
Mengle, Nathan
Merrick, Jr., Michael
Merrick, Anthony
Miller, William
Miller, Daniel
Miller, Benjamin
Miller, Simon
Millroy, Michael
Minsker, Benjamin
Milnes, Jr., William
Mitchell, Samuel
Morris, Daniel
Morris, Henry
Moran, Robert
Moran, Patrick
Mohan, John
Morgan, Jacob
Moll, William F.
Moorhead, Alexander

Drafted Men who furnished Substitutes—*Continued.*

Momberger, Charles
Moyer, Franklin
Moyer, Morgan
Moyer, Joseph
Moyer, Lewis
Moyer, Enoch
Moyer, George
Moyer, Lewis
Mull, Michael
Murray, Jeremiah B.
Murphy, Franklin
Munday, James
Mullen, John
Mullen, Hugh
Naughton, Patrick
Ney, John
Neifert, Joseph
Nichter, John F.
Nolan, Michael
Nolan, James
Obenhaus, Daniel
Ohl, Edward
Orth, Ernst
Ordway, C. J. P.
Oschman, William
Overfield, Charles
Osawald, Peter
Osman, Eregood J.
O'Brian, Edward
O'Brian, Matthew
O'Bryan, William
O'Connors, Patrick
O'Donnel, Hugh
O'Donnell, Bernard
O'Neal, Michael
Paxson, George
Parvin, William J.
Palsgrove, James
Patterson, Thomas L.
Peale, Edward
Peifer, Levi
Philips, William
Phillips, David
Phillips, Robert
Plappert, Ignotz
Potsdamer, Tobias
Portzel, Andrew
Presman, Joseph
Price, J. F.
Purcell, Richard
Querin, Peter
Raudenbush, Henry
Randall, W. M.
Raber, Nicholas
Raudenbush, Joshua
Rattigan, Daniel
Repp, Henry
Remely, Thomas
Reich, George
Reber, Benneville
Reichard, Aaron
Reigel, Joshua
Reichelderfer, Roland
Reigel, Jacob
Reed, Solomon
Reynolds Patrick
Rehrer, James
Rhoads, William S.
Rich, Clifford
Richards, Henry
Richard Charles
Rickert, John R.
Ridgway, D. J.
Rogers. John
Rogers, Thomas C.
Rodgers, James R.
Roan, John
Rosser, Henry
Roehrig, Charles
Rump, John
Rudy, William B.
Saylor, Charles P.
Saylor, O. L.
Sassaman, William
Schuey, Levi
Schaaf, Joseph
Schnell, George
Schuyler, Benjamin
Schriner, John
Schock, Adam
Schugar, John
Schwenk, Joseph
Schwenk, Daniel
Seltzer, William
Seltzer, Francis
Shock, Jacob B.
Shivelhut, Leonard
Shoener, John
Sharp, Hugh
Shields, Hugh
Sholley, John
Shadle, John
Shettleworth, Joseph
Shollenberger, B. V.
Shaeffer, George
Shellhammer, Samuel
Shoemaker, Samuel
Shoener, Charles F.

DRAFTED MEN WHO FURNISHED SUBSTITUTES—*Continued.*

Shaeffer, Thomas
Shappell, James
Shultz, Balzer
Slattery, Francis
Sly, William
Smith, William B.
Smith, Gordon
Smith, Martin
Smith, Thomas
Smith, George A.
Smolleitz, Peter
Snyder, Baird
Sotzin, William
Sortman, Henry
Spacht, John
Steigerwald, H. D.
Stephenson, Michael
Sterner, Jeremiah H.
Sterner, Henry
Staller, Daniel
Stephens, John R.
Stout, James
Steaf, Michael
Stahl, George
Stutzman, John
Stine, Jonas S.
Stein, Daniel
Sweeny, Hugh
Swasey, Clark
Teter, Benjamin
Thompson, Louis C.
Treibley, William
Trout, Jacob
Tracy, Henry W.
Trezise, Walter
Ulrich, Nicholas
Vardy, William
Vastine, Rufus
Van Horn, Reuben
Voute, William F.
Vollman, Philip
Volk, Christian
Wadlinger, John
Walters, William
Walter, Jacob
Walsh, Thomas
Wagner, Valentine
Wagner, Thomas
Wagner, Andrew
Wagner, Charles
Watkins, Thomas
Waldner, Adam
Wertley, Philip
Wetzel, D. S.
Wentzel, George
Welder, Peter
Weiler, Daniel L.
Weiss, Joseph
Welsh, James
Weihing, John
Weimar, Ephraim
Whitty, John
White, Peter
Whitney, Frank
Wise, Francis K.
Wilk, Benjamin M.
Wommer, Jacob
Wolff, Rev. D. W.
Wortz, Philip
Wood, Joseph
Woodnutt, Charles
Wormkessel, Daniel
Wolff, Wallace W.
Woster, Henry
Wren, Hale
Wright, Thomas F.
Yost, Charles
Yost, Samuel M.
Yoder, William L.
Yocum, John H.
Zimmerman, William
Zimmerman, William
Zimmerman, William L.
Zimmerman, John S.
Zimmerman, Joseph
Zimmerman, George
Zimmerman, J. M.
Zimmerman, Henry
Zehner, Charles
Zehner, David

Total, - - 556

DRAFTED MEN WHO PAID COMMUTATION.

The following is a list of the names of drafted men who paid commutation :

Ackerman, Clement
Albright, Thomas
Caldwell, William
Canfield, Thomas

DRAFTED MEN WHO PAID COMMUTATION—*Continued.*

Applegate, Joseph J.
Athanothol, Jacob
Artz, Aaron
Artz, Moses
Artz, Edward
Buckley, William
Boltz, Levi
Brown, Fred. J.
Brown, William
Brown, David
Bretz, John
Burke, John
Blew, Edward
Banker, Lewis
Bachus, Israel
Boyd, James
Baner, George
Billman, Thomas
Billman, Daniel
Beak, Moses
Becker, Elias
Barr, Moses
Barr, Percival
Barr, Solomon
Barr, Gideon
Berger, William
Berger, Reuben S.
Barthels, Felix
Brosine, Henry J. K.
Brennan, Thomas
Brennan, Andrew
Brennan, Patrick
Bancroft, Thomas B.
Burns, Joseph
Bolig, Joseph
Bierman, Philip
Bester, Christian
Bowman, Christian
Britt, Edward
Bebham, Peter
Battinger, John
Boyle, John
Bind, Benjamin
Boon, Thomas
Bearman, John
Barry, William
Cabely, Zachariah
Christopher, Edward
Carril, Thomas
Cummings, Hugh
Cruikshanks, William
Cobely, John
Campbell, Patrick
Callery, Patrick
Deck, Jonathan Z.
Dewees, F. P.
Devine, Peter
Devine, Patrick
Deaker, Joseph
Duffy, James
Deibert, Henry
Deibert Daniel
Downing, George W.
Dalton, George
Dormer, James
Dyke, James
Dondle, Alexander
Dreisbach, Benjamin
Dillman, William
Doherty, John
Dornbach, Gorlech
Dyer, William
Devitt, William
Dinger, Augustus
Dolan, Patrick
Dolan, Patrick
DeFrehn, Elijah
Dietrich, Neri
Evaglesly, James
Ebert, Jonas
Erd, Michael
Evans, Richard
Evans, Theopholus
Evans, Isaac
Ernst, Martin
Everly, Peter
Einshweiler, Jacob
English, William
Frederick, John
Friar, Daniel
Fry, Thomas
Feather, Joseph
Farrow, Thomas
Faust, Solomon M.
Folk, Samuel
Fetheroff, Peter
Forney, Jacob W.
Fisher, William
Fisher, Daniel
Fisher, Hiram H.
Ferguson, John
Foley, Michael
Foose, Daniel
Garret, Frank H.
Gowan, Peter
Gross, Fred
Gilbert, Nathan
Grupe, William

DRAFTED MEN WHO PAID COMMUTATION—*Continued.*

Catin, Thomas
Campbell, Samuel
Core, John
Clark, Philip
Christ, Henry
Clauer, Franklin
Gebbart, Henry
Geiger, William
Gallagher, William H.
Gottshall, Henry
Gotshall, Lewis
Hart, Patrick
Heisenberger, Martin
Howels, Samuel
Higgins, Michael
Herring, Cornelius
Herring, John R.
Herring, Paul
Heffner, Lewis
Haas, David
Haas, Jacob
Hughes, John R.
Heid, William D.
Heiser, Edward
Hommas, Thomas
Herbach, Christian
Head, John
Hurley, Peter
Hill, Isaac
Hellenthal, Nich.
Hartner, Joseph
Harris, Stephen
Harting, John
Hoskins, Edward
Hagan, James
Hepler, Jacob L.
Hoch, George
Hare, James
Herricks, Edward
Hopkins, William M.
Hirne, Benneville
Heisler, Edwin
Hummel, David
Hack, George
Heim, Jacob
Horning, Fred L.
Horning Samuel
Huntzinger, Franklin
Harney, George W.
Hoppsdener, William
Heffner, Jr., John W.
Ives, Chancey
Johnston, G. W.
Jones, Joseph
Joy, Thomas
Jeffries, David
Knarr, Aaron H.
Kessler, Elias
Kimmel, George
Kramer, H.
Kehler, William Z.
Kline, Jacob
Kantner, Joseph
Kimmel, Jacob F.
Klingerman, John
Kleber, Lewis
Kissinger, Levi
Kerkeslager, Joseph
Kelley, John
Keating, William
Keeler, Patrick
Kimmel, Edward
Koons, Christ
Krider, Israel
Kramer, Joseph
Kohler, John
Kleibenstein, George
Krause, Jacob
Kramer, Daniel A.
Kramer, Ephriam
Kramer, Jonathan F.
Kershner, Jonathan
Kramer, John
Knese, H.
Keeney, Samuel
Kerdoner, Anthony
Kennedy, Edward
Kinney, Michael
Latmer, Gideon
Longacre, Jacob
Lean, Anthony
Laring, John
Luckins, Thomas
Lessig, William A.
Londonfeld, William
Lake, James
Livermore, Horace P.
Lee, Patrick
Luke, Emil
Ludes, Mathias J.
Lynch, Edward
Lynch, Abraham
Lapf, Joseph
Lynn, Daniel
Lyons, Timothy
Lindermuth, William
Mars, George
Mervine, Lewis

DRAFTED MEN WHO PAID COMMUTATION—*Continued.*

Moser, Ebenezer
Moser, Elias
Mason, W. D. H.
Manning, Israel
Miller, E. B.
Miller, Solomon
Miller, Tilghman
Miller, Edward
Minnich, Henry
Metzinger, John
Moran, James
Mudey, Peter F.
Musket, John
Maley, Matthew
Medlar, Lewis
March, John
Matz, Francis L.
Moyer, Jackson
Moyer, Samuel
Moyer, Henry D.
Moyer, Jacob
Moyer, Julius
Moyer, Joseph
Moore, Henry
Moore, Thomas
McCue, ———
McCabe, Patrick
Mourley, Gotlieb
Maurer, George
Mayberry, William
Minning, William
Minnig, Levi
McLaughlin, Patrick
Mull, Michael
Morris, George
Martin, Patrick
Mitchell, Job
McGany, John
Moran, Thomas
Madary, Uriah
Neishwender, Michael E.
Nichol, Ernst C.
Naus, John
Ochr, Daniel
Owens, William
Oliver, Ralph
Oestereich, Rudolph
O'Brian, Martin
O'Harre, Bernard
Oberlies, Charles
Oyster, John
Powers, Lawrence
Patten, James
Purcell, James
Parker, Samuel H.
Pottieer, Frank
Patridge, Thomas
Prescott, Christian
Percil, James
Quinn, Henry
Quirk, Thomas
Quinter, John
Rex, Reuben
Reiner, Gabriel
Rowland, John
Ruth, Franklin
Reuben, Henry
Ruse, George
Reddington, John
Rilder, Joseph
Reilly, Francis
Ryan, Terrence
Row, Tobias
Reese, William
Reynolds, Michael
Reed, John H.
Reed, Elijah
Reed, Daniel
Richards, Joseph
Roder, Elias
Reich, Frederick
Ryan, James
Rowe, William
Rudy, Hugh
Rahn, Abel
Ramaly, Nathan
Stutzman, Israel
Shadle, John
Strauch, Daniel
Sortman, Joseph
Steele, Jared
Straub, Joseph
Schlegel, Solomon
Strusser, Daniel
Smith, Daniel
Smith, William
Smith, Albert
Smith, John A.
Smith, Peter
Smith, Owen
Snyder, Ephraim
Snyder, David
Snyder, Jacob D.
Snyder, Samuel L.
Snyder, Daniel L.
Schlemmer, Christian
Stephenson, James
Seligman, Emanuel

DRAFTED MEN WHO PAID COMMUTATION—*Continued.*

Sykes, Benjamin
Sterling, William
Simmons, Phillips
Shead, Jonathan
Seligman, Joseph
Stine, Jonas
Shellenberg Henry
Schwank, Joseph
Schlouch, Samuel
Shuman, William
Schlouch, Rudolph
Stack, Joseph
Schweitzer, Wm.
Shields, David
Shirey, Edward
Stine, Henry
Suech, Henry
Swartz, Jonathan
Sterner, Charles
Sterner, Franklin
Speicher, John
Steigerwald, Gideon
Sparks, John L.
Shifferstein, Henry
Sickels, Jr., John
Scott, James
Shomper, Christian
Shoffstall, Joseph A.
Schnope, Simon P.
Schnob, Jacob
Spangler, William
Shoener, David
Saylor, Harry M. J.
Saylor, Clarkson
Schwartz, Samuel
Stauffer, Joseph
Thomas, John M.
Thomas David T.
Tappe, August
Thompson, David
Terolf, Elim
Updegrave, John
Veith, John
Wild, John
Woolcock, Thomas
Watkins, Edward
Watkins, David
Weir, Robert
Wilcox, D. H.
Warlow, James
Welsh, William J
Wagner, Peter
William, James
Whittaker, Patrick
Williams, David
Walker, John
Woolcock, Edward
Wolfgang, Daniel
Weirich, Nicholas
Woollis, John E.
Walters, William
Whetstone, E. M.
Weikel, John D.
Wetzell, L. Peter
Williams, William M.
Whetstone, Samuel
Youngfleisch, Christ.
Zimmerman, Peter
Zimmerman, William
Zerby, George
Zerby, Edward
Zerby, Reuben
Zerby, Jacob
Zell, George

Total, - - 405

THE CALL IN OCTOBER, FOR 300,000 VOLUNTEERS

On the 17th of October, 1863, President Lincoln issued a Proclamation calling for three hundred thousand volunteers' to serve for three years or the war, to take the place of the volunteers whose term of service would expire during 1864. When a quota failed to be filled with volunteers a draft was to commence on the 5th of January, 1864.

This draft was subsequently postponed until the 10th day of March, and two hundred thousand added to the number called for to insure the filling up of the armies to a strength necessary to carry on successfully, military operations.

THE THIRD YEAR OF THE WAR.

OUR RE-ENLISTED VETERANS.

To induce the veterans in the field to enlist for another three years, liberal bounties were not only offered by the Government, but by the various communities of the North. The re-enlisted veterans obtained furloughs, and returned by regiments, to the places where they were originally recruited.

ARRIVAL AT POTTSVILLE OF TWO COMPANIES OF THE SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

On the 29th of January, 1864, information was received that two companies of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, A and F, belonging to this County, had started from Harrisburg and would reach Pottsville at noon. A signal of three guns was fired by the Battery, and at noon the line of procession was formed on Centre street according to the programme of the Chief Marshal.

On the arrival of the veterans at Mt. Carbon, the New York Artillery fired a national salute, and the procession took up its line of march in the following order:

Gen. Nagle and Staff.
Col. Oliphant and Staff.
The Pottsville Band.
Invalid Corps Battalion.
Re-enlisted Veterans, under command of Lieutenant-Col. Seibert.
Curtin Guards of St. Clair, Capt. Blacker.
1st New York Artillery, 4 pieces.
Committee of Arrangements.
Citizens.

All along the route the veterans were greeted with cheers, while hundreds of flags, banners, and decorations were displayed. The streets and sidewalks were lined with thousands of people. Across the streets through which the procession passed were displayed the names of the different battles in which the soldiers of Schuyl-

kill County had been engaged. One of the Seventh had on a rebel overcoat and carried a silk flag which had been captured in one of their many fights with the rebels.

The procession halted at the Union Hotel, the front of which was beautifully decorated with flags, pictures and evergreens, prominent among which was the motto :

"Welcome, Veterans, to your Mountain Homes."

A prayer was delivered by Rev. Mr. Koons, after which the veterans were welcomed by John Bannan, Esq.

Colonel Seibert responded, and thanked the citizens for the kind welcome accorded. He said that the soldiers did not re-enlist for bounties, but patriotically. They wanted peace as he wanted it—an honorable and permanent one, not the peace of traitors and rebels. The Colonel said that it was the determination of the men to fight until the rebellion was crushed. After again thanking the citizens of Pottsville for their hearty reception of the men who had fought, endured toils and hardships for the country, he closed amid enthusiastic applause.

At the conclusion the veterans partook of a collation at the Union Hotel.

The whole affair was spirited, and creditable to the citizens of the Borough.

ARRIVAL OF THE FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

On Wednesday, February 3, 1864, it was announced by Gen. James Nagle, Chief Marshal, that the veteran Regiment, the Forty-eighth, would reach Pottsville during the day. Every preparation was at once made by the citizens to give the Regiment a hearty welcome home. Private residences were decorated with large streamers of red, white and blue, while flags large and small, were displayed everywhere throughout the Borough. Along the route over which the procession would pass, were displayed the names of the battles in which the Regiment had participated. In Mahantango street at the residence of Mrs. Sillyman, three medallions suspended in the centre of the street, bore the names of Burnside, Sigfried and Nagle, under whom the Regiment had served with distinguished honor.

THE ARRIVAL, AND PRESENTATION OF COLORS.

At 3½ o'clock, P. M., the train containing the Forty-eighth Regiment, reached Mt. Carbon, and the men were drawn up in line to receive the beautiful stand of colors prepared by the ladies of Pottsville for presentation to the Regiment.

To Mrs. E. R. Bohanan and Miss Miesse, the duty of getting up the flags was entrusted, and the work was done by Messrs. Evans & Hassall, Philadelphia. The standard was made of heavy blue silk, with the State arms of Pennsylvania on one side, and the arms of the United States on the reverse, both of which were surrounded by scrolls containing the names of the following battles in which the Regiment had been engaged: Bull Run, Aug. 29, 1862. Chantilly, Sept. 14, 1862. Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862. Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. The guidons were four in number, a small American flag, and three, red, white and blue, made of stout twilled silk. On each was inscribed: "48th P. V."

Hon. J. H. Campbell made the presentation eloquently, as follows:

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT:—I have been honored by the ladies of Pottsville, your sisters, wives, and mothers, with the pleasing duty of presenting this flag, guidons and markers, as their testimonial to and appreciation of your patriotism, bravery and devotion to the cause of the Union.

You bring with you tattered flags from glorious battle-fields—flags rent in conflict, but of stainless honor. The ladies of Pottsville beg leave to place by the side of these, this beautiful flag, the work of their fair hands.

Where the white horses ramp in the azure field, you see inscribed Chantilly, Antietam, South Mountain and East Tennessee, one and all recalling memories of heroic deeds that will live while time endures.

The fair donors have watched with sympathetic bosoms, your trials, bravery and suffering—the deadly struggle, the sufferings in hospitals, on the weary march and by the dreamless bivouac, all heroically borne by you. While they have shed tears for the gallant dead, they come to-day, with words of welcome and smiles of gratitude, to greet their returning brothers and husbands.

Soldiers, you have registered a vow in Heaven that the old flag shall fly in all its original splendor over every inch of territory the Nation ever possessed—and that too, over free territory. A few years since it was loved and respected everywhere,—for it was everywhere, by glacial pinnacles, and under the suns of the tropics—in the marts of the old world, and the wilderness of the new. It must not now be shorn of its glory.

Soldiers, *you carry peace on the points of your bayonets, and true diplomacy in your cartridge boxes.* We can have no true, lasting or honorable peace until the rebels submit to the laws of the country. We as good citizens, cheerfully submit to constituted authority. We ask no more of them; we will submit to no less.

Mr. Campbell concluded by welcoming the soldiers of the Forty-eighth home, in the name of the ladies of Pottsville.

At the conclusion three hearty cheers were given for the ladies.

Col. Sigfried replied in a neat and appropriate speech. He sincerely thanked the ladies for the honor conferred upon his command by them, in their beautiful gift, and promised that the colors should be brought back from the field of battle in honor, or not at all.

At the conclusion of his response, Col. Sigfried was the recipient of a beautiful wreath, handed to him by a young lady.

THE RECEPTION.

The procession then formed and proceeded up Centre street in the following order:

Gen. Nagle and Aids.
Col. Oliphant and Staff.
Battalion of Invalid Corps.
Pottsville Band.
Forty-eighth Regiment, under command of Col. Sigfried.
Honorably Discharged and Convalescent Soldiers, under command of Major James Wren.
Seventh Pa. Cavalry, under command of Major Jennings.
1st New York Artillery, under command of Lieut. Hall.
Miners' Lodge, No. 20, I. O. of O. F.
Carriages containing Committee of Arrangements.
Citizens on Horseback.

As the procession commenced moving a national salute was fired by the New York Battery.

The veterans were greeted all along the route by cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs. The streets were filled with thousands of people. A more animated spectacle had been rarely witnessed here. The tattered flags of the Forty-eighth were objects of great interest.

After passing over the route designated by the Chief Marshal, the veterans halted in front of the Union Hotel, where they were welcomed to their homes, by John Bannan, Esq., on behalf of the citizens, after a fervent, patriotic prayer by Rev. Mr. Koons. Col. Sigfried thanked the citizens for their kind reception, and spoke of the spirit that animated his men in re-enlisting. He

hoped that the command would return to the field recruited up to its full strength.

A collation was prepared by the ladies at the Union Hotel, of which the Regiment partook. The Regiment returned with 340 men. The field and staff officers were, Colonel, J. K. Sigfried. Lieut. Col., Henry Pleasants. Major, J. A. Gilmour. Surgeon, ——— Blackwood. Quartermaster, Lieut. Bohannan. Adjutant, D. D. Maginnes. The companies were—A, Capt. Kauffman; B, Capt. Bast; C, Capt. Gowen; D. 1st Lieut. Fisher, com'dg.; E, Capt. Winlack; F, Capt. Hoskins; G, Capt. Bosbyshell; H. Capt. William J. Hinkle; I, Capt. B. B. Schuck; K. Capt. Brennan.

Pottsville was to be the headquarters of the command until its departure again for the field.

Portions of the Fiftieth Regiment, Col. Christ, and Fifty-fifth Regiment, Col. White, also returned, and were warmly welcomed home.

Recruiting progressed lively upon the return of these veterans, enabling the commands to which they were attached, to return to the field in a few weeks, recruited up to more than the maximum number required by the regulations. While home "the boys" enjoyed the relaxation from their nearly three years of hard and dangerous service, hugely.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO THE SEVENTH PA. CAVALRY,

By the Ladies of Pottsville and St. Clair.

Tuesday, March 1, 1864, will be remembered by the officers and men of the gallant Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, as that on which the fair daughters of Pottsville and her sister borough, St. Clair, gave into their hands as a gift, a magnificent suit of colors. It numbered thirteen, a Regimental battle-flag and twelve guidons, one for each of the companies, bearing their respective letters. The Regimental flag bore the names of the principal engagements in which the Seventh had participated, but not all the fights, for they have been in a score or more. The following were on it: "Lebanon, Ky;" "Chaplin Hill, Ky;" "Stone River, Tenn.;" "Murfreesboro;" "Shelbyville, Tenn;" "Chickamauga, Ga;" "Rover, Tenn.;" "Nashville, Tenn.;" "Unionville, Tenn.;" and "Spar-

ta, Tenn." A silver plate on the staff, bore the following inscription: *"Presented by the Ladies of Pottsville and St. Clair, to the Seventh Regiment, Pa. Cavalry."*

The presentation took place at Pennsylvania Hall, at 4, P. M., in the presence of the fair donors. The meeting was organized by calling Mr. L. F. Whitney to the chair, and appointing F. B. Wallace Secretary. A fervent, patriotic prayer by Rev Joseph McCool, opened the exercises, after which the colors were presented on behalf of the ladies, by Lin Bartholomew, Esq. Mr. B. made an earnest and impressive speech. He said that it was a very pleasant duty that he was called upon to discharge, in presenting these beautiful emblems of our nationality. When the Regiment returns to the field with them, they will not only remind the gallant members of the glory and greatness of the country, but they will revive recollections of the kind feeling at home that actuated their presentation. Mr. Bartholomew eloquently eulogised the women of the country. They have esteemed no labor too arduous, no time too precious to devote to the welfare and comfort of the brave defenders of their homes and of the liberties of the nation, while they have given with a God-speed, their husbands, brothers and fathers to the cause, though in so doing it has wrung their hearts to part with often forever, their beloved ones. In presenting these colors to the Seventh, the ladies are confident that they will ever be borne in the face of the enemy with undaunted bravery, and with undying honor. They know it, for are not your deeds indissolubly connected with the brilliant achievements of the Army of the Cumberland, and does not Kentucky thank the Seventh among her other defenders, for the immunity she now enjoys from rebel invasion? Not Kentucky alone, but a nation that would be entirely free, is grateful to you for your heroic services. And know, brave men, that these gifts come to you hallowed by the prayers of the donors. Those prayers for your safety and safe return to your homes, will accompany you to the field, and prove I trust, a shield in the hour of danger. Officers and men, accept these emblems of our nationality; they come from your true friends and well-wishers, who feel that they will wave in triumph, long after the colors of a wicked, hell-born Rebellion, shall have been trampled in the dust by the patriots of the country.

Wm. B. Sipes, the accomplished, brave and efficient Colonel of the Regiment, received the colors on behalf of his command. He thanked the speaker for the present, not for its intrinsic value, but for the source from which it came, for the feeling that prompted it. The Colonel disclaimed any intention of making a speech. He would make a few remarks in reference to what the Regiment had done since it entered the service. It entered upon active service on Christmas day, 1861, in the Department of the West, under Gen. Buell, and it has been continually in active service ever since that time. There is not a battle-field in the South-west on which its members have not made their mark upon the enemy. The men know every pathway in Middle and Eastern Tennessee better than they know the paths around the school houses of their childhood. For months together they never cost the Government a cent for the subsistence of themselves or their horses. For consecutive weeks the officers and men had not changed clothing or had them off, so incessant and arduous has been their duty at certain times. They have undergone more than has been or ever will be related. When these men re-enlist, after through passing scenes of danger unsurpassed, who can doubt the genuineness of their patriotism? In accepting for my Regiment these colors, I cannot promise the donors that they will remain unsullied and beautiful as now, but I can promise that they shall never bear the stain of dishonor. In concluding his earnest, heartfelt remarks, of which we can give but a faint idea in this report, the Colonel again thanked the ladies for their gift; acknowledged gratefully the compliments which Mr. Bartholomew had paid the Regiment, and assured the fair donors of the colors that if the Regiment is permitted to bring them back, they shall be preserved in Schuylkill County, as mementoes of the patriotism of its fair daughters, and as souvenirs of the history of the Seventh.

The whole affair passed off in the most delightful manner.

Subsequently at the residence of Thomas H. Rickerts, the Quartermaster of the Regiment, a pair of solid silver spurs were presented to Colonel Sipes. They bear this inscription: *"To Col. Wm. B. Sipes, of the 7th Pa. Cav., from the Ladies of Pottsville."*

In the evening the officers of the Seventh gave a supper at Pennsylvania Hall to their brother officers and citizen friends.

In response to toasts speeches were made by Col. Sipes, Col. Seibert, Col. Pleasants, Hon. C. W. Pitman, Lin Bartholomew, Esq., Col. D. B. Green, Mr. L. C. Thompson, Capt. Dart, of Bradford County, Capt Taylor, Mr. Ellis, and others of the guests,

The guests of the evening separated after singing the "Star Spangled Banner."

THE NAMES OF RE-ENLISTED VETERANS, AND VOLUNTEERS RECRUITED IN SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

We will now give the names of the veterans who re-enlisted for three years, and of the recruits who enlisted in Schuylkill County, during the Winter and Spring of 1864, with the number of the Regiments in which they entered. The length of the list is very creditable to the spirit and patriotism of the County.

We will commence with the Forty-eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, the muster-rolls of several companies of which we received from the officers after they had passed through the celebrated campaign of Gen. Grant in Virginia, in the Summer of 1864, and had arrived in front of Petersburg:

FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, P. V. V.

COMPANY A.

Captain, HENRY BOYER.
1st Lieut., LEVI B. EVELAND.
2d Lieut., ALBERT C. HUCKEY.
2d Sergeant, WILLIAM TAYLOR.
3d " ABRAHAM F. SELTZER.
4th " HENRY H. PRICE.
5th " JOHN GALAGHER.
1st Corporal, JOHN TAYLOR.
2d " FRANKLIN FREDERICI.
3d Corp'l. JACOB S. HONSBERGER.
4th " CHARLES BRANDENBURG.
5th " MONROE HECKMAN.
6th " JAMES S. EVELAND.
7th " JAMES MECK.
8th " THOMAS B. BOYER.
Musician, WM. H. HINKLEY.
Wagoner, WM. D. MARTIN.

PRIVATES.

Airgood, George	Huckey William J.	Miller, George
Adams, John	Hine, Wiloughby	Marshall, Joel
Ash, James D.	Hoffman, Elias	Medler, John C.
Britton, Elias	Holman, John	Martin, Monroe
Britton, Israel	Hillegas Charles W.	McFarlin, Jabez
Booth, William	Halderman, Franklin	Otto, Isaac A.
Becker, James	Hendricks George	Perry, Richard B.
Beltz, William	Hugg, John	Richards, Philip
Bond, George	Jones, Charles	Robinhold, Lewis M.
Bachman, Wm. *	Knapp, William	Richelderfer, John
Baker, James	Keller, Benj.	Stidham, Francis M.
Betz, George	Koch, William A.	Simons, Frank W.

Carter, Thomas
Cochran, John
Dreibelbeis, B. F. C.
Dreibelbeis, William
Dreibelbeis, Joseph
Davis, Henry
Eddinger, William
Eckroth, Samuel
Ely, Frederick
Ferg, Christian
Goodman, Charles
Galagher, Edward
Greenawaldt, Abraham
Houser, David
Hunsberger, M. J.
Huntzinger, John J.
Hessinger, Lewis
Hegg, John
Hail, Hiram
Hause, Philander N.
Hause, Jordan C.
Kerst, Henry E.
Krueger, Charles
Kerst, Willis L.
King, Franklin
Kelchner, James
Kershner, Jacob
Koch, Daniel H.
Kaufman, William
Leiser, Morgan
Loye, Lewis R.
Livingston, George
Lins, Joel
Lins, Elias
Mallard, Marcus M. *
Meck, William H.
Meck, David
McClean, John
McClean, Robert
Moyer, Samuel B.
Moyer, Jacob W.
Moyer, Jacob M.
Simons, Nelson
Sterner, H. Lewis
Sterner, James W.
Snyder, Simon
Smith, Thomas P.
Smith, J. Lewis
Sigfried, Jonas
Sigfried, Jacob D.
Sitler, Nathan
Sheaffer John H.
Sheaffer, John W.
St. Clair, Chas. Abel J.
Snayberger, Nicholas.
Schreyer, Henry
Springer, Jesse
Schollenberger, Samuel
Shickman, Augustus
Williams, Oliver
Weibel, John
Wagner, F. H.
Whetstone, Simon

* Deserted
Sergeant Henry Hounsberger appointed Sergeant Major.
Dismissed, Captain D. B. Kaufman.

RECAPITULATION.

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	12
Musician,	1
Wagoner,	1
Privates,	99
Dismissed,	1
Total,	117

COMPANY B.

Captain, ULYSSES A. BAST.
1*st Lieut.*, WILLIAM H. HUME.
2*d Lieut.*, THOMAS JOHNSON.
1*st Sergeant*, THOS. P. WILLIAMS.
2*d* " JOHN WATKINS.
3*d* " ROBERT CAMPBELL.
4*th* " WM. KISSINGER.
5*th* " JOHN HOMER.
1*st Corporal*, WM. H. WARD.
2*d* " DAVID J. DAVIS.
3*d* " CLEMENCE BELTZER.
4*th* " SEBASTIAN RICKERT.
5*th* " JOSEPH RARIG.
6*th* " JAMES RIDER.
7*th* " ISAAC L. FRITZ.
Musician, GEORGE W. JOHNSON.

PRIVATES:

Altman, Henry
Atkins, William
Albright, George
Barron, John
Brooks, William R.
Bubeck, John E.
Bindley, Alfred E.
Brown, John
Bell, Gardner
Frehn, John D.
Glouser, Benj.
Griffiths, Thomas
Heckman, Samuel
Heater, Carey
Haker, John *
Hammer, Jacob
Kershner, Chas. H.
Louer, Christian
Reppert, William
Stevenson, William
Shifferstein, Albert J.
Shoufler, Gotleib
Schwartz, William
Steinhour Lewis
Shoppel, Henry
Williams, William
Wigner, Jacob

Bankes, Daniel M. *
Deitz, David
Deitz, John
Engle, William
Markle, Abraham R.
Moyer, Laurentus C.
Muldoon, Thomas J.
Wise, William
Wary, Daniel
Yonker, John

* Deserted.

RECAPITULATION.

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	12
Musician,	1
Privates,	37
Total,	53

COMPANY C.

Captain, GEORGE W. GOWEN.
1st Lieut., CHARLES LOESER.
2d Lieut., WILLIAM CLARK.
1st Sergeant, JAMES CLARK.
2d " HENRY WEISER.
3d " JONAS GEIER.
4th " JOHN RORETY.
5th " SAMUEL WALLACE.
1st Corporal, SAMUEL WEISER.
2d Corporal, JOHN SHALVEY.
3d " HENRY MCDERNOLD.
4th " MICHAEL CONDRON.
5th " HENRY RUDGE.
6th " JAMES NICHOLSON.
7th " WILLIAM LIVINGSTON.
Musician, LEWIS HOWARD.
" ROBERT ROGERS.
Wagoner, GILBERT GRAHAM.

PRIVATES:

Acker, Abraham A.
Adams, Dennis
Betz, Harrison
Boyle, Thomas
Brennan, Murt
Brown, Daniel
Clark, Robert
Coakley, James
Daubert, William
Dunleavy, Andrew
Demmerce, William
Daugherty, John
Dolan, John
Earley, Henry
Earley, Michael
Fitzpatrick, William
Farrel, Patrick
Gruver, Jacob A.
Harrison, John
Harrison, Samuel
Hartman, John F.
Haines, Jacob
Henry, Casper
Hatch, George W.
Horan, James
Haines, William J.
Johnston, William
Long, Allen A. D.
Lambert, Enoch
McCoy, Anthony
McGinnis, Edward
Miller, Alfred W.
Mohan, Michael
Neeley, William
Neeley, Andrew,
Ryan, Richard
Sweeney, William
Sweeney, Edward
Seibert, George C.
Straugh, Isaac
Martin, Toban
Wheatly, John S.
Whitaker, John

RECAPITULATION.

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	12
Musicians,	2
Wagoner,	1
Privates,	43
Total,	61

COMPANY D.

1st Lieut., JAMES K. HELMS.
2d Lieut., HENRY E. STICHTER.
1st Sergeant, HENRY C. GRAEFF.
2d Sergeant, GEORGE BOWMAN.
3d " H. C. BURKHALTER.
4th " H. ROTHENBERGER.

COMPANY D, FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

5th Sergeant, ALBERT R. NOVINGER.
Sup. Serg't. WILLIAM TIMMONS.
1st Corporal, BOTO OTTO.
2d " FRANKLIN HOCH.
3d " WALTER P. AIMS.
4th " JONATHAN DEITRICH.
5th " PHILIP BECKMAN.
6th Corporal, FRANKLIN DORWARD.
7th " EDWARD LENHART.
8th " DAVID SMITH.
Musician, CHARLES BROBST.
" JEREMIAH MEINDER.
Wagoner, JOHN W. DERR.

PRIVATES:

Artz, George
Arndt, Charles
Baum, James L.
Baum, Chas. W.
Baum, Orlando
Boyer, John B.
Buttinger, Joseph
Bower, Jonathan
Brown, John *
Beissel, George S.
Covligan. Patrick
Casper, Jackson L.
Cooper, G. W. H.
Derr, Jackson,
Derr, Levi
Dolan, John
Deitrich, Charles
Deitrich, Lewis
Deitrich, Daniel
Deitrich, John
Dalious, James J.
Dorward, Henry
Ebert, Edward J.
Eppley, Samuel
Eyster, Solomon
Graeff, Frank B.
Grim, Horatio
Hartz, George
Hinan, Mattis
Hesser, Charles F.
Hoover, John,
Jones, Thomas
Johnston, Stacy *
Kline, Isaiah
Knarr, Daniel
Kauffman, Jonathan
Kessler, Nathan
Kessler, Samuel
Klinger, James
Krieger, Francis J.
Krieger, Peter C.
Kehler, John
Knittle, Andrew
Klauser, Jacob
Kline, Charles
Lindemuth, Joseph
Lettrick, Philip
Miller, Jonas
Miller, Gust. H.
Moyer, Zachary F.
Moyer, Henry D.
Moyer, William F.
Maury, David
Merwine, Daniel
Nolan, James *
Okom, Daniel
Okom, Jonathan
Ritter, Simon
Raber, Jonas Z.
Reeser, Samuel
Ryan, William
Strausser, P. L.
Stichter, Alfred J.
Shriver, Frank B.
Smith, William H.
Williams, David
Williams, William H.
Weldy, Daniel
Walbridge, Amos
Wolf, Daniel
Weikel, William
Weikel, John D.
Wenrich, Samuel.
Wagner, Aaron B.
Yarnell, Solomon
Zeigler, Joseph
Zimmerman, Elias

* Deserted.

Commissioned Officers,	2
Non-commissioned Officers,	14
Musicians,	2
Wagoners,	1
Privates,	77
Total,	96

COMPANY E.

Captain, WILLIAM WINLACK.
1st Lieut., THOMAS BOHANNAN.
2d Lieut., CHARLES A. SCHNERR.
1st Sergeant, JOHN C. MCELRATH.
2d " JAMES MAY.
3d " WM. C. CINENS.
4th " THOMAS TOSH.
5th " DAVID MCALLISTER,
1st Corporal, SAMUEL CLEMENS.
2d " SAMUEL BEDDALL.
3d " PATRICK LYNCH.
4th " JAMES GREENER.
5th " WM. J. MORGAN.
6th " ROBERT PENMAN.
7th " JOHN MERCER.
8th " JOHN PENMAN.

COMPANY E, FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

Musician, GEORGE LATHAM. *Wagoner*, WM. JEFFERSON.
Musician, GEORGE J. HEISLER.

PRIVATES:

Auman, Henry	Grant, Patrick	McRay, John
Boyer, Frank	Gutschall, Martin	McClennan, Thomas
Boyer, Daniel	Gaynor, William	McSorely, John
Boyer, Joshua	Hodget, William	McGinnis, Edward
Barnett, Daniel D.	Hobwood, Thomas	Muir, Michael
Beverage, Robert	Hardee, Isaac	Penman, Mungo
Brennan, Michael	Hall, Thomas	Pocket, John D.
Bohannan, Michael	Jones, John	Pierce, Henry
Brown, James	James, George A.	Quinn, David
Brennan, John	James, William C.	Quinn, Charles
Brennan, Patrick	Judge, John	Reedy, David E.
Conners, James	Kane, William B.	Rodgers, Patrick
Campbell, Lindsey H.	Kelly, Alexandria	Reasons, William
Cumings, Albert	Landry, Michael	Regan, James
Clemens, Thomas	Lord, Joseph H.	Ramsay, Daniel
Clemens, John	Lyons, John	Sigmund, Abraham
Castle, Jerome	Leary, Timothy	Stout, George
DeFrain, John	McMily, George	Schields, James
Dress, Cornelius	McElrath, Robert	Spotts, Alfred
Devine, Thomas	McElrath, William	Simmers, William
Devine, Robert *	Morgan, David	Schaeffer, George W.
Dooley, John	Murry, John	Thompson, Robert B.
Dunlap, Archibald	Major, John	Whaland, Thomas
Danagh, John	Mercer, James	Woomer, Benjamin
Evens, William	Mullen, William	Williams, David
Evens, William	Meredith, jr., Robert	Wade, Anthony
Evens, Thomas	Meredith, sr., Robt.	Watson, John
Farrel, Lawrence	McGee, Thomas	Weaver, Jeremiah
Fager, William J.	McLaughlin, James	Young, William
Frantz, Valentine	Meighan, James	

* Deserted.

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	13
Musicians,	2
Wagoner,	1
Privates,	89
Total,	108

COMPANY F.

Captain, JOSEPH H. HOSKINS.
1st Lieut., HENRY JAMES.
2d Lieut., JOHN L. WILLIAMS.
1st Sergeant, JAMES A. EASTON.
2d " HENRY REESE.
3d " JOSEPH GOULD.
4th " RICHARD HOPKINS.
5th " GEORGE EDWARDS.
6th " CHARLES W. HAINES.
1st Corporal, ROBERT D. PADEN.
2d Corporal, WM. J. WELLS.
3d " PATRICK MONAGHAN.
4th " JOHN POWELL.
5th " AUSTIN FARROW.
6th " ROBERT WALLACE.
7th " ISAAC BARTO.
8th Corporal, SAMUEL GLENN.
Musician, JOHN LAWRENCE.
Musician, DAVID FULTON.
Wagoner, WILLIAM HOLSEY.

COMPANY F, FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

PRIVATES:

Ackley, Isaac	Ferrick, Henry	McVay, John
Andrews, James	Finley, Joseph	McCann, Henry
Ackenbach, William	Garlan, Thomas	Mallen, Patrick
Adams, Richard M.	Griffiths, David	Murphy, William
Ball, William	Griffiths, John	Paully, James
Brennan, James	Heisler, Henry C.	Pickford Hugh
Brennan, James	Hosgood, John	Pugh, Edward G.
Boren, Patrick	Holsey, Henry	Phillips, John
Brennan, Murtough	Houte, James	Queeny, Frank
Bradley, James	Hause, Hamilton	Robson, Edward J.
Burland, William	Haines, Cyrus	Reese, John J.
Bambrick, James	James, Thomas	Ramer, George
Bush, William	Jones, George H.	Ryan, Michael
Carroll, Anthony	Jenkins, Sampson	Sheridan, George
Curry, Thomas *	Krieger, David T.	Stellwagon, George W.
Carroll, William	Kuhns, Jacob	Smith, William
Carroll, Patrick	Kohler, George W.	Shissler, Edward L.
Carroll, John	Kohler, William H.	Shaeffer, Timothy
Carr, James	Lewis, Thomas D.	Straub, Horace F.
Crawford, John A.	Lyng, John *	Thomas, Thomas M.
Crawford, John	Litchfield, Peter	Thiel, David F.
Dunkerly, Samuel	Leary, Cornelius	Taylor, William E.
Devine, John	Lyshon, Thomas	Turner, Edward
Duffy, William E.	Lewis Isaac	Werner, Andrew
Devlin, John	Lawless, John	Welsh, Michael
Devlin, Simon	Lavell, Michael	Williams, Richard
Davis, William H.	Morrissy, John	Woods, Lewis
Defrehn, Elijah	McGee, John *	West, Edward R.
Dillman, Henry	Murphy, Thomas	Wilson, Michael
Davis, Thomas	Manning, Israel	Wiest, Benjamin F.
Davis, John E.	Murphy, James	Williams, Thomas J.
Dolan, Patrick	McElvie, David	Witman Augustus H.
Davis, David	Moore, William	Wallace, Robert.
Eddy, John	Manders, George	Wilson, Thomas *
Fulton, William	Manning, James W.	

* Deserted.

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	14
Musicians,	2
Wagoner,	1
Privates,	104
Total,	124

COMPANY G.

Captain, OLIVER C. BOSBYSHELL. *5th Sergeant*, CHARLES B. EVANS.
1st Lieut., CURTIS C. POLLOCK. *1st Corporal*, GEORGE FARNE.
2d Lieut., HENRY C. JACKSON. *2d* " EDWARD H. SILLYMAN.
1st Sergeant, RICHARD M. JONES. *3d* " EDWARD FLANAGAN.
2d " ROBERT SMITH. *4th* " JOHN W. SMITH.
3d " WILLIAM AUMAN. *5th* " DANIEL DOWYNE.
4th " CHAS. F. KUENTZLER. *6th* " MONROE SCHREFFLER.

COMPANY G, FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

7th Corporal, ALEXANDER GOVAN. " SAMUEL BANGHART.
Musician, DAVID EBERLE. *Wagoner*, JACOB DIETRICH.

PRIVATES:

Auman, James	Farne, William	May, Charles H.
Atkinson, William P.	Frazier, James	Moyer, Jonathan
Armstrong, John	Frazier, John	McDaniels, Winfield S.
Abrahams, Abraham	Flickenger, Benj.	Nash, Patrick
Allison, James	Galligan, John	Norrigang, Peter
Becker, John	Galligan, Patrick	Ragang, John
Brown, John R.	Goodman, Matthias	Reppert, John
Brown, David P.	Gwinner, Jacob	Schrow, Dewald
Brown, Robert D.	Gross, Nicholas	Sennett, James
Boyer, Daniel	Grant, Patrick	Schaeffer, Christian
Boyle, Patrick	Humble, John	Shaw, William
Clark, Michael	Hendley, Adam	Savage, Patrick
Cheatham, Joseph	Hodgson, John P.	Slatterly, William
Cunningham, Patrick	Jones, J. Howard	Stall, William
Colihan, Andrew	Kuentzler, John P.	Smith, Patrick
Clark, Charles	Kautter, John	Spencer, James R.
Drobel, John	Krebs, Jr., Henry	Simpson, William
Dates, Harrison	Lechler, David	Wright, John
Delaney, John	Lawrence, George W.	Walbridge, Adolphus
Daley, Patrick	Maurer, William	Williams, William
Evans, Clay W.	Martin, William	

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	12
Musician	2
Wagoner,	1
Privates,	62
Total,	80

COMPANY H.

Captain, WILLIAM J. HINKLE.
1st Lieut., ALEX. S. BOWEN.
2d Lieut., SAM'L B. LAUBENSTINE.
1st Sergeant, ALBA C. THOMPSON.
2d " THOMAS H. SILLYMAN.
3d " PETER RADELBERGER.
4th " HENRY BERNSTEEL.
5th " DANIEL MOSER.
6th " DAVID B BROWN. *
1st Corporal, HENRY FOY.
2d Corporal, ANTHONY HERBERT.
3d " CHARLES NORRIGAN.
4th " CHARLES FOCHT.
5th " WILLIAM BURLEE.
6th " WILLIAM A. LLOYD.
7th " HENRY C. MATHEWS.
8th " JACOB A. WITMAN
Musician, ANDREW J. SNYDER.
" JAMES MARSHALL.
Wagoner, GEO. W. CHRISTIAN.

PRIVATES:

Aurand, Lewis	Baker, David	Carroll, John
Aurand, Charles	Barr, William	Christian, Henry F.
Alexander, Joseph	Benedict, John C.	Chester, Joseph
Acorn, Martin	Benscoter, Abraham	Cooke, Daniel
Bennie, Crawford	Bright, Harrison	Cruikshank, John
Baer, John	Bright, Daniel R.	Davis, Thomas
Bannon, Isaac	Beagley, Thomas	Davis, Albert
Batdorf, James	Beyerly, Jefferson W.	Davis, William

COMPANY H, FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

Mulholland, James	Wentsell, James	Metzinger, Joseph
Metz, Joseph	Welsh, James	Melarkey, Michael
Meter, Charles	Wineland, John	Miller, Conrad
Metz, Edward	Wildermuth, F. Josiah	Moy, Adam
DeLong, Charles	Weise, Jacob	Ohnmacht, Daniel
Donnelly, William	Yeick, Anthony	Olewine, John H.
Donnelly, John	Hirst, Job	O'Brien, Michael
Everly, Morris	Hetherington, Jas. R.	O'Donnell, Anthony
Eberle, Charles	Huber, William	Palmer, Thomas
Edwards, Edward	Jennings, John	Pritchard, John
Edwards, Joseph	Jones, Harry	Ray, John W.
Eisenhuth, George T.	Kimmell, Wm. V. B.	Reb, Henry
Fetterman, Charles	Krebs, Frank	Slenker, David
Fetterman, Isaac	Kalbach, John F.	Snyder Reuben
Fox, Emanuel	Klienginna, John F.	Schnieder, William
Fryberger, Samuel	Koller, Benjamin	Stevenson, John
Forney, Alfred C.	Kopp, Lewis W.	Skeen, Samuel T.
Gallagher, John	Kyer, Charles	Severn, Thomas
Gallagher, Anthony	Loeser, William	Spears, John
Gannon, Thomas	Lauer, Daniel	Scott, Michael
Howell, John M.*	Lewis, George E.	Shilthorn, George
Heffner, John H. C.	Lloyd William D.	Smith, Peter
Haley, William H.	Lloyd, John	Shay, Henry
Hayes, Joseph S.	Murphy, Arthur	Titus, Ambrose H.
Heffron, Philip	Moore, Joseph	Tillett, Jonathan
Halladey, George	Morey George W.	Uhl, George

* Sergeant Major.

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	14
Musicians,	2
Wagoner,	1
Privates,	102
Total	122

COMPANY I.

Captain, B. B. SCHUCK.
1*st Lieut.*, JOSEPH EDWARDS.
2*d Lieut.*, FRANCIS D. KOCH.
1*st Sergeant*, OLIVER DAVIS.
2*d* " LUKE SWAIN.
3*d* " JACOB ONGSTODT.
4*th* " FRANK ALLEBACH.
5*th* " JAMES MCREYNOLDS.
1*st Corporal*, GEO. W. KLASE.
2*d Corporal*, JAMES MILLER.
3*d* " DANIEL KLASE.
4*th* " HENRY W. CRATER.
5*th* " WESLEY KNITTLE.
6*th* " BENJ. WILLIAMS.
7*th* " ELIAS C. KEHL.
Musician, WILLIAM FAUST.
" JACOB BECHMAN.
Wagoner, ISRAEL KRAMER.

PRIVATES:

Beltz, Isaac	Beyerle, Wm. F.	Clark, John
Beltz, Isaac K.	Bankis, Daniel	Cooper, John H.
Boner, Frank	Boner, James	Crowe, Patrick
Buntz, Herman	Blablehamer, Lewis	Cobus, Joseph
Bechman, John F.	Barron, John	Dresh, Elias
Brown, John	Curlis, Chas.	DeLong, Charles

COMPANY I, FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

Derrick, Cyrus
Daleus, John
Drehrer, Benj.
DeFrehn, S. T.
Dresh, Geo.
Dooley, Martin
Deitz, David
Deitz, John
Eisenhower, Abraham
Engel, William
Ege, Henry J.
Frehn, John
Fauss, Lewis
Fritz, Albert
Fourman, Nathan
Gilbert, Joseph
Goodman, Henry
Garber, Lewis J.
Garber, David
Good, Chas. H.
Hein, Josiah
Hill, Henry H.
Henry, Frederick
Heiser, James
Houser, B. A.
Horn, Charles W.
Horn, Washington
Hollister, Samuel
Jones, Thomes
Krater, Charles
Keller, Peter
Kershner, B. B.
Kehl, Daniel J.
Kehl, Samuel F.
Koch, Hugh
Koch, Charles R.
Koch, Allen
Kramer, William
Leiser, Charles S.
Lindemuth, Charles
Link, John
Lengert, Adam
Madenfort, Henry
Monbeck, Lucien
Mack, Albert
Mowrey, Jonathan
Mauger, John R.
McArdel, Barney,
Moyer, John S.
Marberger, William
Neyer, Daniel
Neiswender, Samuel
Neyman, Henry A.
Neifert, Nathan
Owens, William
Price, William J.
Peltz, Theodore
Reich, Conrad
Rumbel, Rudolph.
Rumbel, Amos
Reinhard, Henry
Reinhard, Albert
Reigel, Frank
Ringer, Frank E.
Reed, Thomas J.
Reppert, William
Reichwern, Jacob
Seward, Christian
Schappell, Henry
Schall, Thomas
Scheur, William F.
Shoener, Edward
Shoener, Joseph
Snyder, William S.
Smith, Mad. K.
Tyson, William
Umbenhocker, John
Weiers, William
Wheeler, William
Willower, Jerry
Wagner, Charles C.
Watt, Reuben
Yost, Frank
Zimmerman, Benj.
Zimmerman, Albert

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	12
Musicians,	2
Wagoner,	1
Privates,	103
Total,	121

COMPANY K.

Captain, ISAAC F. BRANNON.
1st Lieut., JACOB DOUTY.
2d Lieut., FRANCIS A. STITZER.
1st Sergeant, THOMAS IRWIN.
2d " JOHN C. HINCHCLIFF.
3d Sergeant, GEORGE M. DENGLER.
4th " WILLIAM LAUBENSTINE.
5th " CHRIST. N. HAERTLER.
1st Corporal, GEORGE J. WEAVER.
2d " JOHN DEGANT.
3d Corporal, DAVID H. STITZER.
4th " HORATIO EDINGER.
5th " DANIEL F. BAUSUM.
6th " JOHN C. BERGER.
7th " HENRY SHULTZ.
8th Corporal, JOHN M. BROWN.
Musician, WILLIAM STRAW.
" HENRY YOST.
Wagoner, WARREN CAREY.

PRIVATES:

Adams, Martin
Adaman, John
Bossler, Samuel
Burgess, Joseph
Bartolet, John
Belford, Wesley
Bartolet, Richard
Cashan, Michael
Dress, Jonathan

COMPANY K, FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

Delaney, Nicholas	Henn, John W.	Nagle, Milton
Day, Albin	Hine, Allen	Osterhout, Charles
Dentzer, John F.	Haas, Daniel	Payne, Edward P.
Dress David R.	Harkins, Hugh B.	Phillips, David H.
Drake, Nelson	Jones, John	Pelton, William F.
Dress, William H.	Koch, Francis	Patry, John
Edwards, Edward	King, John	Reed, William T.
Ehly, Franklin	Kavanaugh, James	Reader, Henry
Ebert, Jacob	Kline, Benjamin F.	Reed, Jeremiah
Fougherty, Thomas	Long, Charles	Rich, Nathan
Felty, Fertenline	Lebengood, Lewis	Shaffer, William P.
Fenstermaker, Elias	Lord, Henry	Shollenberger, Augustus
Fenstermaker, Henry	Little, John	Schwartz, Oliver W.
Gray, Arthur L	Leonard, Thomas	Showers, George
Gillinger, John	Luckenbill, Lewis	Snyder, Frederick W.
Gross, George H.	Lauby, Jacob	Schack, Gottlieb
Grim, Henry	Lauer, John N.	Shut, Casper
Haas, Howard W.	Moul, Lewis A.	Sherman, John A.
Haas, Wellington P.	Moul, John C.	Snyder, Paul
Houser, Nathan	Miller, Wilson W.	Trough, Henry
Houser, David	Mulhall, John	White, Paul
Hudson, Thomas E.	Morgan, George F.	Widner, John
Heisser, William	Murphy, John	Weaber, Andrew
Hoffman, Simon	McKeaver, Philip	Whetstone, Ephraim

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	13
Musicians,	2
Wagoner,	1
Privates,	81
Total,	100

RECAPITULATION.

Company A,	117
" B,	53
" C,	61
" D,	96
" E,	108
" F.	124
" G,	80
" H,	122
" I.	121
" K,	100
Total,	982

SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

Colonel—WM. B. SIPES.
Lieut.-Colonel—JAMES J. SEIBERT.
Major, 2d Battalion— WM. JENNINGS.
Quartermaster—THOS. RICKERT.

COMPANY A.

Conners, James C.	Cahill, Patrick W.	Farrell, George C.
Gobley, Daniel	Delaney, James	Hennessey, John

COMPANY A, SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY—*Continued.*

Koch, Henry	McCabe, John	Plotz, Frederick
Kelly, Michael	Murphy, Morris	Schlotman, Augustus
Kennedy, Joseph	O'Neal, Dennis	Spittle, Thomas H.
Keegan, Charles		

Total - - - - - - 16

COMPANY C.

Boden, William

Total - - - - - - 1

COMPANY D.

Dunlevy, John	Hagerty, James	Jackson, William

Total - - - - - - 3

COMPANY F.

Captain, CYRUS NEWLIN.
1st Lieut., BER. REILLY.
2d Lieut., JOS. H. DENNING.
Ord. Sergeant, V. R. BOYER.
Q. M. " WM. ZEHNER.
Com. " WM. SMITH.
2d Sergeant, WM. JENKINS.
3d " JOHN WILLIAMS.
4th " JAS. A. WILSON.
5th " DANIEL SIEGFRIED.
6th Sergeant, JOHN M. RICH.
1st Corporal, WM. H. BEAVER.
2d " GEO. M. BOYER.
3d " CONDY MCQUIRE.
4th " RICH'D FOTHERINGILL.
Bugler, JOSEPH PARTRIDGE.
" JOHN COUGHIN.
Blacksmith, ADAM MAGER.
Saddler, ABRAHAM VANDYKE,

PRIVATES:

Anstock, Wm.	Bowers, Peter	Fisher, Joseph R.
Aummersboch, Adam	Beauhart, Joseph W.	Fox, William J.
Adams, Joseph	Bertz, John	Fotheringill, Joseph
Berger, Abraham	Baldwin, Thomas	Fronty, Jacob
Bowers, Charles	Collins, James	Fox, David S.
Beler, Jacob	Cunningham, John	Flenery, Michael
Bordman, G. W.	Coggins, Hart	Fronley, Albert
Boyle, Patrick	Cunningham, John	Fogerty, James
Beacher, Benj.	Cockell, Ezra	Gower, David
Beacher, John J.	Cassey, Patrick	Gradwell, Thomas
Bond, William	Creiger, Peter	Hower, Charles S.
Bartholomew, C. L.	Chambus, A. J.	Harris, William
Brennan, William	Connors, Edward	Haine, Peter
Bowers, Denis	Deaner, John	Henry, David
Blacker, William	Detyoune, Adam	Hagerty, James
Blacker Charles	Dougher, James	Haley, Martin
Betz, John	Dunlevy, John	Hines, Edward
Boyer, David	Devine, Robert	Haldeman, Joseph
Breslin, Henry	Davis, John	Hisser, Wm. F.
Breslin, William	Dando, John	Hoffee, B. M.
Broom, Jacob	English, William	Hahn, Francis
Bryson, Samuel	Evans, Samuel	Hubzer, Jacob
Bummersboch, John	Evans, David	Hagerty, Francis W.
Ball, John	Evans, Thomas B.	Hart Joseph T.
Burke, Charles	English, George	Houser, George
Ball, Bart.	Eise, William H.	Jones, Thos. W.
Beaumont, Charles	Fartick, John A. J.	Jones, Elias

COMPANY F, SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY—*Continued.*

Jones, Robert
Jones, David
Jones, David R.
Kelley, Bernard
Kock, Theodore
Kock, George
Kniffe, Aquilla
Kearns, Patrick R.
Knapp, Joseph
Llewellyn, Llewellyn
Levan David
Link, Cornelius
Linn, Charles
Lynch, Daniel*
Long, John C.,
Leib, George
Lafferty, Alexander
Lyons, James
Miller, Isaac
Miller, Jr , John
McGuire, John
Moyer, John W.
Mitchell, Samuel
Moore, John A.
Millet, George F.
May, Joseph
McGan, Peter
McLaughlin, Patrick
Murray, Michael
Marchal, Robert
Metz, Adam L.
Metz, George
May, Thomas H.
Manley, Philip
McManamee, Daniel
McShay, Michael
Newser, Christian
Nutz, George
O'Donnell, John
O'Neill, John
Price, James
Paine, Slathiel F.
Rahn, Gideon
Reese, George
Richard, William
Raber, Peter
Robert, Albert
Ray, Thomas
Shutt, George
Shreffler, Solomon
Smith, Frederick
Shaw, Thomas
Sykes, Henry
Sultzer, William
Sheer, James
Shine, James
Stack, William
Simmers, Henry
Thomas, Samuel
Thomas, John D.
Vanhorn, Adgate
Winn, Samuel
Williams, Richard
Wumer, Amandus
Waters, Samuel
Williams, Davis
Watkins, William
Wilson, Michael
Whiteheda, Francis
Williams, Oliver
Williams, John D.

* Deserted

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	12
Buglers,	2
Artizans,	2
Privates,	152
Total,-	171

COMPANY G.

Allison, Henry
Albert, John
Albert, Jacob
Bayler, Daniel
Burns, James
Cochlin, John
Crouse, Christian
Cooper, Samuel
Canfield, James
Greiger, Jr., Peter
Hardenstine, Henry
Huber, Henry
Hoffman, William
Houser, William
Jones, Lewis
Keidlinger, Henry
Kantner, Charles M.
Miller, Tillman W.
Mease, Levi
Murphy, Michael
Moore, Henry W.
Miller, Peter
McGloghlin, James
McQuire, James
Reinoehl, Henry
Rehr, George S.
Steel, Isaac D.
Woods, Thomas L.
Wolf, Elias
Wren, Richard

Total, 30

COMPANY I.

Captain, HEBER THOMPSON. 1*st Sergeant*, ISAAC HALL.
Lieutenant, GEO. W. MCALLISTER. 2*d* " ISAAC HEITH.

COMPANY I, SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY—*Continued.*

3d Sergeant, JAMES A. CRINNIAN.
4th " THOS. B. STEWART.
5th " JAMES C. DAVIS.
6th " FRED. HILLBISH.
7th " C. L. CONNER.
1st Corporal, JOHN MORRESSEY.
2d Corporal, OWEN P. KEHO.
3d " CASPER SHERMAN.
4th " PETER PONTZLER.
5th " MORGAN DAVIS.
6th " JOHN SMITH.

PRIVATES:

Allen, Thos.
Andrews, Joshua E.
Bohanon, Thos.
Boden, Wm.
Crosland, Lewis C.
Cramer, Saml.
Davis, David T.
Dechant, Wm. J.
Eck, Wardes
Flattery, James
Gulling, Philip
Hetherington, Jas.
Homerth, Wm.
Hummel, Abraham
Lewis, Henry
Mason, Samuel W.
Montgomery, Wm.
Ochternocht, Henry
Partridge, John
Simpson, Thos. A.
Siltz, Wm.
Strouse, John
Schloss, Isaac
Sands, Albert
Taylor, Charles
Wessner Henry

Commissioned Officers,	2
Non-commissioned Officers,	13
Privates,	26
Total,	41

COMPANY L.

Captain, WILLIAM WREN.

PRIVATES:

Bousman, Pearce
Cohoon, John G.
Glennon, William
Hellenthal, Bernard
Hackman, Henry
Reber, George W.
Sullivan, Patrick
Troy, Michael

Commissioned Officers,	1
Privates,	8
Total,	9

RECAPITULATION.

Field and Staff-Officers,	4
Company A,	16
" C,	1
" D,	3
" F,	171
" G,	30
" I,	41
" L,	9
Total,	275

NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

A number of the veterans of this Regiment re-enlisted, and it received recruits to some extent, but not sufficient to enable the Regiment to retain its organization at the expiration of its term of service in August, 1864. At that period the members of the Regiment were mustered out of service, with the exception of the following re-enlisted veterans and recruits. Their organization was called "Ninety-sixth Battalion, P. V.," and was temporarily attached to the Ninety-fifth Regiment. There were two Companies—E and L—as follows:

COMPANY E.

1*st Lieut.*, FRANK W. SIMPSON.
2*d Lieut.*, CHAS. C. RUSSELL.
1*st Sergeant*, JOHN W. HUGHES.
2*d* " PHILIP W. COOL.
3*d* " WILLIAM SMITH.
4*th* " JOSEPH GEE.
5*th* " REUBEN BALLIET.
1*st Corporal*, WILLIAM BEYNON.
2*d* " WILLIAM DANIELS.
3*d Corporal*, DANIEL T. WALLEN,
4*th* " WILLIAM D. TRAUT.
5*th* " JOHN FOLEY.
6*th* " LEWIS FREDERICK.
7*th* " JOHN MILLER.
8*th* " JAMES M. DENN.
Musician, GEORGE STERLING.
" SOLOMON SPOHN.

PRIVATES:

Bartholomew, James	Hollister, James	Neathamer, Henry
Berdnia, John	Howard, David	Noble, Richard
Brown, William	Jones, David	Nans, David
Britten, William	Klinger, Levi	Paden, Charles
Barnes, George	Klinger, Jeremiah	Purcell, Thomas
Bittenbender, Levi	Keeler, Joseph	Ramsay, William S.
Buff, Henry	Kromas, George	Sands, James
Buchman, Levi	Kromas, Levi	Stair, Peter
Bell, William	Kisppaugh, Elias	Simpson, John T
Canfield, James N.	Londsedle, George	Stegner, George
Clifton, Mashloc	Lafferty, John	Symns, Sylvester
Cary, Martin	Leffler, William	Seiwell, Samuel
Dresher, Stephen	Lutz, Adolph	Seiwell, Tilman
Derneer, Jeremiah	Litman, Bernard	Schwartz, Joseph
Donegan, John	Lambert, Matthew	Thompson, John
Earnst, Christian	Martin, Daniel	Templer, Emanuel
Evans, John	Miles, Edward W.	Washburn, John
Fry, Henry A.	Marshal, Alexander	Whetzel, John
Ford, Edward	Mensinger, Stephen	Welsh, Michael A.
Fry, George K.	Martz, Samuel	Woodring, Henry
Fox, Charles C.	Morrel, Matthew	Woodring, William
Hettinger, Aaron F.	Ming, Joseph	Wright, Jacob
Hartman, George H.	Muman, Samuel	Welsh, Libert J.
Heller, Reuben	McNulte, John	

Commissioned Officers,	2
Non-commissioned Officers,	13
Musicians,	2
Privates,	71
Total,	88

COMPANY L.

1*st Lieut.*, LEWIS LUCKENBILL. 1*st Corporal*, ARTHUR BRANNEGAN.
1*st Sergeant*, WILLIAM CURREN. 2*d* " JAMES SOYE.
2*d* " JOHN SULLIVAN. 3*d* " THOMAS GRIBBEN.
3*d* " JOHN WELSH. *Musician*, JAMES ZULICH.
4*th* CHARLES FISHER.

PRIVATES:

Adcock, William	Garrigan, Hugh	Morgan, Thomas L.
Becker, Thomas	Haley, Charles	Murphy, James
Bradley, Lawrence	Hart, Dominic	McCarty, John
Broderick, John	Kranch, Jacob	McGrath, Lawrence
Carlin, James	Kavenaugh, John	Reb, Adam
Crosson, Wm. H.	Llewellyn, Gomer	Shelley, Charles
Dull, George W.	Lannan, John	Salmon, J.
Downly, Patrick	Laddy, Paddy	Zimmerman, Solomon
Donnelly, John	Moor, Thomas	

Commissioned Officers,	1
Non-commissioned Officers,	7
Musicians,	1
Privates,	26
Total,	35

In addition to the above the following are the names of men of Schuylkill County who enlisted in the Regiment in the Spring of 1864:

Brennan, James	Mack, Michael	O'Brian, John
Bell, William H.	Murray, John	O'Neal, James
Comford, Edward	Murphy, Michael	Ryan, Patrick
Fogarty, Thomas	Maley, Thomas	Ryan, James
Follman, John	Moran, James	Sullivan, John
Gallagher, Michael	Muldowney, Matthew	Treiny, William
Hennessey, Daniel	O'Brian, Michael P.	Woodford, Charles
Luke, John	O'Brian, Hugh	

Total, 23

RECAPITULATION.

Company E,	88
" L,	35
Additional enlisted men,	23
Total,	146

FIFTIETH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

Artz, Isaac	Bixler, Jackson	Dodge, Levi
Binkley, Daniel	Clouser, Joseph	Dornsife, Jeremiah W.
Beach, Charles	Clark, Edward W.	Deitrich, Philip
Boyer, Jacob	Christ, Harry	Erdman, Lenniary
Boyer, Philip	Delcamp, Daniel	Fox, Peter
Bixler, Edward	Dressler, Jacob	Godschall, Joel
Bressler, Martin	Dornsife, Isaac H.	Geist, Noah
Bressler, Franklin	Delcamp, Joseph	Honenstine, Joel

COMPANY A, FIFTIETH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

Henry, John	Steckley, John	Troutman, Elias T.
Henry, Jacob	Stutzman, Jonathan B.	Troutman, Emanuel
Klauser, Simon	Seifert, John	Wiest, Francis K.
Krebs, Lewis	Stoop, Daniel	Wiest, Hiram K.
Lucas, Peter F.	Starr, Abraham F.	Wiest, Samuel B.
Michael, Hiram	Stutzman, Nathaniel	Wolf, Michael
Maurer, John H.	Schreiber, Augustus F.	Zerbey, John K.
Otto, Joseph	Schwenk, Abraham K.	Zimmerman, John H.
Philips, Abraham	Shadel, Henry	Zimmerman, George
Pinkerton, Benjamin F.	Shade, Jacob	Zimmerman, Lewis

Total - - - - - - 54

COMPANY C.

Captain, DANIEL F. BURKERT.
1*st Lieut.*, WILLIAM H. HINEY.
2*d Lieut.*, JOHN ECKEL.
1*st Sergeant*, WILLIAM HILL.
2*d* " AUGUSTUS MELLON.
3*d* " CHARLES E. BROWN.
4*th* " DAVID ROUDENBUSH.
5*th* " JAMES H. LEVAN.
1*st Corporal*, SAMUEL A. LOSCH.
2*d Corporal*, LEVI ECKERT.
3*d* " ALEX. P. GARRET.
4*th* " HENRY HILL.
5*th* " GEORGE SCHWENK.
6*th* " JOHN DOWLE.
Musicians, HENRY B. MILLER.
" VOLNEY BELL.
" CLINTON MCGIBBINS.
" WM. H. GENSLER.

PRIVATES:

Agley, Samuel	Hoffman, Samuel	Oswalt, Israel
Burkert, Gottlieb	Hoffman, William	Oswalt, Edward
Berger, Elias	Hoffman, Jerome	Rupp, Thomas
Baker, William	Hehn, Henry	Rieger, Edward
Bartlett, Albert	Heebner, Edward	Reed, George
Baker, L.	Heebner, George	Riley, Michael
Burkert, Charles	Hehn, Jacob	Ryan, John
Berger, Daniel	Hehn, William	Reed, John
Bousman, George	Harner, Romandes	Reigan, Albert
Benedict, Jacob	Kiehner, Stoughton	Reinheimer, Franklin
Comber, Alpheus	Koch, William J.	Sharon, Franklin
Correll, Rolandus	Kerrigan, Garret	Shoppell, Charles
Cake, George	Knarr, Charles	Schwab, Adam
Dibler, Henry	Knarr, Benjamin	Schwenk, Samuel
Dankle, Peter	Lehman, Josiah	Scheck, Frederick
Dilcomb, Peter	Lloyd, Adam	Scheck, Jacob
Eckle, Emanuel	Lloyd, Thomas	Sirles, William
Eckert, John	Lloyd, George W.	Sullivan, Daniel
Eckert, William	Long, Joseph	Tyson, William
Eckert, Isaac	Losch, William G.	Tyson, Irvin
Eckert, John N.	Moyer, George	Williams, William
Everhart, Daniel	McCullough, Patrick	Williams, Charles
Fritz, Peter	McHargne, John	Williams, Patrick
Fritz, John	Martz, John B.	Warner, Levan
Gulliver, Christian	Martz, Samuel	Wagner, William
Guertler, William D.	Martz, Daniel	Wiltermuth, William
Getler, Jacob	Oswalt, Charles	Wright, Josiah

COMPANY C, FIFTIETH REGIMENT—*Continued.*

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	11
Musicians,	4
Privates,	81
Total,	99

COMPANY D.

Davis, Thomas S.

Total, 1

COMPANY K

Hilbert, Daniel Clauser, Jacob K.

Total, 2

RECAPITULATION.

Company A,	54
" C,	99
" D,	1
" K,	2
Total,	156

TWENTY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

Shoemaker, Jacob

Total, 1

FORTY-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

COMPANY K.

Darmody, William Fox, John Knipe, Ephraim F.

Total, 3

FIFTY-FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

COMPANY E.

Captain, GEORGE H. HILL. *Corporal*, WM. FOWLER.

PRIVATES:

Ansty, Philip	Craymer, ———	McCann, John
Bannan, John S.	Conway, Thomas	Patten, Thomas
Billman, Daniel	Churchfield, Patrick	Welsh, Luke
Billman, Solomon	Dunlap, George	

Commissioned Officer,	1
Non-commissioned Officer,	1
Privates,	11
Total,	13

COMPANY F.

Fowler, James

Total, - - - - - - - - 1

RECAPITULATION.

Company E,	13
" F,	1
Total,	14

SIXTY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

COMPANY B.

Campbell, Thomas Dallas, John

Total, - - - - - - - - 2

COMPANY K.

Sergeant, BENJAMIN F. BARTLETT. *Corporal*, SAMUEL SHOENER. *Corporal*, DANIEL CHRISTIAN.

PRIVATES:

Albertson, George Davis, Benj. B. Schoener, Franklin A.
Christian, Benj. Langton, Martin Schmila, Wm.

Non-commissioned Officers,	3
Privates,	6
Total,	9

NINETY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

COMPANY B.

Lieut., WM. H. RILAND. Fox, Jacob

COMPANY C.

Barton, William F. Eastwood, John

COMPANY D.

Sechrist, Christian

Total, - - - - - - - - 5

NINETY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA REG'T.

COMPANY H.

O'Hara, Charles

Total, - - - - - - - - 1

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST PENN'A REG'T.

COMPANY K.

Groff, Valentine H. Perry, John Tomlinson, Joseph
Morris, Dick

Total - - - - - - - - 4

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH PENN'A REG'T.

COMPANY F.

Boran, James — Horan, William — McGill, James
Brennan, Owen — Mahan, Michael — Prosser, John

Total - - - - - - - 6

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH PA. REG'T.

COMPANY A.

Drey, Daniel

COMPANY F.

Herring, Isaac

Total, - - - - - - - - 2

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH PENN'A REG'T.

COMPANY D.

Everhard, Abraham

Total, - - - - - - - - 1

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOURTH REG'T.

[This Regiment—a new one—was recruited in different parts of the State. Its commander was Col. Stover.]

COMPANY F.

Lieutenant, W. D. WILLIAMS. *Sergeant*, S. S. DULL.

PRIVATES:

Adam, H. W. — Hearter, George — Riffert, Emanuel
Boltz, Fred'k — Krise, Chas. — Richards, Joseph
Dull, John F. — Lehman, P. F. — Trefskar, Anthony
Eckel, Percival — Miller, John F. — Trefskar, Bertram
Gallagher, John — Marks, Jr., John — Wert, Michael
Goldman, Chas. — Reinoehl, L. C. — Whetstone, Sam'l H.
Hearter, Jacob

Commissioned Officers, - - - - 1
Non-commissioned Officers, - - - 1
Privates, - - - - - - 19

Total, - - - - - - - 21

TWO HUNDRED AND TENTH PA. REGIMENT.

COMPANY E.

Corporal, M. MONTGOMERY L'VELLE. Tiley, Uriah W.

Total, - - - - - - - 2

THIRD PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

COMPANY C.

Roan, James E.

COMPANY L.

Bourk, John — Donahoe, James — Keating, James
Donahoe, Patrick J. — Green, Daniel — Lean, Thomas
Duffy, John — Keating, James F.

Total, - - - - - - 9

FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

COMPANY B.

Blake, James

Total, - - - - - - - 1

FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

COMPANY C.

Drumheller, John Morley, Francis

COMPANY G.

Lloyd, Edmund Lloyd, George

Total, - - - - - - - - 4

SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

COMPANY E.

Aubrey, Thomas Mace, Samuel Schultz, Henry
Hager, James F.

Total, - - - - - - - - 4

EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

COMPANY A.

Carrigan, James Miller, Christian Yately, John
Gamble, Edward Owen, James

COMPANY E.

James, Owen O'Neal, Peter Reilly, James

COMPANY F.

Griffin, Michael, McKern, John Rice, Patrick
Larkin, Owen McLyn, Henry

COMPANY I.

McCall, Charles

COMPANY M.

Nunemacher, Israel Ward, John

Total, - - - - - - - 16

NINTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

McConnell, John T. H.

Total, - - - - - - - - 1

ELEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

COMPANY H.

Shoemaker, Edward

Total, - - - - - - 1

TWELFTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

COMPANY A.

Clifford, Levi Owens, Lawrence Salmon, Daniel
Clifford, Charles Stevenson, William

Total, - - - - - - - 5

THIRTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

COMPANY A.

Lynch, Michael Powell, John

Total, - - - - - - - - 2

SEVENTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

COMPANY H.

Ward, James

Total, - - - - - - - - 1

TWENTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

COMPANY A.

Schroeder, Charles Stein, Henry J.

Total, - - - - - - - 2

FIRST PENNSYLVANIA HEAVY ARTILLERY.

COMPANY B.

Baker, Martin Donner, John

Total - - - - - - - - 2

SECOND PENNSYLVANIA ARTILLERY.

COMPANY B.

Conway, Martin

COMPANY I.

Baltz, Charles L.	Kelly, Thos.	Reppel, John
Conner, Thos.	Muth, William H.	Rose, John
Fernsler, Henry O. K.	Matter, William H.	Shanley, John
Hetherington, Edw. S.	O'Neal, Michael	Troay, James
Helms, John S.		

Total, - - - - - - - - 14

THIRD PENNSYLVANIA ARTILLERY.

COMPANY H.

Davis, Edward Light, William

Total, - - - - - - - - 2

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND PA. ART.

COMPANY F.

Casey, John J.	Graady, Thomas	Kelly, Barney
Delaney, John	Harrod, Thomas	Leslie, James
Flagherty, Patrick		

Total, - - - - - - - - 7

FOURTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

Howard, Michael Hawk, James B.

Total, - - - - - - - - 2

FIFTEENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

Adam, Henry
Bowers, John
Brinton, George
Birkinbine, John
Bradley, Michael
Baird, Charles
Brennan, James
Bradley, William
Barrett, John
Carrol, Peter
Campbell, John
Carney, John
Crosby, Lewis
Clark, John
Devine, Philip
Elliot, John
Fell, Bartholomew
Focht, James
Farley, John
Gannon, James
Gunning, William
Gillmore, Nathan
Higgins, James
Hibbit, Thomas
Hamilton, John
Irwin, George
Jennings, Michael
Kelly, James
King, John
King, Michael
Keim, John M.
Lynch, John
Lee, Martin
Llewellyn, John
McGhan, Henry
McDonald, Thomas
Mich, John
Magnan, Peter
McDavid, James
Mason, John C.
Marshal, Richard
McMenamin, John
Morney, John
Metz, John
Miller, John
Martin, Andrew
McCoy, James
O'Brian, Patrick
O'Hara, Charles
O'Neil, Patrick
Philips, Edward
Pritman, George W.
Riley, William
Rorry, James
Rubey, Michael
Smith, James
Sailor, John
Woods, John
Welch, John
Williams, Charles
Wagner, Harvey J.
Wilson, John

Total, - - - - - - - 62

SIXTEENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

Allen, James
Brown, Michael
Burns, Thomas
Bodey, Thomas
Brayson, Peter
Bruce, Peter
Baldwin, Frederick A.
Brown, John
Connelly, Patrick
Clark, John
Crouse, Charles
Cain, John
Connelly, Luke
Doran, James
Dawson, John
Donnelly, John
Daler, Edward
Froulk, William
Farrel, James
Fagan, Michael
Freny, William
Gerret, Patrick
Gibson, Thomas
Grant, Arthur
Gill, James
Harrison, Charles
Hare, Francis
Hagerty, Peter
Horan, Thomas
Harross, James
Henderson, William
Harrington, John
Hall, Henry
Kruming, Michael
Kelly, John
Kelly, John
Lynch, Peter
Logan, James
March, John
Mitchell, Robert
McGuire, Thomas
McCann, Michael
Murray, Charles
McCay, George
Murray, James
Moran, Patrick
Mears, John B.
Maghan, John A.
Mullen, William
O'Neill, Patrick
Osborn, John
Parker, John
Quinn, John
Riley, Martin
Ryan, James
Riley, Edward
Rinay, Michael
Ross, John
Rooney, John
Sweeney, John
Seymour, Michael
Stanton, George
Sudler, Henry
Sweeney, Augustus
Smith, Philip
Stroup, Peter
Smith, John
Slack, John
Smith, Thomas
Sonner, Edward
Todd, John
White, John
Williams, Barney

Total, - - - - - - - 73

FIRST UNITED STATES CAVALRY.

Bloomfield, Christ. Gilmore, Patrick Miller, Henry
Cover, Samuel Leman, Francis

Total, - - - - - - - - 5

FIRST UNITED STATES (COLORED) INFANTRY.

COMPANY K.

Harrison, William H. Lee, Charles

Total, - - - - - - - - 2

THIRD U. S. (COLORED) INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

Enty, Elijah

COMPANY D.

Cole, John C. Wilson, Charles H.

Total, - - - - - - - - 3

EIGHTH U. S. (COLORED) INFANTRY.

Bhular, Henry A. Enty, Jonathan Powell, Thomas
Dellaman, George Groom, John H. Thomas, Charles
Enty, Gabriel Lee, Edward

Total, - - - - - - - - 8

THIRTY-SECOND U. S. (COLORED) INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

Jackson, George

Total, - - - - - - - - 1

GRAND RECAPITULATION.

Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, - - - -	931
Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, - - - - -	275
Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, - - - -	146
Fiftieth " " - - - -	156
Twenty-eighth " " - - - -	1
Forty-sixth " " - - - -	2
Fifty-fifth " " - - - -	14
Sixty-seventh " " - - - -	11
Ninety-third " " - - - -	5
Ninety-seventh " " - - - -	1
One Hundred and first Pennsylvania Regiment, - -	4
" " " ninth " " - - -	6
" " " sixteenth " " - -	2
" " " fiftieth " " - - -	1
" " " eighty-fourth " - -	21
Two hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Regiment, - -	2
Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, - - - - -	9
Fourth " " - - - - -	1
Total, (carried forward,) - - - -	1588

Total, (brought forward,)	1588
Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry,	4
Sixth " "	4
Eighth " "	16
Ninth " "	1
Eleventh " "	1
Twelfth " "	5
Thirteenth " "	2
Seventeenth " "	1
Twenty-first " "	2
First Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery,	2
Second Pennsylvania Artillery,	14
Third " "	2
One hundred and fifty-second Penn'a (Art.) Reg't,	7
Fourth United States Infantry,	2
Fifteenth " " "	62
Sixteenth " " "	73
First United States Cavalry,	5
First United States (Colored) Infantry,	2
Third " " " "	3
Eighth " " " "	8
Thirty-second " " "	1
Grand Total,	1805

THE SIEGE OF KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Before entering upon a review of the operations of the great campaign of Gen. Grant in Virginia, in 1864, as far as the Regiments from Schuylkill County are concerned, we must glance at the attempt of the rebels under Longstreet, in November, 1863, to capture Knoxville. They were however, signally defeated by the Ninth Corps, of which the Forty-eighth and Fiftieth Pennsylvania Regiments formed part. The endurance and valor displayed by our troops on that trying occasion, make a bright page in the history of the war.

Colonel H. Pleasants of the Forty-eighth Regiment, wrote to us under date, "Knoxville, Nov. 27, 1863," as follows:

"The rebels had arranged a well concerted plan to drive out or capture Gen'l Burnside's army. They sent Wheeler's cavalry across the Little Tennessee river, and attacked our forces south of the Holston River, driving them back to the hills opposite Knoxville. They were here checked and repulsed by Gen'l Sanders. Simultaneous with this movement, Longstreet with his corps crossed below Loudon and attacked the 9th Army Corps and Gen'l White's Division of the 23d Army Corps. Our forces fell back to Knoxville, but at Campbell Station there was quite a little fight, where the 48th behaved well, and lost two of its men—Serg't Joseph Reed, Co. H, killed, and private Isaac Arndt, Co. I,

who was wounded seriously by a shell and left in a house. The siege of Knoxville began on last Tuesday, a week ago; since that time there has been continued skirmishing, and three hard fights. The 2d Michigan Reg't on the left of the line, made a sortie and drove the rebels out of their rifle pits. On the south side of the river Col. Cameron's Brigade, 23d A. C., drove the rebels back with heavy loss, and the 48th Pa., with the 21st Mass. Reg't, three days ago sallied out and drove the rebels from their rifle pits in a gallant manner.

From another correspondent we received the following:

KNOXVILLE, Dec. 5, 1863.

The siege of Knoxville was raised this morning—the last of the rebel rear guard leaving our front about daylight. The cavalry has started in pursuit, and squads of prisoners are being brought in every few minutes. From them we learn that Longstreet's force was greater than was supposed; the reinforcement of three brigades from Buckner's corps, under Bushrod Johnson, which reached him some ten days ago, having increased his army to 30,000 men, and caused the assault of last Sunday.

The battle at Campbell Station was a short but brilliant affair. Our brigade of the 23d, and a part of the 9th Corps repulsed the rebel attack in a handsome and effective manner.

The siege of Knoxville has been a signal failure; it did not prevent us from obtaining forage and provisions from the country south of the Holston River, and the several attacks, commencing with the one south of said River and ending with that on Fort Sanders, were met with determination and ended in complete and bloody defeats. The 48th Regt. has, during the whole of this campaign, at Campbell Station and in their charges on the enemy's rifle pits, behaved well. The officers and men have borne the privations and hardships of the siege without a murmur, and their commander has been constantly at his post of duty. Col. Sigfried's Brigade went out this morning in pursuit of the enemy, and no doubt they will bring back some prisoners.

Gen'l Sherman's advance, consisting of about a thousand cavalry, arrived here yesterday morning at three o'clock; and Longstreet having heard of the defeat of Bragg, and the arrival of reinforcements, immediately commenced his retreat. Gen'l Grant's management of this campaign has been masterly. He ordered Burnside to let Longstreet cross the Tennessee River and to hold him in East Tennessee until he would attack Bragg. He crushed the rebel army of the west and immediately dispatched Sherman and Granger to our assistance. Thus by this strategy 30,000 of Bragg's best troops were detained here while he did not spare one single man of the Army of the Cumberland until the great struggle was over.

The next letter we received was from Major Joseph A. Gilmour, who commanded the Forty-eighth with consummate judgment and ability, during the entire operations. He very kindly and thoughtfully, furnished us with a list of the casualties of his command. The Major's letter is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS 48TH REG., P. V.
KNOXVILLE, TENN., DEC. 6, 1863.

I have the honor to transmit the following list of casualties in my command, since Nov. 15th, to date:

Sergeant Joseph Reed, Co. H, wounded at Campbell Station, Tenn., Nov. 16th, died Nov. 16th, 1863.
Corporal John Sponsler, Co. H, wounded at Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 29, died Nov. 29, 1863.
Private Joseph Weise, Co. H, wounded at Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 24th, died Nov. 28th, 1863.
Private Jonas Haldeman, Co. I, killed at Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 29th, 1863.
Private Charles Weaver, Co. I, wounded at Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 3d, died Dec. 5th, 1863,
1st Lieut. Jacob Douty, Co. K, wounded at Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 24th, 1863.
2d Lieut. Henry C. Jackson, Co. G, wounded at Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 29, 1863.
Private Martin Tobin, Co. C, wounded at Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 24th, 1863; severe.
Private J. F. Wildermuth, Co. H, wounded at Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 22d; 1863.
Private James Heiser, Co. I, wounded at Knoxville, Tenn , Nov. 29th, 1863.
Private John Murphy, Co. K, wounded at Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 23d, 1863.
Private Austin Farrow, Co. F, wounded at Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 28th, 1863.
Private George Livingston, Co. A, missing in action at Campbell Station, Tenn., Nov. 16th, 1863.
Private Daniel Root, Co. B, missing in action at Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 29th, 1863.
Private Robert McElrath, Co. C, missing in action at Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 24th, 1863.
Private James Brennan, Co. E, missing in action at Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 29th, 1863.
Private Isaac Arndt, Co. I, missing in action at Campbell Station, Tenn., Nov. 16, 1863—severely wounded in hip; left on field.
Private J. K. Sherman, Co. K, missing in action at Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 29th, 1863.

I am, respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
J. A. GILMOUR, Major Commanding.

Capt. Oliver C. Bosbyshell—subsequently in Virginia promoted Major of the Forty-eighth, upon the death of the brave, devoted Gilmour—wrote us the following graphic account of the part borne by this Regiment during the operations:

HEADQUARTERS 1ST BRIG., 2D DIV., 9TH A. C.
CAMP NEAR RUTLEDGE, TENN., Dec. 12th, 1863.

It may not be uninteresting to give you a resume of the doings of this Brigade, but more particularly the 48th, during the last month. At the risk of wearying you somewhat, here's at it. Let me preface my jottings down of the last month's actions, with a remark or two concerning the activity of the Union forces since their first occupation of East Tennessee. This Brigade left Camp Nelson on the 12th of September, 1863, and since then to the present time, just three months, has marched

364 miles and traveled by railroad 128 miles, making 492 miles in all, besides having engaged in three fights and as many skirmishes, and being besieged twenty days. Whoever declares that the campaign in East Tennessee has been an inactive one, deserves to be conscripted and fed on quarter rations for a period of three years.

On the 14th of November orders to break camp reached us at our beautiful camping ground near Lenoir. On the 15th we were at Loudon skirmishing with the rebels all day—this Brigade being the last to leave, and in part protecting the rear of the Army of the Ohio, in its retreat toward Knoxville. Upon being relieved the Brigade was pushed forward to the front, (stopping long enough at Lenoir to be fresh rationed,) to take up a position on the Kingston road, which leads into the Knoxville road near Campbell Station, and upon which there was every reason to believe the enemy would come in on to cut off our retreat towards Knoxville. It was daylight when the Brigade reached the spot designated. Col. Sigfried, to whom the task of preventing the enemy's approach in this direction had been assigned, had scarcely thrown forward his cavalry skirmishers half a mile, when they became engaged with the rebel skirmishers. It became evident that much depended upon our holding this position, Gen. Burnside's orders being to hold it at all hazards, until reinforced, and well was it held, although the Brigade was severely pressed on all sides. The fighting at the junction of the roads was sharp and savage. Receiving orders to fall back we did so in good style. Thus opened the battle at Campbell Station. It was an all day's fight, commencing early on the 15th, and darkness put an end to it. The fight after the affair in the woods at the junction of the roads, became one of the grandest sights in military display. The battle-field was clear from woods and obstructions of any kind, so that the participants could view the movements of each other without difficulty. We could plainly discern the enemy's movements, and then all our own were visible also. It was a grand military drill, and beat all the evolutions of a battalion day one could imagine. Some say Gen. Burnside is incapable of handling a large body of troops. An eye witness of his skillful manœuvring on the battle-field at Campbell Station, will say differently. It is the opinion of those that ought to know, that there have been few if any battles fought during this war in which so many evolutions had to be performed, and in which troops had been so skillfully handled. Your correspondent does not pretend to set up his own opinion, but he made good use of his eyes and certainly never beheld a grander picture, nor ever before noticed how beautifully every movement coincided with a countermovement of the enemy. Major Gilmour arrived from the East in time to participate in this engagement, and commanded the 48th during it. The regiment behaved well and lost one killed, (Serg't Jos. Reed, Co. H,) one wounded and a prisoner, (private Isaac Arndt, Co. I,) and one missing, (private George Livingston, Co. A.) After dark the retreat was continued to Knoxville, where we arrived early on the morning of the 17th.

Knoxville Gen. Burnside determined to hold, so the pick and the shovel were brought into requisition, and digging and shoveling became as regular a habit as drawing one's breath. Finally we succeeded in becoming strongly entrenched—impregnable as was afterwards proven. One of the most severe duties to be performed was picketing. Scarcely a day passed but some of our men were killed or wounded on the picket line, and indeed so close did the rebel pickets get, that it was unsafe for a head to appear above our line of entrenchments, as was demon-

strated by the killing and wounding of several of the Brigade. On the night of the 23d of November, the picket line in front of this Brigade was driven in by a strong column of the enemy. Col. Sigfried determined to re-establish his line, so he selected for that purpose the 48th Penn'a Regt., and the 21st Massachusetts Regt. At daylight on the morning of the 24th, these two Regiments made a most gallant charge (the 48th being led by Major Gilmour, who managed the affair most handsomely) driving the rebels back in great confusion, killing and wounding a number, and capturing some prisoners. Our line was re-established. The 48th behaved most nobly. Its conduct not only on this occasion, but many others, deservedly stamps it as a veteran organization. Be it understood that the 21st did well also, but I speak particularly of the 48th, because the people reading this feel more interest in it. On one other occasion our pickets were driven in, but the line was re-established by the 2d Brigade. The picket line of this Brigade at the end of the siege, remained in the same place it held at the opening of the siege. It would render my letter of an almost interminable length were I to describe the many scenes and incidents attending the siege of Knoxville. Never were troops called upon to endure greater hardships, or placed in more perilous situations, and not once did they shrink from doing their duty. Of the assault on Fort Sanders you have already better accounts than I can give. It clearly demonstrated to Longstreet that our works were going to be defended and that our position was impregnable. The anxiety attending the siege was keenly visible on all countenances, but one could plainly discern the determination of holding out to the bitter end. This feeling all possessed; not a man in the trenches but said we would hold our position. Longstreet held out as long as he safely could, but deeming it politic to escape the snare being laid for him, pulled up stakes and left on the evening of the 5th inst. About 9 o'clock the same morning, Col. Sigfried took his Brigade out to gather up what stragglers could be found in the neighborhood. The 48th did the skirmishing and brought in a number of prisoners. By four in the afternoon we returned to Knoxville, having scoured quite a considerable part of the country. Monday last we started after the rebels and reached this point on Wednesday, where we are at present, resting from the severe trials of the last month.

I have given you but the mere skimming—better pens than mine must describe the realities we have passed through. In justice to the noble soldiers of this army it should be done. Braver men never drew the breath of life—they are soldiers every inch of them. The service just ended was one requiring hard, downright courage—one sure to try the true grit of any man, and this army has passed through it bravely.

The casualties in the Fiftieth Regiment, during these operations, were as follows:

Emanuel Faust, Co. A, killed at Campbell Station.
Sergt. H. Gechler, Co. H, wounded at Campbell Station.
A. Gift, Co. E, wounded at Campbell Station.
M. McKeon, Co. D, wounded at Campbell Station.
J. Bedford, Co. K, wounded at Campbell Station.
Wm. Cole, Co. I, wounded at Knoxville.
Henry Deibler, Co. A, wounded at Knoxville.
James Birnie, wounded at Knoxville.
P. McMillan, colored servant, wounded at Knoxville; left foot amputated.

ADDENDUM.

After the immediately preceding pages had been "worked off" by the printer, we received from the Orderly Sergeant of Co. E, Two-hundred and Tenth Regiment, P. V., a list of the names of Schuylkill County men in the Company. We insert the list here, on the principle of "better late than never." Mr. Bower, the Sergeant referred to, informed us in his letter, that Mr. L'Velle, who went out with the Company from this County, was at the time of writing, Sergeant-Major of the Regiment:

TWO HUNDRED AND TENTH PA. REGIMENT.

COMPANY E.

Captain, JOHN COOK.
2d Lieut., WM. S. MORRIS.
1st Sergeant, SAMUEL BOWER.
" WM. H. KELLER.
" URIAH W. TILEY.
" JOHN GARTLY.
Corporal, JOHN R. MILLER.
Corporal, CHARLES WAGNER.
" CHARLES P. KOCH.
" J. J. WAGNER.
" BENJ. HAINES.
" JOS. E. THOMAS.
" EDWARD FLETCHER.

PRIVATES:

Burke, Patrick	Hyman, B.	Naughton, Michael
Barnes, James	Housekneecht, Benj. J.	Oriel, John
Barrett, Mark.	Hagerty, John	Paul, William
Betz, Henry C.	Joice, John	Rasteter, Lawrence
Curly, Michael	Krebbs, Pharon W.	Reed, Ed. A.
Davidson, Sam'l	Koednitz, Lewis	Stolte, Lewis
Daddow, H. S.	Kelley, John	Schrader, Bernard
Evans, Thomas E.	Leahy, Frank	Stride, James
Evans, Reece M.	Lewis, Henry	Sarick, Jos.
Foust, Charles	Lintz, Alfred	Thomas, John H.
Hart, Alex.	McKoy, Wm.	Walker, Christopher
Hinchkliff, Sam'l	Morley, James	Webster, Elias
Hussey, Thomas	McMullen, Rob.	Ward, Michael
Hoffman, R.	McKearnan, John	Whims, James
Hoffman, B.	McKabe, Joseph	Yost, James

Commissioned Officers, - - - - -	2
Non-commissioned Officers, - - - -	11
Privates, - - - - - - - -	45
Total, - - - - - - - -	58

COMPANY H.

1st Sergeant, G. W. GARBER.

Total, - - - - - - - -	1
Previous Grand Total, - - - - -	1805
Correct Grand Total, - - - - -	1864

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1864.

On the afternoon of March 3d, the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. Wm. B. Sipes, which had been recruited to much more than the maximum number, left Harrisburg for Chattanooga.—Before his departure from Pottsville, Col. Sipes was the recipient of a handsome sabre, belt and sash. The presentation took place at the residence of Mr. Thomas Russel, Mahantongo Street. The gift came from a number of the well-wishers and admirers of the Regiment, residing in the counties of Schuylkill and Northumberland. The work on the sabre was executed by the firm of Simon & Bro., Philadelphia, and is really beautiful. The blade of Damascus steel, contains a fine etching of an engagement. The handle is surmounted by an eagle, and contains a large, peculiarly fine amethyst. The grip is of ivory, neatly carved. The scabbard, which is ornamented with taste and skill, bears in addition to the letter "S" set with diamonds, the following inscription: *"Presented to Col. Wm. B. Sipes, 7th Regiment, Pennsylvania Veteran Cavalry, by the Friends of the Regiment,* 1864." The cost of the gift was $200.

The presentation was made on behalf of the donors, by Rev. S. F. Colt. In his remarks Mr. Colt adverted to the valuable services in the field of the Regiment and its Colonel; of the acts of kindness that had endeared the commander to his men, and of the feeling of gratitude and admiration that had prompted the bestowal of this gift. The donors were happy in the opportunity to thus honor their brave defenders, who by their deeds of arms had pierced the heart of the Southern Confederacy.

Col. Sipes in response, thanked his kind friends for this beautiful testimonial of their regard. It was another link in the chain of kind acts which he had experienced here, and which bound him to this people. He disclaimed any peculiar merit for what he had done. It was simply his duty. He trusted that his future acts in the service would warrant this evidence of esteem. He thought that this war will remove from our National escutcheon many dark stains that have disfigured it, and in its results make

us a greater, a better, a happier country. In conclusion the Col. again earnestly thanked his kind friends for the honor of which they had deemed him worthy in presenting to him these beautiful gifts.

On Monday, March 12th, the Forty-eighth Regiment left Pottsville for Annapolis, Md., where its Corps, the Ninth, was ordered to rendevouz. A band, which had been organized for the Regiment by Mr. Wm. J. Feger, left Pottsville on the 13th of April to join the command.

Before Col. Sigfried left Pottsville to join his Regiment, the Forty-eighth, a number of ladies presented him with a field glass. The presentation took place at the residence of Lieut. Bohannan, on the evening of April 18th. A silver plate on it bore the following inscription; "*Presented to Col. J. K. Sigfried, 48th Pennsylvania Vols., by the Ladies of Pottsville.*" Hon. C. W. Pitman made the presentation on behalf of the donors.

The Colonel made an appropriate and touching reply. The entire affair was one of those pleasant social *reunions* which are rarely forgotten by the participants. The Colonel left town on the 25th. The same week the Regiment moved from Annapolis into Virginia, with the Ninth Corps. As the force marched through Washington, it was reviewed by the President, Gen. Burnside and both Houses of Congress. It is said to have presented a magnificent appearance. Gen. Grant's movement upon Richmond was thus fairly inaugurated. On the 3d day of May the advance of the Army of the Potomac crossed the Rapidan without serious opposition.

On the 6th of May however, a series of battles commenced, which lasted until Gen. Grant had his army firmly established in front of Petersburg; running over a period of two months. They were sanguinary contests, and tested the valor and endurance of our soldiers to their utmost. This campaign is unparalleled in the military history of the world for continued and persistent fighting. Gen. Grant was uniformly successful in his strategy, out-generaling Lee in every movement, and compelling him to abandon strongly fortified positions and fall back until finally he rested within his defences at Richmond.

In these encounters the following named Pennsylvania Regiments, containing Schuylkill County men, participated: Forty-eighth, Ninety-sixth, Fiftieth, Fifty-fifth, Eighty-eighth, Sixty-seventh, Ninety-third, One hundred and sixteenth, One hundred and eighty-fourth, Seventeenth and Twenty-first Cavalry.

We will give the losses sustained in these engagements, as far as Schuylkill County men are concerned:

FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pleasants, commanding the Regiment, wrote to us under date, "Battle Ground near Spottsylvania, Va., May 15, 1864," as follows;

I send you a list of the casualties in the 48th Regt., from the 6th of May to this date. In the battle of the Wilderness, the Regiment was hotly engaged on the 6th, and skirmished in front on the 7th. On the 6th 350 men, including nearly all the veterans, skirmished all day on the right, and the rest of the Regiment moved with the main portion of the 9th Corps, and were hotly engaged in the centre. The rebel army having fallen back, the 9th Corps was moved to Chancellorsville on the 8th. The 48th was not engaged until the 11th, when one division advanced on towards Spottsylvania on the evening of the 10th; but the battle was not begun near us until the morning of the 12th. We fought all day, and our Regiment having caught three Georgia regiments in a little hollow, with rising, open ground behind, which prevented them from retreating, completely annihilated them. We took over one hundred prisoners; one squad of them which I sent to the rear under Lieut. Bowen, amounted to forty-eight. Afterwards all the troops of our Division were ordered to make a charge, and the 48th advanced in excellent style through an open, marshy ground, under heavy fire; but the troops on both our flanks having given way, the Regiment was moved by the left flank into a ravine in the woods and shielded from the destructive fire of the enemy.

Our loss has been heavy, but the 48th behaved well, and in the action of the 12th, owing to our position on the brow of a hill, five rebels were killed, wounded or taken prisoners, for every man lost by us.

Since the 12th, a few men have been wounded by sharpshooters, and we still remain in the front line.

We have to mourn the loss of many brave men, and one of my best officers, Lieut. Henry C. Jackson, who was mortally wounded in the neck.

Very respectfully, your friend,
HENRY PLEASANTS.

The list of casualties referred to by the Colonel—from the 6th to the 15th of May—is as follows:

COMPANY A.

KILLED—Lewis M. Robinhold, Isaac Otto, John J. Huntzinger, Abel C. T. St. Clair.

WOUNDED—Sergt. A. C. Huckey, Corp. Charles Brandenburg, Corp. Jacob S. Honsberger, Morgan Leiser, Benjamin F. C. Dreibelbeis, Chas. Hillegas.

COMPANY B.

KILLED—Corp. David J. Davis; Matthew Hume, Frederick Knittle, Laurentus C. Moyer, Daniel Wary, John Deitz.

WOUNDED—Sergt. Thomas B. Williams, Sergt. Wm. Kissinger; Gottlieb Schauffer, David Deitz, John Brown.

COMPANY C.

KILLED—Daniel Brown.

WOUNDED—2d Lieut. Wm. Clark, Sergt. Jones Geier; Michael Mohan, Wm. Neely, Wm. J. Haines, Murtz Brennan, James Coakly.

MISSING—George C. Seibert.

COMPANY D.

KILLED—Jonathan Kaufman.

WOUNDED—2d Lieut. H. E. Stichter, Sergt. Henry Rothenberger, Corp. Edward Lenhart; James Deitrick, Botto Otto, Perry L. Strausser, Geo. S. Beissel, Wm. F. Moyer, John Kehler, Jonas Miller, Joseph Zeigler, Pat. Cooligan, Andrew Knittle, Gustavus H. Miller, Henry D. Moyer.

MISSING—Edward H. Ebert, John D. Weikel.

COMPANY E.

KILLED—Lawrence Farrel.

WOUNDED—Sergt. John C. McElrath, Corp. Sam'l Clemens; James McLaughlin, Geo. W. Schaeffer, David Williams, W. Simmons, G. W. James, W. C. James, James Meighan, Rob't Penman.

MISSING—Wm. Gutshall.

COMPANY F.

KILLED—David F. Thiel, John Morrissy, Lewis Woods, Richard Williams.

WOUNDED—Sergt. Rich'd Hopkins, Corp. John Powell; Wm. E. Taylor, Israel Manning, Anthony Carroll, Wm. S. Wright, James Brennan, And. Westner, Henry Holsey, Wm. H. Kohler, John Eddy, John T. Reese, John Crawford, A. H. Whitman.

MISSING—Geo. Kramer.

COMPANY G.

KILLED—2nd Lieut. H. C. Jackson; William Williams.

WOUNDED—Serg. R. M. Jones, Corp. Geo. Farne; John Becker, Adam Hendley, James Spencer, M. Berger, John Armstrong, Clay W. Evans, Pat'k Grant, Wm. Maurer, John Kautter, Patrick Savage.

COMPANY H.

KILLED—Abraham Benscoter.

WOUNDED—Sam'l Fryberger, William Donnelly, Wm. Huber, Benj. Koller, John Klinegina, Daniel Ohnmacht, Albert Davis, John Stevenson, Mich'l Melarkee, Daniel Cooke, John Cruikshank, Mich'l O'Brien, Charles Focht, John Olewine, Joseph Edwards, Thos. Palmer, Jos Chester.

MISSING—Harrison Bright, Michael Scott, Lewis Aurand, James Wentzell.

COMPANY I.

KILLED—Henry J. Ege.

WOUNDED—Sergt. L. Swain, Sergt. J. Ongstodt, Corp. D. Klase, Corp.

W. Knittle; Charles Lindemuth, F. Boner, C. W. Horn, M. Dooley, W. Tyson, C. DeLong.

MISSING—W. B. Beyerle, B. McArdel, W. B. Shearer.

COMPANY K.

KILLED—John W. Henn.

WOUNDED—Corp. Geo. J. Weaver; David R. Dress, Elias Fenstermacher, Thos. Fogerty, Henry R. Schulze, Franklin Ehly, Simon Hoffman, Andrew Weaber.

Col. Pleasants again placed us under obligations by furnishing us with the following account of the operations of the Regiment and its casualties, from the 15th to the 31st of May:

HEADQUARTERS, 48TH REGT., P. V. V.,
Field South of Pamunkey River, Va.,
May 31st, 1864.

I have the honor to inform you of the casualties of the Regiment since the 15th inst., to date, and its present situation, which is within a gun shot of the enemy, supporting a battery. The Regiment had been engaged this morning on skirmish line, and an hour ago was relieved by some other troops, and ordered to support our Brigade battery. While I am writing our troops are keeping up a very heavy and continual fire on the line. We are three miles from the Pamunkey River and twelve miles from Richmond, advancing slowly towards the latter place. We have been under fire every day but three since the 15th, moving gradually to the left on the enemy's flank. The boys stand it very well.

WOUNDED—Major Joseph A. Gilmour, left leg—amputated shortly afterwards.

COMPANY A.

WOUNDED—Jacob Kerschner.

COMPANY B.

WOUNDED—1st Lieut. Wm. H. Humes; John Barren, Sam'l Heckman, James Frazier.

COMPANY D.

WOUNDED—John B. Boyer, Henry D. Moyer, Charles Deitrick.

COMPANY F.

KILLED—Patrick Doolin, Henry McCann.

WOUNDED—Sergt. Richard Hopkins; John Crawford, Henry Dillman, David Kreiger.

COMPANY H.

KILLED—2d Lieut. Samuel B. Laubenstine, Corp. Chas. Norrigan.

WOUNDED—John Gallagher.

COMPANY I.

WOUNDED—Sergt. Francis Allebach, Christian Seward, Frederick Henry, Herman Buntz, James Boner.

Very Respectfully, your Obedient Servant,
HENRY PLEASANTS, Lt.-Col. Commd'g Regt.

In addition to the above we had the following letter from a member of Co. D, 48th Reg't, dated:

CAMP 48TH REGT., P. V. V.
June 2d, 1864.

We are about five miles from the Pamunkey River and twelve from Richmond. The Regiment is building rifle pits about thirty yards front of an orchard. The sun is very hot and it is quite a luxury to be able to be in the shade. Major Gilmour was wounded in the leg day before yesterday, and had it amputated. The boys are all very sorry because it happened to be his fate to be hit. He was beloved by his whole Regiment, for he is a kind and good officer and a gentleman. Lieutenant Samuel Laubenstine was killed, and Lieut. W. H. Hume wounded in the arm. These three officers were all shot at nearly the same spot. I suppose some rebel sharpshooter had range of that particular piece of ground. Last night a man by the name of Koch of Co. A, had his skull fractured by a piece of one of our shells. We had a pretty sharp fight at dusk all along the line, and tremendous cannonading on our left, toward the Chickahominy. Our Regiment was not actually engaged, but it was a wonder that no more were hurt by our shells, for they burst right overhead of the right wing of the Regiment.

On the 4th of June Col. Pleasants again wrote to us as follows:

BATTLE-FIELD, NEAR GROVE CHURCH, VA.,
June 4th, 1864.

Yesterday our Division had a very severe engagement with the enemy on the extreme right of the Army. We drove them over a mile, but our loss was heavy. Last night the Rebels retreated, and, judging from the number of dead and quantity of arms left on the field, their loss in our immediate front must have been over one thousand. We exploded one of their caissons; another was left behind, and over thirty artillery horses lie dead in front of the 48th.

There was a general engagement along the line, and I understand we were successful everywhere. I send you a list of our killed and wounded from the 1st of June.

Yours, truly,

H. PLEASANTS.

COMPANY A.

WOUNDED—Wm. Koch, Geo. Betz, serious, John Hugg, Simon Snyder, Elias Linns, Corp. Heckman, J. D. Ash, Sam'l Eckroth, Israel Britton.

COMPANY B.

WOUNDED—Serg't Sam'l C. Strauch, Serg't Rob't Campbell.

COMPANY C.

WOUNDED—1st Lieut. P C. Loeser, 2d Lieut. Wm. Clark, Patrick Farrell, John Dolan, Thomas Boyle.

COMPANY E.

KILLED—David Williams.

WOUNDED—Daniel Boyer, by cannon ball on breast, severe, Dan'l E. Reedy, mortal, Serg't E. Tosh, serious, John Clemens, Rob't Beverage, severe, Patrick Brennan, Chas. Quinn, Albert Cummings.

COMPANY F.

KILLED—Edw. G. Pugh, Wm. Smith.

WOUNDED—Sergt. Jas. N. Easton, Corp. Rob't D. Paden, George H. Jones, J. Kuhns, W. E. Duffy, severe, Cyrus Hanes, James Bradly, severe, Jas. Houte, severe.

COMPANY G.

KILLED—Corp. Alex. Govan, Private Jas. Allison.
WOUNDED—Sergt. C. F. Kurntzler, Corp. Jno. Hatton, Wm. Martin.

COMPANY H.

KILLED—Joseph Alexander.
WOUNDED—John C. Benedict, Sergt. Henry Bernsteel, Corp. Henry C. Matthews, Corp. Wm. A. Lloyd, Jos. S. Hays, Anthony O'Donnell, Jas. Welsh, Wm. Davis, Edw. Metz.

COMPANY I.

KILLED—Wm. J. Price, Benj. B. Kershner, Geo. Dresh.
WOUNDED—1st Sergt. Oliver Davis, Sergt. Jacob Ongstadt, Corp. E. C. Kehl, severely, Peter Koller, Jno. Clark, severe, Wm. Owens, severe, Jno. H. Cooper, J. Willour, severely, Wm. Kramer.

COMPANY K.

KILLED—Jacob Lauby.
WOUNDED—H. W. Haas, Milton Nagle, Wm. C. Keiser, Thos. Hudson.

A BRILLIANT CHARGE.

On the 17th of June a gallant and successful assault of a portion of the enemy's works near Petersburg, Va., was made by the First Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, of which the Forty-eighth Regiment formed part. During the charge the Regiment recaptured the colors of the Seventh New York Regiment, of Second Corps, which had been captured by the enemy the day previously while on a charge. Also, the Rebel colors of the 44th Tennessee Regiment. The Brigade took 1170 prisoners and two pieces of artillery. The casualties of the Regiment in this charge were as follows:

COMPANY A.

WOUNDED—Elias Britton, mortally, John Holman, John McLean, John Cochran, Wm. Huckey, John H. Shaffer, Joel Lins.

COMPANY B.

WOUNDED—Sergt. R. Campbell, Corp. James Rider.
MISSING—Corp. A. Wren, Jacob Wigner.

COMPANY C.

WOUNDED—Sergt. H. Weiser.

COMPANY D.

WOUNDED—Lieut. J. Helms, severe, Corp. Jacob Deitrich, severe, L. Deitrich, severe, J. D. Casper, Joseph Berlinger, severe.

COMPANY E.

KILLED—John Major.
WOUNDED—Wm. Reasons, severe, Thomas Clemens, severe, James Regan, severe, Jas. Mercer, severe, R. B. Thompson, severe.

COMPANY F.

KILLED—H. F. Straub, Isaac Lewis.

WOUNDED—Murt Brennan, Pat Boran, Corp. Robt. Wallace, E. L. Shissler.

MISSING—Mike Lavell, Wm. Auchenback.

COMPANY G.

WOUNDED—Lieut. C. C. Pollock, severe, Howard Jones, severe, Joshua Reed, severe.

COMPANY H.

KILLED—George W. Morey, Jefferson W. Beyerle, James Mulholland, Anthony Gallagher.

WOUNDED—Lieut. D. B. Brown, Charles Eberle, Lewis Aurand, Jonathan Dillet.

COMPANY I.

WOUNDED—Lieut. Joseph Edwards, severely, Frank E. Ringer, Wm. Kramer, severe.

COMPANY K.

KILLED—Nathan Rich.

WOUNDED—Sergt. Thomas Irwin, severe, John Gillinger, Oliver W. Schwartz, David Houser.

The following were the casualties on the following day, the 18th:

COMPANY A.

WOUNDED—Henry Schreyer, Francis M. Stidham, severe, James W. Sterner, Wm. Dreibelbeis, Jos. Dreibelbeis.

COMPANY C.

WOUNDED—Gilbert Graham.

COMPANY D.

WOUNDED—Jos. Lindemuth, severe.

COMPANY F.

KILLED—Simon Devlin.

COMPANY H.

KILLED—Thomas Davis.

COMPANY I.

WOUNDED—Corp. Ben. Williams, Chris. Seward, Sam'l T. DeFrehn, severely, Jacob Reichwein, Charles R. Koch, severely.

COMPANY K.

KILLED—Arthur L. Gray.

The following additional casualties we received from the officers commanding companies, after the Regiment reached Petersburg:

COMPANY A.

[The following are up to September 12th, 1864.]

KILLED—Lewis Hessinger, at Petersburg, June 22d.

WOUNDED—Lewis R. Loye, severly, Aug. 10th, in front of Petersburg. Israel Britton, June 7th, at Cold Harbor. Jabez McFarlin, June 7th, at Cold Harbor.

COMPANY B.

[The following are up to September 12th.]

WOUNDED—William R. Brooks, June 25th, before Petersburg. Henry Shoppel, May 6th, battle of Wilderness.

COMPANY C.

[The following are up to September 12th.]

KILLED—Abraham A. Acker, June 23d, in front of Petersburg. John Whitaker, June 23d, in front of Petersburg.

WOUNDED—Andrew Dunleavy, June 19th, near Petersburg. William Demmerce, Aug. 3d, in front of Petersburg.

COMPANY D.

KILLED—Henry Dorward, Daniel Okon.

WOUNDED—Jas. L. Baum, Jac. Derr, Nathan Kessler, John D. Weikel.

COMPANY E.

[The following are up to October.]

KILLED—Daniel Boyer, Oct. 5th, at Pegram's Farm. John Danagh, Sept. 30th, at Pegram's Farm.

WOUNDED—Corporal Samuel Clemens, May 16, before Petersburg. Corporal Wm. J. Morgan, May 12, at Spottsylvania. Corporal Robert Penman, June 8, near Cold Harbor. Corporal John Mercer, June 7th, near Cold Harbor. Cornelius Dress, June 6th, near Cold Harbor. Patrick Grant, June 27th, before Petersburg, leg amputated. Wm. McElrath, Sept. 11th, near Weldon Railroad, Va. John Murry, June 17th, before Petersburg. John McRay, June 18th, near Petersburg. Daniel E. Reedy, June 3d, at Shady Grove Church, Va.—[The report to us of the case of Reedy, is as follows: "Supposed to have died on board the steamer, bound north from White House, Va. Five Minnie balls passed through him, two through right leg, one through left leg, one through right arm, and one through right breast; right leg amputated below upper wound."]—Abraham Sigmund, June 3d, at Shady Grove Church, Va. Anthony Wade, June 8th, near Cold Harbor. John Watson, June 27th, at mine before Petersburg.

COMPANY F.

KILLED—Wm. Smith, June 23d, at Shady Grove.

WOUNDED—Capt. Joseph H. Hoskins, Aug. 3d, before Petersburg. Wm. Duffy, June 9th, at Shady Grove, Va. Hamilton Hause, July 2d, before Petersburg.

COMPANY G.

KILLED—William Simpson, June 26th, before Petersburg.

WOUNDED—Patrick Cunningham, May 12th, at Spottsylvania Court House.

COMPANY H.

[The following are up to September 8th.]

KILLED—Second Lieut. David B. Brown, Aug. 5th, near Petersburg.

WOUNDED—Job Hirst, June 26th, before Petersburg. John Lloyd, Aug. 3d, before Petersburg. Wm. Schneider, July 29th, near Petersburg. Samuel T. Skeen, June 23d, near Petersburg.

COMPANY I.

[The following are up to August 26th.]

WOUNDED—Isaac Boltz, June 3d, at Shady Grove. Chas. H. Good, June 3d, at Shady Grove. Martin Dooley, June 3d, at Shady Grove. Thos. J. Reed, June 3d, at Shady Grove. Jos. Gilbert, June 15. John Umbenhocker, July 30th.

COMPANY K.

[The following are up to January 1, 1865.]

KILLED—John F. Dentzer, Dec. 28th, at Fort Sedgwick, Va.

WOUNDED—Sergt. Wm. Laubenstine, Aug. 9. John Bartolet, June 27, before Petersburg. Ephraim Whetstone, June 23, near Petersburg.

THE PETERSBURG MINE.

This great undertaking, planned by Col. Pleasants, and executed by the Forty-eight Regiment, was, unquestionably, a prominent feature of the siege of Petersburg. It was in every way, successful, and had not a sad military blunder been committed after the explosion, Petersburg would have been captured. Subsequent investigation by the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War, proved that Gen Meade altered Gen. Burnside's plan of assault at the last moment, inducing confusion and producing a failure. Gen. Meade was justly censured for his ill-timed interference in a plan which, in Gen. Grant's opinion, would, if carried out, have been completely successful. Col. Pleasants' part of the work was admirably executed, and he and the Forty-eighth Regiment received from military men and the country, well deserved praise.

The following letter from a correspondent of the New York *Herald*, is a narrative of the commencement and progress of the mine :

NINTH ARMY CORPS,
BEFORE PETERSBURG, VA., JULY 27, 1864.

No feature of the siege of Petersburg has been more interesting, and no undertaking more important, than the construction of the mine under the rebel fortifications. So extensive had been this work, so difficult the obstructions overcome, so complimentary its success to the genius and perseverance of our soldiers, that more than a passing notice is due to it.

After the investment of the city, about the 20th of June last, when our further approach was disputed by the formidable character of the rebel works, our officers began to look about them for the means of accomplishing, with the least possible sacrifice of life, what then would have required the most desperate and bloody valor on the part of our troops, viz : the successful assault of these works. The expedient of a mine originated with Lieut.-Col. Pleasants, of the 48th Pennsylvania Regiment. Not that others did not think of it ; but by most of our engineers the idea was not entertained.

The distance between our first line and the nearest and most important rebel fort was over four hundred yards—too long to hope for success when all the difficulties to be encountered in the way of quicksands, underground marshes, and discovery by the enemy, were taken into consideration. Col. Pleasants, however, cherished the idea. The rebel fort loomed temptingly up in front of his line, and being a man of considerable natural energy, and possessed of much practical experience in mining operations, and knowing that he would be ably supported by his regiment, which is mostly composed of miners from Schuylkill County, the coal region of Pennsylvania, he, with permission, commenced operations. The Colonel had been engaged in the mining business in his

native State previous to the outbreak of the rebellion. The work was commenced on the 25th of June last, as previously stated. Such was the secrecy with which it was conducted that for a long time the project was unknown even to those at whose side it was going on. It is true that reports were in circulation of a mine, but nobody could speak certainly of the matter. So much doubt was there, indeed, that for a time it was disbelieved that any such undertaking was on foot. One soldier in the breastworks, by whose side a ventilating shaft emerged, told his comrades in the most surprised manner, that "there was a lot of fellows under him a doing something; he knew there was, for he could hear 'em talk." To guard against indiscretion on the part of the pickets, to prevent any meeting of our soldiers with the rebels, whereat the secret of the mine might be boastingly or imprudently disclosed, our pickets were ordered to fire continually. Hence the never-ending fusilade on the front of the Ninth Corps, so incomprehensible to the other corps, and which was often referred to in newspaper paragraphs. The enemy, doubtless, suspected at first that the undermining was going on, but when several weeks elapsed without any demonstration their suspicions began to vanish, especially as their engineers must have thought the plan unfeasible.

The progress of the work was necessarily very slow, and it was not until the 25th instant—just one month after inception—that it was completed. At the outset one of the most important points was to ascertain the exact distance and bearing of the rebel fort. Working under ground is literally working in the dark. By that particular process of surveying called "triangulation" these were arrived at. To be more explicit: distances were laid off upon the ground behind our works. From these lines as bases, and with the angles formed by lines extending in the direction of the fort, a simple geometrical problem was formed, the solution of which gave the required distance. Five different triangulations gave a result of five hundred and ten feet. The excavation was commenced in the side of the hill whereon our exterior line of works runs. The tunnel, or, to use the technical term, "gallery," is about four and a half feet high, nearly as many feet wide at the bottom, and two feet wide at the top. The usual army pick was not suited to the work, as its flukes were too broad to permit their swinging in the tunnel.

This difficulty was easily overcome by filing down the flukes to the size of the regular mining pick. Water was met with not far from the entrance, and for a time gave no little trouble. The floor, however, was planked, and the sides and ceiling shored up. A quicksand was met with, and, to obviate it, the range of the tunnel was curved upward, so that the latter half was several feet higher than at the entrance. The oozing of the water formed mud in several places, so that the regiment came from their daily labors bespattered and stained. In fact, it was easy during the past month to recognize a 48th man by his muddy boots. The earth, as fast as excavated, was conveyed in hand barrows, made of cracker boxes or half barrels, to the mouth, where it was emptied into bags, which were afterwards used on the top of the breastworks. In this manner no betraying accumulation of earth took place.

The ventilation of the tunnel was most ingeniously effected. Just within our exterior line of works a shaft was sunk to the side of the tunnel, at its junction with which a fire-place was built, with a grating opening into the gallery. One end of a series of tubes made of pine boards, was inserted through the earth into this fire-place, where, as the air became rarified and ascended, it created a "suction" or draft in the

tubes connecting with the gallery. As fast as the tunnel progressed, additional tubing was jointed on, and followed the workmen step by step. The smoke from the fire could not, of course, be concealed; but, to withdraw attention from it, fires were kept burning at various points along the line. The lighting of the tunnel was effected simply by placing candles or lanterns along the walls at a distance of about twenty feet apart.

At length the end was reached, and the triangulation was abundantly verified by the noises overhead. The nailing of timber and planks could be distinctly heard, and left no doubt that the men were directly beneath the rebel fort. The enemy were evidently making a flooring for their artillery. As near as could be ascertained, the distance from the tunnel to the fort was twenty feet.

After it was sufficiently evident that a point directly under the fort was reached, the construction of the mine was commenced. The angle of the fort projects toward our lines, and under this angle the tunnel diverged into two galleries, each running as near as could be ascertained, under each side. It was the intention to make the mine consist of eight magazines, placed at intervals along these branch galleries, so that the entire length of the fort might be blown up, in place of one spot.

The mines are eight in number—four in either branch gallery. In some cases they are built in niches, and again right across the tunnel. They are two by two, and the explosion will result in four craters, tangent or intersecting each other.

The explosion of the magazines will be effected through tubes of pine wood, six inches square, half filled with powder. They run along the bottom of the tunnel, and enter the magazine through openings made for them. Between each pair of magazines and over the tubing is the "tamping" of sand bags and logs.

The tubes extend only one hundred feet from the mine; thence they are connected with the mouth of the tunnel by fuses, the regular "sure fire" coal mining fuses of Pennsylvania being procured especially for the purpose.

The mine was charged to-day. *The quantity of powder used was six tons!* Pause, and think of it. Six tons, twelve thousand pounds! Imagine eight dry goods boxes (the magazines resemble them in size or shape) filled with powder, and you will have an idea of the mine. What a terrific spectacle is in store for us.

The following is an account of the explosion:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
IN FRONT OF PETERSBURG, SUNDAY, JULY 31.

The main feature of yesterday's operations was the blowing up of a Rebel fort early in the morning, within three-quarters of a mile of Petersburg, to the south-east of that place, which is described as a scene of most terrific grandeur. The fort had been undermined at the distance of 500 yards by a shaft under the superintendence of Lieut.-Col. Pleasants, of the 48th Pennsylvania Regiment, who is a practical miner. The fort was occupied at the time of the explosion by four companies of the 18th South Carolina Regiment with six 12-pounders brass cannon, gun-carriages, caissons, heavy ammunition, &c.

The cross chamber of the shaft running along under the fort at a depth of some twenty feet, was charged at three different points, centre and each end, with in all about ten thousand pounds of blasting powder. The first attempt to touch off the mine failed, on account of some

defect in the fuse, caused by dampness, which delayed operations an hour or two.

This defect being remedied, the fatal match was applied, and up went, with a jarring, dull thug, an oblong acre or more of ground, in three distinct earth-spouts, to a distance of a hundred feet or so, mingled with the guns, gun-carriages and caissons, and the mangled forms of the gunners, all coming down in a common sepulchre, men and machinery being buried, from a partial covering to a depth of twenty feet. The explosion has left a deep oblong excavation, some hundred yards long and fifty wide, which is called the "crater."

Our troops subsequently charged, but it was after a delay caused by the change of plan. It was too late. The enemy recovered from the panic into which they had been thrown by the explosion, rallied to their guns, and poured upon our advancing lines such a withering fire, that they were repulsed. The golden opportunity was lost through the fatal action of a general officer.

There were some interesting incidents preceding the explosion. Four o'clock in the morning of the eventful day found Colonel Pleasants with watch in hand, mounted on our earthworks, waiting for the grand explosion. Anxious with excitement he waited, for the fuse had been lighted by his own hand, and a few seconds would prove the truth or incorrectness of his theory. The time for the explosion had passed, when Lieut. J. Douty and Sergt. H Reese, of the Forty-eighth, volunteered to enter the gallery and ascertain the cause of the delay. The fuse which was ninety-eight feet in length, was extinguished. Fifty feet had been burned, but the remainder was intact. A knife being necessary, Sergeant Reese hurried to the entrance, and obtaining one, returned, Everything was finally adjusted. At 4½ the fuse is again lighted, and the men in the trenches clench their guns with a tighter grasp, and await the explosion. Five minutes passed, and all remains silent. The Rebels in the fort, unconscious of their doom, sleep on ; the sun, as if anxious to witness the spectacle, mounts the horizon, and at that moment the earth heaves and trembles as if shaken by an earthquake. An instant, and then a terrific explosion ; huge masses of earth, lifted as a child would toss a marble, men, cannon, caissons, limbers, forges, guns and timbers are belched forth high in air, and descend with a heavy "thud," a shapeless, chaotic mass.

It is doubtful whether any of the occupants of the fort made their escape from death or capture. Numbers were doubtless en-

gulfed in the yawning crater when the huge mass descended, and if alive, were so deeply entombed as to render extrication impossible. Shapeless masses, once men, were found in the debris, and some were found half buried, and were dug out with bayonets, sticks and swords.

An officer, while sitting in the ruins, resting his hand on the loose earth thrown up by the explosion, fancied that he discovered a motion beneath. Taking a piece of board, he explored the dirt, and in a moment uncovered the face of a rebel who had been buried in the ruins. He was uninjured, although nearly suffocated by his premature burial. The crater formed by the explosion, was oblong in shape, about one hundred and fifty feet in length, and twenty-five in width. The destruction of the fort was complete. Four companies of the 18th South Carolina Regiment, with a portion of another, were buried in the debris.

A complimentary order of which the following is a copy, was subsequently issued by the Commanding General:

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 3d, 1864.

General Orders, No. 32.

The Commanding General takes great pleasure in acknowledging the valuable services rendered by Lieut.-Col. *Henry Pleasants*, 48th Regt., Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, and the officers and men of his command, in the excavation of the mine which was successfully exploded on the morning of the 30th ultimo, under one of the enemy's batteries in front of the Second Division of the Ninth Army Corps.

The skill displayed in the laying out of and construction of the mine reflects great credit upon Lieut.-Col. *Pleasants*, the officer in charge, and the willing endurance by the officers and men of the regiment, of the extraordinary labor and fatigue involved in the prosecution of the work to completion, is worthy of the highest praise.

By command of MAJOR-GENERAL MEADE:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

OFFICIAL: LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The reader will agree with us, we think, that the staunch Regiment and its indomitable Lieutenant-Colonel, richly merited it.

The annexed report of Col. Sigfried, who commanded a Brigade of colored troops in the assault, shows how they behaved on the occasion:

HEAD-QUARTERS, 1ST BRIG., 4TH DIV., 9TH A. C.
BEFORE PETERSBURG, VA., July 31, 1864.

SIR:—In obedience to orders I moved my Brigade on the morning of the 30th inst., down the covered way immediately in the rear of Col.

Humphrey's Brigade of the 3d Division. On arriving at the meadow I was halted by the stopping of Col. H's Brigade. After remaining here sometime, I, in accordance with orders, moved by the Brigade of the 3d Division at a flank as directed across the field through the crater made by the explosion of the mine. Great difficulty was experienced in passing through the crater, owing to its crowded condition; living, dead, wounded and dying crowded so thickly that it was very difficult to make a passage way through. By the great exertions of the officers and heroic determination of the men my Brigade finally made its way through, and was halted beyond by the Rebel line of entrenchments, which was filled with troops of the 1st, 2nd and 3d Divisions; behind this line it formed in good order. The 43d Regiment, U. S. C. T., moved over the crest of the crater towards the right, charged the enemy's entrenchments and took them, capturing a number of prisoners, a rebel stand of colors, and recapturing a stand of national colors. This line was part of the continuous line connecting with the crater. The balance of my Brigade was prevented from advancing into this line by the number of troops of the 1st, 2nd and 3d Division in front of them. This position left my Brigade very much exposed to the fire of the enemy, and it was so exposed at least an hour. Owing to the crowded lines of troops of the stated Divisions immediately in front, it was impossible to get my Brigade on. Just as the troops in front were about to make a charge, a white color-bearer, with his colors, crossed the works in retreat, and the troops gave way and sought shelter in the crater, where was concentrated a terrific fire from the enemy's batteries and entrenchments. My Brigade held its position until pushed back by the mass of troops which rushed back upon it, and until the enemy occupied the works to its left and the opposite side of the entrenchments, where, becoming exposed to a terrific flank fire, losing its numbers rapidly, and in danger of being cut off, it fell back behind the line temporarily occupied by a part of the 18th Corps, where it originally started from. Here it was rallied and placed in position on this line.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the bravery of both officers and men. The former fearlessly led, while the latter fearlessly followed through a fire hot enough to cause the oldest of troops to falter.

* * * * * *

Had it not been for the almost impassable crowd of troops of the leading Divisions in the crater and intrenchments, Cemetery Hill would have been ours without a falter on the part of my Brigade.

I am, Sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. K. SIGFRIED,
Col. Commanding.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

The difficulties under which Col. Pleasants labored in executing his plan—the opposition which he met from general officers, would have deterred a less resolute man from proceeding. Had not Gen. Meade fatally interfered at the last moment, the entire affair would have been brilliantly successful. The reader can glean a fair idea of the cause of the failure from the following abstract

of a report, made to Congress, by the Committee on the Conduct of the War, after full and fair investigation :

WASHINGTON, FEB. 6, 1865.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War made a report to-day on the unsuccessful movement which followed the explosion of the mine before Petersburg on the 30th of July last. It covers fifty pages of foolscap, and is accompanied by a large quantity of evidence. It appears from the report that the idea of the mine originated with Lieut.-Colonel Henry Pleasants, Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and met the approval of his superior officers, Acting Major-General Porter and Major-General Burnside, commanding the Corps.

The Committee say that Lieutenant-Colonel Pleasants labored under disadvantages in the successful accomplishment of this important work which would have deterred a man of less energy. It was not merely the evident lack of faith in the success of the enterprise shown by all the officers of high rank, both his Divison and Corps Commanders, but that lack of faith was accompanied by an entire failure to furnish the assistance and implements necessary to the success of the undertaking, within a reasonable time.

The testimony of Lieutenant-Colonel Pleasants shows that he had to dig and mine with only the men of his own regiment, that the dirt had to be carried out in cracker boxes, slung between poles, for lack of wheelbarrows, and that he was even refused to use an instrument at head-quarters wherewith to make the necessary triangulations, and that General Burnside had to send to Washington for an old fashioned throdolite. General Meade and Major Duane, Chief Engineer of the Army of the Potomac, said the thing could not be done ; that it was all claptrap and nonsense ; that such a length of mine had never been excavated in military operations and could not be.

Generals Burnside and Potter were the only high officers who believed in it under these disadvantageous circumstances. The main gallery was dug five hundred and ten feet in length. The left lateral gallery was thirty-seven feet in length, and the right lateral gallery was thirty-eight feet in length. The magazines were placed in the lateral galleries. The avarage size of the gallery was four and a half feet high and wide.— After reviewing the different orders for the movement, and narrating the final failure with the loss of between four and five thousand in killed, wounded and missing, the disaster is thus summed up :

Your Committee cannot, from all the testimony, avoid the conclusion that the first and great cause of the disaster was the change made on the afternoon preceding the attack, in the arrangement of General Burnside to place the Division of colored troops in the advance; the reason assigned by Gen'l Burnside for not taking one of the Divisions of white troops for that purpose was fully justified by the result of the attack.

Their previous arduous labors and peculiar position, exposed continually to the enemy's fire, had, as it were, trained them in the habit of seeking shelter, and true to that training, they sought shelter the first opportunity that presented itself after leaving our lines ; and it is but reasonable to suppose that the immediate commander of a Corps is better acquainted with the condition and efficiency of particular Divisions of his Corps than a General further remote from them.

The conduct of the colored troops, when they were put into action, would seem to fully justify the confidence that Gen. Burnside reposed in them ; and General Grant himself, in his testimony, expresses his

belief that if they had been placed in advance, as General Burnside desired, the assault would have been successful, although at the time the colored troops were ordered in, the white troops already in were in confusion, and failed in the assault upon the crest beyond the water, and the fire of the enemy had become exceedingly destructive.

The colored troops advanced in good order, passed through the enemy's lines and beyond our disorganized troops there, and stopping but a short time to reform made the charge as directed. But the fire of the enemy was too strong, and some other of our troops hurrying back through their lines, they were thrown into confusion and forced to retire. The Committee disapprove of General Burnside deciding by lot whether the Division of Potter, of Wilcox or of Ledlie should lead the assault, but there was but little time for selection after General Meade had changed the programme.

General Burnside testified that each of the Division Commanders as well as every officer in the command who had given his attention to the subject in the least degree, was fully aware of the condition of the white troops, as I had previously stated it to General Meade, and were fully impressed with the conviction that the colored troops were in much better condition to lead the attack, and of the wisdom of using the white troops as support. There was no time to be lost, however, and I decided that I would allow the leading Division to be decided by lot. The committee dwell on the fact that the order of attack as proposed by General Burnside was also changed by direction of General Meade, with the approval of General Grant. They also show by the testimony, that when the order to withdraw was given by General Meade against the representation made by General Burnside, orders were also issued by General Meade for offensive operations to cease on the right and left of General Burnside's position, and General Ord's troops were at the same time withdrawn from the position where they had been placed in support of the Ninth Corps; the enemy were thus left entirely free to make such dispositions as they chose against Gen. Burnside's force within their lines.

The Committee also call attention to the fact, that General Grant attributes the disastrous result of the assault, to a greater or less extent, to the troops having been sent in unaccompanied by the Division Commanders. How far the Division Commanders would have been able by their presence to have overcome the confusion and disorganization into which the troops were thrown from the causes heretofore referred to, the Committee are unable to say, but they refer to it as the opinion of the highest officer in the service. The Committee also positively disclaim any desire to censure the conduct of the white troops engaged, although they confidently think that the original selection of the colored troops was the best that could have been made. In conclusion, the Committee say, that, in their opinion, the cause of the disastrous result of the assault of the 30th of July last, is mainly attributable to the fact that the plans and suggestions of the General who had devoted his attention for so long a time to the subject, who had carried to a successful completion the project of mining the enemy's works, and who had carefully selected and drilled his troops for the purpose of securing whatever advantage might be attainable from the explosion of the mine, were entirely disregarded by a General who had evinced no faith in the successful prosecution of that work, had aided it by no countenance or open approval, and had assumed the entire direction and control only when it was completed and the time had come for reaping any advantage that might be derived from it.

CASUALTIES IN THE FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT

On the 30th of September.

Lieut.-Col. Pleasants sent us the following list of casualties sustained by the Forty-eighth Regiment in battle, September 30th, before Petersburg :

Sergt.-Major Henry C. Honsberger, wounded.

COMPANY A.

MISSING—Lewis H. Sterner, Frank W. Simons, Sam'l Schollenberger.

COMPANY B.

MISSING—John E. Bubeck, Gardner Bell, Jacob Hammer, Thomas Griffiths, William Stevenson.

COMPANY C.

MISSING—Sergt. Samuel Wallace, Murt Brennan, Charles Dintinger, William Larkin.

COMPANY D.

WOUNDED—Sergt. George Bowman.

MISSING—Sergt. Henry C. Graeff, George W. H. Cooper, William H. Williams, Daniel Deitrich.

COMPANY E.

KILLED—John Darragh.

MISSING—John Dooley, Edward Magginnis.

COMPANY F.

WOUNDED—William Ball.

MISSING—Sergt. Robert Paden, William Fulton, Joseph Finbey, Wm. Moore, Michael Walsh, William Koehler, David Miller, Elijah DeFrehn.

COMPANY G.

WOUNDED—Patrick Galligan.

MISSING—Patrick Grant, Nicholas Gross, Joshua Reed.

COMPANY H.

WOUNDED—Corporal Henry Fry.

MISSING—Henry Jones, Joseph Moore, John Hallady, Philip Heffren.

COMPANY I.

KILLED—James Heiser.

WOUNDED—Benjamin Williams, Henry Goodman.

MISSING—1st Lieut. O. A. J. Davis, Patrick Crowe, Joseph Cobus, Lucian Monbeck, Nathan Neifert, Henry A. Neyman, William Weirs.

COMPANY K.

MISSING—George Cross, Thomas Leonard, John Patry, Thos. Fogarty. Daniel Boyer, Co. E, killed by a sharpshooter, October 5, 1864.

NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

The following is a list of casualties in this Regiment from the 5th to the 16th of May, 1864 :

1½ MILES FROM SPOTTSYLVANIA C. H., May 16, 1864.

Although our Regiment has been under fire every day since the 5th inst., either in line of battle or on line of skirmishers, yet the largest

portion of our casualties resulted from a desperate charge upon the enemy's entrenchments on Tuesday, May 10th, when our Regiment, with seven companies, (companies H, I and K being on skirmish line,) made a charge and carried three lines of entrenchments; but the line on the right and left of our Brigade not coming up, the enemy brought a cross fire of musketry and artillery upon us from our right and left flanks, and, unfortunately for our cause, we had to retire again, with a loss to our regiment of 120 out of the seven companies, our Brigade capturing and bringing out 1100 prisoners, which exceeded the actual strength of the Brigade, after the losses incurred during the charge.

Our officers and men are somewhat exhausted from the hard service—loss of rest and sleep—and severe exposure; yet we have had no sickness in the regiment since crossing the Rapid Ann.

Very truly, yours,

LEVI HUBER,
Major 96th P. V.

COMPANY A.

KILLED.—Capt. Edward Thomas, James Sexton, Alexander Smith, John Stodd.

WOUNDED—Corp. Wm. Bynoon, mortally, Wm. Brown, John Donegan, John Folener, and in enemy's hands, Edward Fenstermacher, and in enemy's hands, Daniel Hartlein and in enemy's hands, Michael O'Brien, Henry Neadhammer, Nicholas Yost, Matthew Morrell, James Lee.

MISSING—Sergt. Wm. Lord, Sergt. Dav. Pritchard, Corps. Chancey Nugent, Edward McCormick and Michael Larkin.

COMPANY B.

KILLED—Andrew Bucher, H. J. Keefer, Corp. Wm. B. Reinoehl.

WOUNDED—Sergt. P. H. Barr, Corp. John Hardenack, Corp. John E. Harney, Corp. F. A. Snyder, Jac. Wanner, Vict. Dubbs, Joseph Minnig, Wm. A. Leffler, Jos. Sterner, Wm. Mangold, severely, Fred. Reinhard, Wm. Britten, Jos. Eich, Sol. Moyer.

MISSING IN ACTION—Jno. Reed, Sergt. Dan'l Bonewitz, Sergt. C. F. Umbenhower.

COMPANY C.

KILLED—Sergt. S. Fisher, Corp. Geo. Delker, J. Davis, L. A. Bruns.

WOUNDED—Sergt. Geo. Foltz, severely, Sergt. James B. Oliver, Corp. Charles Fisher, severely, John Evans, severely, Martin Currey, John Hartman, John Simpson, Cyrus Shearer, Martin Carey, Adolph Lutz, Jacob Saylor, Wm. Beadle, and missing.

MISSING IN ACTION—Sergt. David Williams, Corp. Frank Knittle.

COMPANY D.

KILLED—Corp. James Gough.

WOUNDED—Sergt. Ezra Hendly, Geo. A. Thomas, severely, Jacob Hart, Wm. Campbell.

MISSING IN ACTION—Sergt. Chas. Beaumont, Sergt. Sam'l Seitzinger, Edward Friel.

COMPANY E.

KILLED—Sergt. Wm. Zigler, Sergt. Francis Kemp, Samuel McAffee, Jacob Wright, William Woodring, Solomon Moyer.

WOUNDED—Lieut. John S. Oberender, Sergt. Jno. Ixler, Corp. Jno Foley, Corp. James M. Denn, Levi Billheimer, Christian Ernst, Aaron Hettinger, Geo. Landseidle, Richard Noble, Sam. D. Sager and missing, Charles Shadle, Jacob Sims, Sylvester Sims, Manasses Dutter, Jesse

Welsh, Enoch Hummel, and missing, Geo. Kramer, Henry Bishlien, and missing, Geo. Stagner, Levi Bittenbender, Wm. Ramsay.

MISSING IN ACTION—Corp. Henry Roth, Corp. Lew. Frederick, Casper Hutter, Christ'n Kermesel, Elias Kishbach, Albert Klinger, John Krammer, Richard Lutzy, John Snyder.

COMPANY F.

KILLED—Bartholomew Haffey, John Harley, Jr.

WOUNDED—Capt. E. J. Philips, 1st Sergeant Philip Reilly, Sergt. Wm. McAllister, Corp. Bonny Fell, Michael Cavanaugh, Thos. Marshall, John O'Donnell, Jno. Haely, Sen'r, Corp. Patrick Martin, Geo. Barnes.

MISSING IN ACTION—Corp. Thomas Curry, Sylvester Maddox.

COMPANY G.

KILLED—Sergt. Benjamin B. Wagner, Sergt. James Ferree, Corp. Josh Workman, Frank Workman, James Betz.

WOUNDED—Sergt. John Williams, Sergt. Jacob Allword, Corp. J. Jerome Miller, John Beard, Geo. C. Bear, Philip Batdorf, Joseph Balliet, Lewis Fritz, John Luke, Edward Pugh, John Schollenberger, Dan. Stahl, Israel Strasser.

MISSING IN ACTION—Corp. Joseph Workman, Corp. Eben M. Geary, (Prisoner,) Corp. Edwin Moyer, Daniel Betz, Eli Hardinger, David Machemer, John Perkey, Henry Romberger, Henry Wiegner, David Williams.

COMPANY H.

KILLED—John H. Stedham, Daniel Campbell.

WOUNDED—Lieut. Joseph Johnson, Corp. John Shan, Corp. Joseph Mudey, Abraham Long, Henry H. Lutz, Nap. Beckelman, Jas. Brassington, Wm. H. Crossen, Thos. Walker, Frank Whetstone, Corp. John Boyer.

MISSING IN ACTION—Dan'l Engel, Jonathan Erdman.

COMPANY I.

KILLED—Patrick Kelly.

WOUNDED—Lieut. Michael Mackey, Corp. John Sullivan, John Samon, Timothy O'Connor, Lawrence McGrath, John Lannon, Peter Kelly, Walter Kenney, Ethan Crandel.

COMPANY K.

KILLED—Corp. William Brennen, Thos. Lawler, Martin O'Brien, Jas. Moran.

WOUNDED—Capt. E. L. Severn, right arm amputated, Sergt. Wm. Ablewhite, Corp. Delaney, Dan'l Hennessy, John G. Farrell, Pat. Ryan, Sam'l Bell, Andrew Hughes, Thomas Maley.

MISSING IN ACTION—Jas. Murphy, Matthew Muldowny.

RECAPITULATION.

KILLED.	
Officers,	1
Enlisted men,	31
	—32
WOUNDED.	
Officers,	5
Enlisted men,	108
	—113
MISSING IN ACTION.	
Enlisted Men,	39
Total loss,	184

Several slightly wounded having remained with the Regiment in the continuance of their respective duties, are not included in the foregoing list.

W. H. LESSIG,
Lieut.-Col. Commanding.

The casualties of the Ninety-sixth in other engagements, were as follows:

On June 1st, in battle of Cold Harbor, Va., Adjutant Hannum was wounded, and had his arm amputated.

Major Huber, slight, Capt. Van Hollen.

COMPANY A.

WOUNDED—Jos. Gile, Patrick McGlinchy.

COMPANY B.

KILLED—Sergeant Frank Umbenhower.

COMPANY C.

WOUNDED—Samuel Fisher, John Jones.

COMPANY E.

KILLED—Sergeant Jacob Wagner.
WOUNDED—G. Roomes, Henry Woodring.

COMPANY F.

WOUNDED—Corp. B. Farne.

COMPANY G.

WOUNDED—Private Frank Wagner.

COMPANY I.

WOUNDED—Sergeant Wm. McAllister.

COMPANY K.

WOUNDED—Private Thos. Gribbin.
WOUNDED—Private R. S. Johnson, Fred. J. Avery. (Company not given.)

FIFTIETH REGIMENT.

In this Regiment, two of the companies—A and C—were from Schuylkill County. On the 16th of May, Captain Schwenk, of Co. A, wrote to us as follows, from near Spottsylvania Court House:

Enclosed you will find a list of the casualties of my Company, in the several engagements since May 5th, when we crossed the Rapidan.

May 6th the Regiment was engaged in the hottest of the fight at the Wilderness, and drove the enemy in good style to his rifle pits, which he was compelled to leave during the night. May 9th Col. Christ's Brigade fought and whipped the rebels at Ny River on the Spottsylvania road. The 50th Regiment charged and drove the rebels nearly half a mile. The enemy, three Regiments, in turn charged, and came within fifty yards of the Regiment, which repulsed him in disorder, and occupied a crest of a hill for which we were contending. May 12th there was a general engagement at this place, about one-half mile north-east of

Spottsylvania Court House, in which our Regiment made a splendid charge. We lost heavily.

Firing has just commenced on our right, and I cannot finish, but must look after my Company. The Regiment in the several engagements lost at the Wilderness, May 6th, 2 officers wounded, 8 enlisted men killed and 62 wounded. At Ny River, May 9th, Capt. Burkert was wounded, 6 enlisted men killed and 70 wounded. May 12th, 18 enlisted men killed, 42 wounded and 114 missing, and 2 officers wounded and 4 missing. Capt. Cleveland has since died.

Respectfully,
SAMUEL SCHWENK, Capt. Co. A.

KILLED—Henry Faust, Simon Reigle.

WOUNDED MORTALLY—Corp. Wm. H. Delcamp, died May 7th, Jacob Henry, died same day, Conrad Carl, died May 10th.

WOUNDED SEVERELY—Sergt. Benj. Focht, Jackson Bixler, Dan. Hoffa, Nathaniel Rickert, Emanuel Swikert, Elias Trautman, Michael Wolfgang, Daniel Delcamp, John D. Shearer, Augustus V. Schuber, Michael Wolf, Lewis Zimmerman, Abraham Starr, Nathaniel Stutzman, Isaac Artz, and taken prisoner, Aaron Ossman, Cornelius Schlegel, Harrison Walton, Philip Dietrich, Jonathan Hearter, John Zimmerman.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY—Corp. Geo. Lester, August Weisner, Benjamin Herman, Joel Kramer, Harrison Walton, Isaac Artz, Edward Bixler, Wm. F. Clark, Peter Fox, Jonathan B. Stutzman, Joel Strohecker, Sam. B. Wiest, Benj. P. Pinkerton, Patrick Joice, Abraham Schwenk.

MISSING AND PRISONERS—Corp. Uriah Wenerick, Corp. Hiram Straw, Corp. David Balton, Edward W. Clark, Josiah Saltzer, Dan'l Stein, Hiram K. Wiest, Daniel Burkley.

The following letter from Sergeant Levan of Co. C, to his brother in this County, gives further particulars of the actions in which the Regiment was engaged :

IN THE RIFLE PITS IN THE FRONT.
May 21st, 1864.

We have plenty to do, fighting every day and working every night like bees. I can't say what the Corps (9th) has done, for the woods are so thick, that I can only see our Brigade. We were in the fight on the 6th. We lost our Orderly that day, and the loss in our Regiment was heavy. On the 9th we met the enemy again. Our Brigade led the advance and engaged the Rebels. We laid them out handsomely that day. Captain Burkert was wounded in the charge of that day. Our loss was not so heavy in the Regiment. We had skirmishing and some small fighting until the twelfth, when two Brigades of our Division charged into the woods, at the same time the Johnnies came charging on us; they discovered us first and got on our flanks and rear. It was terrible; such a shower of grape, canister, spherical case and shells, to say nothing of the musketry. But we pressed on and got up to their works, and the sight we saw there; it was every man for himself. The bayonet and the butt of the musket were there brought into play, for there was no time to load. They came around us like bees, but every man was a hero there, and we soon advanced again. I pray that I may never see such slaughter again.

I was taken prisoner twice before I got out of the woods. The first I knew of our being surrounded was when I heard some one say, "Surrender you d—— Yankee, it is all up with you." I looked up and saw

a terrible big officer swinging his sword over my head. My blood ran cold. I thought of the horrors of Libby Prison, and then I thought of home. The last thought gave me courage and strength. So I jumped for him and took him in the pit of the stomach. I then gave a yell and started on the run. I thought I was free, when another greasy Johnny presented his gun in my front, which caused me to halt. "Drop that gun, its all up with you," he said, when some one took him alongside of the head, which caused him to drop mighty sudden, and away went I, and if I did not do some tall running there is no snakes. When I got to the clearing I laid down to rest a few minutes. I then started to hunt up the Regiment. I soon found the Captain of Co. B. We got eight men together, when the Lieut.-Colonel came, and we formed a line and rallied the stragglers. Gen. Burnside came up, and said, "Boys, don't go back, but go and support those guns," meaning a battery that had no support, which the rebels attempted to take, "and hold it at any cost." We had just taken our position when Capt. Brumm came to us with both our flags. It infused new life into us. Brumm deserves the greatest credit. He took the new flag out of the rebel hands. Our Color Sergeants were shot.

We were then ordered to the front, to hold the enemy in check who were advancing. There we lay, a handful of men, sharp-shooting the enemy's pickets. Gen. Wilcox saw us there, and said, "Boys, you have done nobly," and proposed cheers for us.

In the fighting up to the 21st, our Company (C) lost 42 men killed and wounded, besides eleven whom we can't account for. They went into the charge in the woods on the 13th with us, but never came out.

I am the only sergeant out of five left. The whole eight corporals are killed or wounded. The Regiment is very small. Our loss is 333. The greater part are from the first five companies. We have but five commissioned officers left for duty in the Regiment. On the 12th one Captain was killed, 2 wounded and 1 missing. One 1st Lieutenant, one 2d, and our Adjutant, are missing.

J. H. LEVAN,
Sergt. Co. C, 50th Regt., P. V. V.

On the 6th of June "in Rifle Pits," near Richmond, George Heebner of Company C, wrote to us, giving the casualties in his Company up to that date. They were as follows:

KILLED—Ord. Sergeant Wm. H. Hill, Privates Michael Riley, Levan J. Warner, Sam. Martz, Dan. Evert, Jacob Benedict, Thomas Lloyd, Franklin Sharer, John Reed, Emanuel Eckert, Albert Bartolet.

WOUNDED—Wm. Eckers, Peter Fritz, Christ Gulliver, Wm. Hoffman, George Lloyd, Adam Lloyd, John Mehargue, Charles Shappell, Adam Lehwab, Irvin Tyson, Josiah Wright, Corp. D. T. Burkert, Sergt. Augustus Mellon, Chas. Oswald, Wm. Wildermuth, Henry M. Diebler, Josiah D. Lehman, Gottlieb Burkert, Corporal Henry Hill, Lieut. Wm. H. Hiney, George Cake, Wm. Koch, Lafayette Baker.

WOUNDED AND MISSING—Corporal Levi Eckert, John Eckert, Jacob Hehn.

MISSING—Sergt. David Raudenbush, Corp. John Dowdle, Privates Sam'l Agley, Elias Berger, Peter Dankle, Wm. Guertler, Henry Hehn, Wm. Hains, Garrett Kerrigan, Dan. Sullivan, Wm. Williams.

Mr Heebner subsequently wrote to us again as follows:

IN RIFLE PITS, NEAR PETERSBURG, VA.,
July 1st, 1864.

It may interest you to give a narrative of our march from Cold Harbor. On the night of the 12th inst., we received orders to strike tents and be ready to move at a moment's notice, which order was promptly executed. It took but a few minutes delay, and the column was in line and ready to march. Our destination was a mystery to us. The boys passed different remarks. Some said we were going to the White House; others thought to Harrison's Landing, and some to the south side of the James. The latter surmises were correct. While the boys were arguing this subject, the bugle sounded to move forward, when we commenced our march. It was rather a fatiguing one. We would move on perhaps a few rods, and then there would be another halt. In that manner we continued during the remainder of the night. When daylight appeared we were but four miles distant from the place we started from in the evening. Shortly after daylight we halted and lit fire and cooked our breakfasts, which were rather scanty, comprising hard tack and coffee. Before our breakfasts were completed the bugle again sounded "forward." It took but a few minutes until the column was again in line, and proceeding on the march. We continued our march all day when we again halted in the evening and encamped for the night. Before daylight appeared we were again on the march, and on the evening of the 14th inst. we arrived on the north side of the James, where we remained until the night of the 15th. The cause of our not crossing sooner was the delay in receiving pontoons. But the Engineers did very well considering the difficulties with which they had to contend. As soon as the pontoons were ready we crossed to the opposite side, but we had hardly crossed when orders were received for a forced march. We again marched, part of the time double-quick, when we arrived within ten miles of Petersburg where we halted and cooked our breakfast. We had but a few minutes to do it in. When fifteen minutes had elapsed the bugle was again sounded to forward. We had but a few minutes to do it in. We proceeded on, which brought us within two miles of the Cockade City. The 9th Corps was then formed in three columns. The Second Corps was also formed in the same order. In that position we remained until the next morning, when we were ordered about a half mile to the right, to the same position the Second Corps had occupied previously. We had not been in this position long before we advanced in three columns, our corps forming the left, the 2d corps the centre, and the 18th the right. Our division, which is under the command of Gen. Wilcox, was formed in three lines. The rebels seeing us advance, commenced shelling us very rapidly, which caused some delay in advancing. However at 12 o'clock we advanced through shot and shell, when we arrived within two hundred yards of the rebel breastworks. We then charged on their pits which were very formidable. The 46th N. Y. Volunteers, also the 24th dismounted Cavalry of the same State, together with our Regiment, formed the third line. We had not advanced far before the first and second line wavered and gave way to the right and left. The first thing we knew we were the first line, but we advanced with unerring aim until some of our boys were on the rebel works, but when we looked around we saw nothing but the 46th New York together with our Regiment. Our Regiment being reduced down considerably by an enfilading fire from the enemy's battery, after holding the pits for a few minutes, we were compelled to fall back into the pits which the

skirmishers had occupied. Our Brigade Commander then sent an order for the 46th New York to fall back, and our regiment to hold the pits at all hazards, which order was promptly carried out. During this engagement our gallant Brigade Commander, Colonel Christ, received a severe wound in the head while gallantly urging his men on, in the hottest of the contest. * * * * * * *

I will give you a list of the casualties of our Company since June 17th:

KILLED—James Golles.

WOUNDED—Edward Reiges, Samuel Hoffman, Sergt. James Levan, Jessie Wright, William Sirles.

The circumstances under which Col. Christ was wounded, were thus stated at the time, by a correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald:*

"I cannot help paying a passing compliment to the gallantry and coolness of Col. Christ, who handled his men in the most admirable manner. His quick eye scoured the battle-field, and where the enemy seemed the most determined, and where our men needed assistance, he quickly despatched his regiments. He amply redeemed the fortunes of the 3d Division, and it is to be regretted that his success was purchased at the price of a painful wound. A bullet struck him in the side of the head, just behind the left ear, and traversed about three inches of his skull."

The Colonel recovered from the injury, much to the satisfaction of his men, and his many friends in Schuylkill County.

On the 19th of August the Regiment, with its Division, participated in a movement on the Weldon Railroad, resulting in gaining possession of the important point. It was not accomplished though without a severe fight, during which a fierce attack was made upon Gen. Wilcox's Division of the Ninth Corps. A correspondent of the *Press*, writing under date of "The Yellow House, Aug. 20, 1864," says:

"General Potter brought the 2d Division, 9th Corps, upon the right of Wilcox. General White soon took position still further to the right.—This was early in the engagement. These troops had just performed a wearisome march over soft roads, yet they entered the fight immediately with cheerfulness and courage, holding their place upon the right with great stubbornness. The 50th Regiment of Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers captured a stand of colors from the 47th Virginia. Emblazoned upon the red, white and red folds were inscriptions of thirteen engagements in which the Regiment had fought—from Bull Run to Mine Run."

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

In this Regiment there was one Company—E—from this County. On the 18th of May a member of the Company wrote to us as follows:

Sudden and unexpected the entire 10th Army Corps was ordered from the Department of the South to the sacred soil of Virginia. Of this movement you have doubtless heard—of its concentration at Gloucester Point and Yorktown—of the feint at West Point, York River and of the occupation of Bermuda Hundred under General Butler. Since landing here the troops were constantly under fire for nine days until Monday morning the 16th. We had been steadily advancing towards Fort Darling, driving the enemy before us with every prospect of success. But during Sunday night the 15th, the enemy, very strongly reinforced, moved upon us, and during a dense fog on Monday morning they managed to flank us on the left. The 18th Army Corps gave way first, followed during the morning by the 10th. Almost the whole army was thrown into confusion, and a general retreat was ordered. The 55th Regt., P. V., was the last to leave the field. Our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was very large, but the rebels themselves must have lost even more than we did, as they did not follow up the advantage gained. Had they done so they might have added to their prisoners thousands of stragglers. So terrific was our fire, says one of the prisoners, that at one time on the right of an entire regiment only about 40 were left from the effects of a single volley. Men who have been in some other most fierce engagements, admit that they were nothing to compare to the fight of Sunday. Rations were issued to the men on the field but the men were obliged to lie down flat while passing their haversacks to have them filled, to avoid the shells. The 55th Regiment suffered severely in killed, wounded and prisoners, the great number however, were prisoners. The Regiment went into the engagement on the morning of the 16th with 900 strong, of which there were not 600 left. Entire loss in the Regiment since May 6th, 15 commissioned officers and 302 enlisted men. Among the casualties are Col. Richard White (brother of Senator Harry White) killed, Lt.-Col. Frank T. Bennett, son of Daniel R. Bennett, formerly of Schuylkill County, wounded and supposed to be prisoner, Adjutant Gotschal, supposed to be killed, Capt. David Fox, Co. A, killed, Capt. James Metzger, Co. C, supposed to be killed. An entire brigade of the 18th Corps were taken prisoners. We are still in our old position gained the first day, from which they cannot drive us. There was an alarm last night and some skirmishing, during which we captured 300 prisoners, with a loss of 40 men in killed and wounded; I understand that our men scarcely fired a shot. All the firing, of which there was considerable, was done by the rebels themselves. They supposed that they knew where our pickets lay and blazed away, but the pickets were instructed to rally, and then the first thing the rebels knew they were inside our lines, prisoners.

Below is an official list of the killed, wounded, prisoners and missing of Co. E, 55th Regt., P. V., Capt. George H. Hill, from the 6th to the 16th inclusive:

KILLED—George Stone, Peter Reitz, Michael McNamarra, Theodore Weiser.

WOUNDED—1st Lieut. J. Slotterback, 2d Lieut. W. Benseman, Sergt. John McLay, Sergt. Daniel Chester, Corp. Miles Rourke, Corp. Jacob Fluge, Privates Andrew Govan, John Madden, Henry Aumet, Chas. H. Kantner, David Wier, Thomas Wilson, George Raudenbush, Jas. Wood, Wm. P. Maggee, James S. Campbell, Haly Wren, Chas. Fritzley, Daniel Lodge.

WOUNDED AND MISSING—Corp. John Maggee, James Tobin, Corp. William Kuehn, Aaron Yoder, Daniel Billman, Solomon Billman, John

McCann, Luke Welsh, John Booth, Philip Anstee, Thomas Conway, Rbt. Reed, James McFarlane, George Dunlop, Thomas Patten, David Hughes, Edward Coyle, Patrick Churchfield.

In an engagement, May 20th, the Company sustained the following casualties:

KILLED—John Welsh.
WOUNDED—Fredrick Reed and Thos. Sharp.
MISSING IN ACTION—John S. Bannan, Rosewald and Stephens.

On the 4th of June Capt. Hill wrote to his father as follows:

NEAR MECHANICSVILLE, VA., June 4, 1864.

DEAR FATHER:—I have only time to write a few lines. We left Bermuda Hundred May 28th, and arrived at West Point on the morning of the 30th. We marched up the railroad to White House Landing, 15 miles, and on the 31st were placed in the 1st Brigade, (Gen. Stannard's) 2d Division, (Gen. Martindale's) 18th Army Corps, commanded by Maj. Gen. Smith. That afternoon we started for Grant's Army and met them here, 2½ miles from Mechanicsville, on the afternoon of the first of June, and were immediately put into action, and have been kept under fire ever since. Yesterday morning our Brigade charged and took two lines of rifle pits, but were checked by a strong earthwork with heavy siege guns mounted on it. We held our position, however, though the Brigade suffered severely; Gen. Stannard had a ball in his leg but has not yet left the field; every one of his staff was wounded. Our Regiment had four officers wounded and 134 men killed, wounded and missing. Capts. Shoener and Nesbitt are both wounded, which leaves me in command of the Regiment. My Company is commanded by a corporal, the only non-commissioned officer left for duty. I send a list of casualties in my company since I wrote last:

KILLED—Edward Lewis.
WOUNDED—Sergt. Wm. Challinger, Color Sergt. Michael Murray, Corp. S. D. Watkins, Geo. Smith, Michael Guldin, John Fry, Still Hull.
MISSING—Patrick Delaney, Wm. Williamson.

I was struck twice, first with a minnie ball, which went through my coat, broke my pipe and tore my pants; second with a splinter on the shoulder which lamed it a little.

On the 8th of October Surgeon J. B. Brandt, of the Fifty-fifth, wrote to us as follows:

IN THE FIELD, VA., ARMY OF THE JAMES,
55TH REG'T PA. VOLS.,
October 8th, 1864.

Casualties of the 55th Reg. Pa. Vols., Capt. Geo. H. Hill, Commanding, occurring in a charge on the rebel fortifications, in front of Richmond, near Chapin's Farm, north side of James River, Va., on Sept. 29th, 1864, viz:

COMPANY A.

WOUNDED—G. P. Barnacle, Francis Warner, Michael Hussa.
MISSING—Michael Bock.

COMPANY B.

WOUNDED—Corp. Frank B. Berger, Samuel Startzer.
MISSING—Corp. Emanuel Froehlich, James Tyson, Jac. Snyder, Amos Stout, Geo. Strickler, Jos. Wike, Elias Howe, Wm. Idle, Tidele Birer.

COMPANY C.

KILLED—James Robinson.
WOUNDED AND MISSING—Rufus Mitchell.
MISSING—William A. Vance.

COMPANY D.

WOUNDED—Elias Murphy.
WOUNDED AND MISSING—Sylvanus B. Summerville.
MISSING—Daniel Wenrich,

COMPANY E.

WOUNDED—Capt. Geo. H. Hill, Michael Golden, G. U. Kise.
WOUNDED AND MISSING—Color Sergt. A. Flanigan.
MISSING—Sergt. Mich. Murray, Corp. Geo. Zeinhelt, Hiram Thomas, John Jeffries, James Murphy.

COMPANY F.

WOUNDED—Geo. Wike, B. B. Black, Jacob Shauk, John Strain, Henry S. Swartz, Philip Breidenbach, George Walters, Corp. D. Myers.
WOUNDED AND MISSING—Stephen Walker, Solomon Fetterman.
MISSING—1st Lieut. Blaney Adair, Corp. D. Kennedy, Harrison Overdorff, William Cochrane, William P. Patterson.

COMPANY G.

WOUNDED—Sergt. Thomas Howe, Corp. Charles Long, J. Stiffler.
WOUNDED AND MISSING—Sergt. Harry E. Eisenbise, Corp. John Lane, Harry Shorts.
MISSING—Sergt. D. Black, Joseph Wilders, C. Rush, Wm. Smith.

COMPANY H.

WOUNDED—1st Sergeant Josiah Hissong, Charles Stokeman, George Ganehow, Hiram Matthews, Edmund Fisher.
MISSING—H. B. Slick, John A. Moyer.

COMPANY I.

WOUNDED—Matthew Garland.
WOUNDED AND MISSING—Capt. John O'Neill, Sergt. Paul Mock, Corp. Alfred Ruggles, Chas. Bisbin, Edwin Hughes.
MISSING—John Barr, Corp. Jno. Bartlebaugh, Phil. McCormick, —— Lawrence.

COMPANY K.

WOUNDED—Corp. David Ling, Andrew Mock, F. H. Luther.
MISSING—Sergt. John B. Mock. Corp. John Christ, John Koch, Cyrus Gephart, Andrew Plucker, John Palmer.

And again as follows:

IN THE FIELD, VA., ARMY OF THE JAMES,
55TH REG'T, PA. VOLS.,
October 19, 1864.

I have the honor to submit to you the casualties occurring in this Regiment since September 29th, 1864, viz:

WOUNDED—William Jackson, Co. C, Ord. Sergt. Matthew Loughry, Co. F., Joseph Wyke, Co. B.

Jacob Fluge, of Company E, wrote to us in October, from Chapin's Bluff, Va., as follows:

On the 4th of May last, we left Gloucester Point with the Army under Gen. Butler. On the 6th we arrived at Bermuda Hundred and dis-

embarked. We then had some slight skirmishing with the enemy, and on the night of the 7th we threw up entrenchments. On Monday, the 9th, we marched out in the direction of Petersburg; fought the battle of Swift Creek, and drove the rebels about a mile. Rested till Tuesday morning, when we discovered the enemy in our rear, when we faced about and gave them a complete threshing, and marched in pursuit till we came to the Halfway House, where we found them strongly entrenched on a commanding position. After some manœuvring and fighting, we drove them out. Next followed the battle of Red Creek, and on Monday, the 16th of May, the enemy being strongly reinforced, succeeded in breaking our lines, when we thought it prudent to retire. A few days after we left for Cold Harbor, where we had several heavy battles—one on the 27th of May, and one on the 1st June, in which we lost many brave comrades. The next thing was another flank movement, and we made a strike for Petersburg, in which our Corps had the advance, and after several very heavy battles we again had recourse to the pick and spade. After the 18th of June we had no regular engagement until the 29th of September, when we made an advance on Richmond on the North side of the James, and after a day's hard fighting, we rested our weary limbs in and about Fort Harrison. At 8, P. M., 29th, our little Regiment was ordered to charge and take a line of entrenchments in our front, which proved to be a chain of redoubts, connected by a strong line of breastworks. According to orders, Capt. G. H. Hill gave the command, and his gallant little band will all say that they were never led by a braver officer. With the 158th New York Regiment to support us, we charged and went to within fifty yards of the works, under a most terrific fire from at least 15 pieces of artillery and 1500 infantry. Finding that our support had all left us, and tried to save themselves, we had to give up the chase. Our loss in this charge was 80 out of 160. Our Regiment, which numbered 1500 in May, is reduced to 250 for duty, including a number of wounded that have lately returned.

FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Company K of this Regiment, was recruited in this County.—The casualties in it, as reported to us by Sergt. Isaac B. Jones were as follows:

WOUNDED—Capt. Ira N. Bennett, 2d Lieut. Samuel Shaw, Sergt. Geo. Allison, Corp. Michael Maher, Corp. John Flanaakers, since died, Corp. William Bowers, since died, Wm. H. Reynolds, Washington Trout, Wm. N. Roeport, Michael Luby, Daniel Hess, Reuben Seccolty, Cabren Waltz, James Albert, Edward Warren, Cyrus Madanies, Solomon Benker, Henry W. Barkley.

CAMP AT THE YELLOW HOUSE,
ON THE WELDON RAIL ROAD, VA.,
September 5th, 1864.

Enclosed find list of killed and wounded of the 56th Reg't., P. V. V., in the engagement on the Weldon Railroad, August 18, 19, 20 and 21:

COMPANY A.

WOUNDED—Corp. Nelson Early.

COMPANY B.

KILLED—Hugh McFaden.
WOUNDED—Westley M. Brubecker.

COMPANY C.

KILLED—Michael Harley.
WOUNDED—Modest Rubonock.

COMPANY D.

WOUNDED—Modest Welger.

COMPANY G.

WOUNDED—Edward Philips.

COMPANY H.

WOUNDED—Thomas Cochlin, Patrick Cannon, John Fisher.

COMPANY I.

KILLED—John G. Lebo.
WOUNDED—T. H. Cyres, Wm. Reeves, Lyman Ayers.

COMPANY K.

KILLED—Isaiah Wilbur.
WOUNDED—Capt. I. N. Bennett, 1st Sergt. Jared B. Colven, Christian Kir, Robert Kain, Jacob Harril, since died, David P. Craig, Matthias Herlinger, Washington Trout, George Night, John Lovegrow.

FROM A SCHUYLKILL VETERAN.

SIXTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY K.

KILLED—Geo. Rice.
WOUNDED—Charles Ewing, Edward Hause, Burd Vliet, Pat'k McDermott, John Bauman, S. Hayes.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY A.

KILLED—Amos Fisher.
WOUNDED—George Beaumont, Albert Keen, William Heller, Franklin Plotz, George Clingiman, John Use, William Ready, Charles Rollen, Cyrus Strawhecker, Corp. Wesley Hoffman, Ross Hoffman, Corp. David Whitaker, William Meror.
MISSING—Sergt. Jacob P. Becker, Isaac Matthews.

NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT.

WOUNDED—Jacob Fox.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY G.

WOUNDED—Capt. Frank Leib, Corp. Samuel S. Kramer, Corp. Abra'm Faust, Eli Boyer, Thos. Miller, Frank Reber, Henry Deitzler, Henry Seitzinger, Wm. B. Himback, George Fribey, Henry Trumbo, John Sherman, Jacob Shilthorn, Lewis De Long, Jonathan Moyer.

MISSING—George Wildermuth, Adam Beachner, Peter Snyder, Wm. Himback.

All of the above belonged to this County.

SEVENTEENTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY H.—(*Capt. Wm Thompson.*)

KILLED—Sergt. Emanuel Moyer, Philip Troy, Joel Koons.

WOUNDED—Sergt. Wm. Rupert, Sergt. Thomas Hock, left behind in a rebel hospital, Geo. W. Bankers, Elias E. Reed.

Subsequently, in Northern Virginia, the Company saw active service under Sheridan. Its casualties were :

WOUNDED—Capt. Wm. Thompson, Philip Artz, George Douter, Corp. Lewis Langdon, Daniel Derr.

CAPTURED—Thomas Herbert, Jacob Worrus, Charles Eyrster, Chas. Mairain, Michael Shover, John Snyder, Joseph Bidlow, Wm. Zimmerman, Franklin Shubb, Levi Michael.

TWENTY-FIRST CAVALRY.

Sergeant R. S. Lerich, of Company H, wrote to us under date "Camp near Petersburg, July 9, 1864," as follows :

We have been in several hot engagements since we have been in the front, one on the 3d of June near Cold Harbor, and on the 18th near Petersburg, and 22d near Petersburg also. We had wounded in three actions as follows :

WOUNDED—Sergt. Ed. Heckman, Corp. Jeremiah K. Lehman, George Reinoehl, Jas. McClennan, Thomas McGonger.

While the great Captain, Grant, was fighting these memorable battles in Virginia, his able Lieutenant—Sherman—was pushing southward with a splendid army, from Chattanooga to Atlanta.—In a series of battles, as brilliant as any ever fought on this continent, he invariably defeated the rebels, and in September Atlanta succumbed to our victorious arms.

The largest representation of Schuylkill County in his army, was in the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, a Regiment that had acquired a great reputation in the West for its fighting qualities.

In Company F, One Hundred and Ninth Pennsylvania Reg't, there were also many men from this County. They were engaged near Dallas, Ga., May 25th and 28th, and sustained the following casualties :

KILLED—Sergt. John F. Mundy, Josiah W. Matthews.

WOUNDED—Jonathan Humphreys, John Prosser, Wm. Boran, James Boran, Thos. E. Lewis, Ord. Sergt. R. J. Quigley, Sergt. J. M. R. Storey.

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

This Regiment during Sherman's campaign was engaged in many raids, skirmishes and battles, rendering on all occasions the most effective service. In a letter to us, from a member of the Regiment, dated "Camp before Marietta, Ga., July 2d, 1864," we received the following list of casualties sustained by the Regiment from April 28th to May 31st, inclusive:

COMPANY A.

WOUNDED—Gustavus Wetzel, William R. Waldron.
PRISONER—William Anspach.

COMPANY B.

KILLED—Sergt. Peter Longwell, Sergt. James R. Black.
WOUNDED—Corp. John H. Yeomans, Allen E. Williams, David McClintock, Benjamin F. Warren.
PRISONERS—Daniel Hoffer, John A. Patton.

COMPANY C.

WOUNDED—George L. Covert.
PRISONERS—Henry R. Morrisson, William H. H. Thomas, Robert M. Cummings.

COMPANY D.

WOUNDED—Corp. Henry Artman.

COMPANY E.

WOUNDED—Robert T. Mowrer, William Rishel.

COMPANY F.

KILLED—Patrick McLaughlin.
WOUNDED—Jacob Beler, David Williams, John Dener, missing.
PRISONER—Capt. Cyrus Newlin.

COMPANY G.

WOUNDED—Samuel Muller.

COMPANY H.

WOUNDED—Thomas Lowe.

COMPANY I.

KILLED—Sergt. James Fleming.
WOUNDED—Josiah Mahaffy, Andrew Dufford, Corp. James Waters.

COMPANY K.

KILLED—Archibald Muller.
WOUNDED—Jacob Secrist, Ord. Sergt. George Herr, Chas. Tennis, Ezra Bowman, Corp. Abraham Kepperly.

COMPANY L.

WOUNDED—Henry M. Berger, Henry Siegfried.
PRISONER—Henry Rider.

COMPANY M.

KILLED—Adam James, William Ainsworth.
WOUNDED—Corp. Edward L. Beck, —— Maloney, Theodore P. Seip, Josiah Coxey, John Crook, missing.

A DARING ATTACK.

When Gen. Sherman's Army arrived in front of Atlanta, and laid siege to the place, a plan was formed to attack the enemy's communications, to cut off his supplies. For the daring and hazardous work the best cavalry in the army was selected, the Seventh being among them. The object was accomplished after severe fighting and loss. The annexed graphic description of the operations was furnished to us by an esteemed friend who participated in the movement as a soldier of the Seventh :

CAMP 7TH PA. VET. CAVALRY,
IN FRONT OF ATLANTA, GA.,
August 23d, 1864.

Since the date of my last communication, up to the 17th of this month, nothing worthy of note happened to the old 7th. We were out on two or three raids, destroyed several miles of railroad for the "Johnnies" at and near Covington on the line of road between Atlanta and Augusta, captured about two hundred horses and mules, and about half that number of "Free Americans of African Descent," served two weeks in the breastworks dismounted, and were beginning to think we were destined to remain there until Atlanta had fallen, when we were ordered back to our horses on the 15th inst. Rumor said we were to make another raid, and we were looking anxiously for some definite information, when about sundown of the 17th we were ordered to be ready to move at nine o'clock that evening with five days' rations from the morning of the 19th. About midnight we moved out and at seven o'clock on the morning of the 18th were at Sandtown, a small village on the Chattahootchie River some sixteen miles below the Rail Road bridge. Up to this time we were in the dark as to what we were to do, or where we were going to do it. We now found we were to form part of the force which, under the command of Brig. Gen. Kilpatrick, were to make an attack on the enemy's communications, and endeavor to cut the Macon Rail Road. I cannot better convey to you the object of the expedition than by giving you the circular issued by the commanding officer. It is as follows :

HEAD-QUARTERS CAVALRY EXPEDITION, D. C.
SANDTOWN, GA., August 18, 1864.

Soldiers! You have been selected from the Cavalry Divisions of the Army of the Cumberland. You have been well organized, equipped and rendered formidable at a great expense to accomplish an object vital to the success of our cause. I am about to lead you, not on a raid, but in a deliberate and well combined attack upon the enemy's communications, in order that he may be unable to supply his army in *Atlanta*. Two expeditions have already failed. We are the last cavalry troops of the army. Let each soldier remember this and resolve to accomplish the great object for which so much is risked or die trying. (Signed)

J. KILPATRICK,
Brig. Gen. Commanding.

At Sandtown on the 18th the column moved. It consisted of the 3d Division, composed of Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois Cavalry, one Brigade of the 1st Division, and two Brigades of ours, the 2d Division, composed of Ohio, Michigan and Pennsylvania cavalry.

The advance struck the enemy's pickets five miles from Sandtown.—They offered but feeble resistance however, and we met with no serious opposition until daylight the 19th, when we struck the Montgomery Rail

Road at Red Oaks. Here the Rebs were strongly posted parallel to the road, and had their artillery so posted that they could, as they supposed, hold us in check, but orders were given to keep well closed up, and keep pressing forward. They threw their shells with a rapidity and accuracy that told upon our ranks, but at length seeing that we were getting to their rear, they concluded it was time for them to be leaving, so they left on a double quick towards Jonesboro. We following closely in their rear, drove them all day, and at dusk struck the Macon Rail Road at Jonesboro. At this point we destroyed over three miles of track, burned the depot and several other buildings, used by the Confederate Government as store houses, and an iron water tank. The latter for a time defied our efforts to render it useless, but at last we brought a piece of artillery to bear upon it, and I rather think it will take more than Southern ingenuity to stop all the holes we knocked through it. As soon as the work of destruction was accomplished. the expedition was on the move and taking the Covington road daylight of the 20th, found us ten or twelve miles from Jonesboro. Here we halted at a church for an hour. The enemy who were following us were held in check by our rear guard. We then took a road to the left and struck the main road from McDonough to Fayetteville, and pushed rapidly forward till about noon, when we struck the enemy in force at our front. At this point the 4th Michigan Cavalry struck off to the right to Lovejoy Station to destroy the Rail Road at that point. They succeeded in their object, without meeting with any opposition. Our Regiment was thrown into the woods at the right of the road, and then dismounted and commenced feeling the enemy. They soon found them, and being too strong for our number, the 4th U. S. was sent to our assistance and shortly afterwards the 2d Brigade of our Division. We then charged the rebs and drove them some distance, when they rallied and in turn drove us. Meanwhile the force in our rear was pushing us hard; they threw shells from front and rear into our columns. After fighting on foot for some time in which neither party appeared to gain much, we were ordered to mount, which we did. We were formed in columns of regiments, and ordered to charge. Our Regiment was on the right, the 4th Michigan in the centre, and the 4th U. S. was on the left of the road. Another Brigade was formed in like manner. When every thing was ready the word was given; and in they went. Words can scarcely portray the *terrible* sublimity of that charge. The air was filled with bursting shells and musket balls. The ground fairly trembled under the tread of a thousand horses. As they get nearer the foe the grape and canister come tearing through the ranks, yet nothing can stop our rushing columns. Nearer they come to the yet unbroken line. Now they close upon them with a yell which drowns the roar of artillery and the crack of the musket. Now the rebel line is broken and is fleeing in wild disorder. Many are cut down with the sabre and many more trodden under foot by the horses. The field is won, the victory is ours, and wild and exultant is the cheer that makes the very welkin ring. Their battery is silenced. One of the pieces we brought with us, and the others were spiked and rendered perfectly useless.

We had some more hard fighting, but as usual were victorious. The same afternoon the whole command forded Cotton River, which was so swollen that the horses had to swim. The next day, the 21st, we crossed Yellow River and destroyed four bridges after we had crossed, and yesterday, the 22d, the command came in by way of Decatur, having made a circle around Atlanta.

We accomplished our object, but when we look around for familiar faces, and look in vain for many who but a weeks ago were full of life and hope, we realize the cost of our expedition.

Capt. Heber Thompson is missing. The last seen of him he was rallying the men to take the artillery. His horse was shot and he was dismounted. Capt. Percy H. White is missing. We know that he was wounded, but trust it was not a fatal wound.

The casualties of men from Schuylkill County, are as follows:

COMPANY A.

KILLED—David L. Davis.
WOUNDED—Alonzo E. Kline.
WOUNDED AND MISSING—Sergt. David P. Reese, Francis Weigley, Wm. Robinson, Peter Mulcachey.

COMPANY F.

WOUNDED AND MISSING—Corp. Geo. M. Boyer.

COMPANY I.

WOUNDED—Orvin P. Keehoe.
WOUNDED AND MISSING—Levi Seibert.

COMPANY L.

WOUNDED—Corp. Charles M. Kantner.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

For the following muster-roll of Co. F, 116th Regiment, which was recruited in Schuylkill County in the Spring of 1864, we are indebted to Mr. John G. Hahn, a member of the Company. The letter was not received in time to insert the roll where it properly belongs, in the list of men recruited at that time. We are however, thankful that we have, under any circumstances, so complete a roll of the Company.

The Company up to March, 1865, had been in seventeen engagements, and Mr. Hahn also sends us a list of the casualties sustained, which is very acceptable, as we desire our record to be as full as possible.

The following is the muster-roll of the Company, as it stood in March, 1865:

COMPANY F.

Captain, WILLIAM A. SHOENER.
1st Lieut., GEORGE REBER.
1st Sergeant, EDWARD S. KLINE.
2d " WILLIAM M. WAGNER.
3d " HORACE B. KLOCK.
4th " DANIEL MOYER.
5th " CHARLES MAURER.
1st Corporal, WILLIAM EMERICH.
2d Corporal, DAN. B. BERKHEISER.
3d " SOLOMON EVELY.
4th " CHR. DIEFFENDERFER.
5th " LEVI P. MILLER.
6th " WILLIAM L. HUTTON.
7th " SOLOMON KAMP.
Musician, JACOB SCHRŒDER.
" DANIEL KRAMER.

COMPANY F, ONE HUNDRED & SIXTEENTH REGT.—*Continued.*

PRIVATES:

Aikman, William	Johnson, Joseph M.	Morgan, Joseph P.
Adams, David M.	Kamp, Reuben	Murphy, Daniel
Berkheiser, Benjamin	Kramer, Thomas	Nyer, Isaac
Brigel, Franklin	Knapp, Cyrus	Rahn, Jacob
Berger, Henry H.	Kramer, Francis	Reichert, Christian
Brummer, David H.	Kramer Samuel	Reber, Joseph B.
Day, James	Kramer, Francis S.	Reinheimer, Alfred
Dohrman, John H.	Koch, Josiah	Reppert, Henry
Derulf, Elam	Lawrence, Jeremiah	Reber, Franklin
Ditzler, Elias	Lahme, Jonathan	Shoener, Morgan
Ditzler, Thomas	Linn, Daniel	Smith, Clayton
Dolan, Michael	Moyer, June	Woollis, Willoughby
Eveley, Moses	Moyer, Charles H.	Wagner, Martin M.
Faust, Semana	Moyer, Lewis E.	Wagner, John
Fahl, Daniel	Mengle, Reuben	Webber, Franklin
Freese, Gideon	Moyer, Charles	Webber, William H.
Henne, Daniel	Miller, Lewis M.	Wagner, Franklin
Hahn, John G.	Moyer, Albert L.	Webber, William
Hendricks, Albert		

Commissioned Officers, - - - - -	2
Non-commissioned Officers, - - - -	12
Musicians, - - - - - - -	2
Privates, - - - - - - -	55
	71

The casualties of the Company were as follows:

DISCHARGED—Capt. Wellington Jones, (certificate of disability.)
Tobias W. Miller, " "

RESIGNED—1st Lieut. P. H. Frailey.

TRANSFERRED—Owen Eastman.

KILLED IN ACTION—James White, Corp. Adam Wagner, Lewis Heinbach, Joshua Eveley.

DIED OF WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION—Charles Reichert, Charles Houk, John A. Berger, Corp. William Moser, Nathan Raush, Joseph Wagner, Richard Shoener.

DIED OF DISEASE—John J. Hanker, Levi Herring, John Freese, Peramus Hoffman, Amos Reppert, John Warner.

WOUNDED—1st Lieut. Geo. Reber, 1st Sergt. Edward S. Kline, Sergt. Wm. M. Wagner, Corp. Solomon Eveley, Corp. Wm. L. Hutton, Daniel Kramer, Moses Eveley, John G. Hahn, Jos. M. Johnson, Cyrus Knapp, Francis S. Kramer, Jonathan Lahme, Christ. Reichert, Alfred Reinheimer, Henry Reppert, Willoughby Woollis, Franklin Webber.

CAPTURED—Sergt. Dan. Moyer, Corp. Wm. Emerich, Corp. Dan. B. Berkheiser, Corp. Christ. Dieffenderfer, Jacob Schroeder, Wm. Aikman, Dav. M. Adams, Benjamin Berkheiser, Franklin Brigel, Henry H. Berger, David H. Brummer, James Day, John H. Dohrman, Elam Derulf, Daniel Fahl, Dan. Henn, Reuben Kamp, Thomas Kramer, Josiah Koch, Charles H. Moyer, Charles Moyer, Christian Reichert, Joseph B. Reber, Franklin Reber, Morgan Shoener, Clayton Smith, Martin M. Wagner, John Wagner, William Webber.

The Company has participated in the following named engagements, since time of organization, February 1, 1864:

Wilderness, May 5th, 1864; Wilderness, May 6th, 1864; Todd Tavern, May 8th, 1864; Po River, May 8th, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 18th, 1864; Gaine's Farm, May 21st, 1864; Tullapatomic Creek, May 31st, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 3d, 1864; Petersburg, June 16th 1864; Williams' Farm, June 22d, 1864; Deep Bottom, July 27, 1864; Deep Bottom, August 14th and 15th, 1864; Reame Station, August 25th, 1864; Raid to Hatcher's Run, Dec. 9th and 10th, 1864; Raid to Hatcher's Run, February 5th to 9th, 1865; Dabney Mill, Feb. 5th, 1865.

THE ONE HUNDRED DAYS' MEN.

Early in July a rebel force under Generals Early and Breckenridge, invaded Maryland, threatening Pennsylvania and Washington. A battle was fought on the Monocacy in Maryland, which checked the rebels, saved Baltimore, and when they reached Washington they were easily repulsed and driven back into Virginia.

On the 6th of July Governor Curtin issued a call for twelve thousand volunteers to serve for one hundred days at Washington and vicinity.

Gen. James Nagle of Pottsville, proceeded at once under the call, to organize a Regiment at Harrisburg. On the 24th of July it left Harrisburg for Baltimore, in which vicinity it did duty during its term of service. The field and staff officers were as follows:

Colonel—JAMES NAGLE, Schuylkill County.
Lieut.-Col.—RICHARD MCMICHAEL, Berks County.
Major—O. D. JENKINS, Schuylkill County.
Adjutant—JOHN H. SCHALL, Schuylkill County.
Quartermaster—HENRY C. DEMMING, Dauphin County.
Surgeon—J. P. ASHCOM.
Chaplain—C. H. MCDERMOND.

The Schuylkill County Companies in the organization were Companies C and H, 194th Penn. Regiment. The muster-rolls of these Companies are as follows:

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOURTH PA. REG'T.

COMPANY C.

Captain, ZACUR C. POTT.
1*st Lieutenant*, THOS. J. FOSTER.
2*d Lieutenant*, JOHN C. GUSS.
1*st Sergeant*, HUDSON C. KIND.
2*d* " HENRY WALBRIDGE.
3*d* " DANIEL W. FILBERT.

COMP'Y C, ONE HUNDRED & NINETY-FOURTH REG.—*Continued.*

4th Sergeant, ROBT. M. PALMER.
5th " JACOB RIEGEL.
1st Corporal, MILTON WILLIAMS.
2d " HENRY DEIBERT.
3d " BYRON O. MANVILLE.
4th " WM. HELMS.
5th Corporal, AMOS BOYER.
6th " JAMES GLOVER.
7th " THOS. WELSH.
8th " T. P. GOULD.
Musician, FREDERICK ORRUM.
" JOHN KOHLER.

PRIVATES:

Anstock, David
Burkhart, John
Bauseman, Henry
Bauseman, John
Bailer, Jacob
Botts, Jacob
Brownmiller, Chas.
Brown, Samuel
Bertram Frank
Beyerle, Henry
Beacher, Wm.
Bathurst, James
Conrate, Levi
Cake, Raphael
Collins, Geo.
Chrisman, Jacob
Daubenspeck, Wm.
Doughman, Miles
Eccard, Edward
Frehafer, E. W.
Fernsler, Alonzo
Fernsler, Jno. J.
Forrer, Geo.
Fuchs, John E.
Gerz, Joseph
Gluntz, Henry
Ginter, Dan'l
Hepler, Wm.
Huntzinger, J. A.
Hodgson, James N.
Hame, George
Hardy, Isaac
Hoffman, Albert
Hoffman, Herman
Jordan, Michael
Johnson, John
Kauffman, Geo,
Kalbach, Wm.
Keller, Joshua
Klinger, Wm.
Laury, Geo.
Lynch, James
McGlone, Pat'k
Matthews, Thomas
Moran, Andrew
Nimelton, Henry
Neff, John
Nash, John A.
Phillips, Thos. H.
Queeny, Wm.
Rhorig, Pat'k.
Rahn, George
Roaney, John
Shoener, Charles
Schmelzer, John
Strohmeier, Henry
Skeen, George
Sterner, Jonathan
Smith, Oliver
Shay, William
Sands, Eugene
Steffee, Andrew
Setley, Victor
Toohey, Wm.
Trexler, Franklin
Uble, Joseph
Weidel, Felix
Wiltrout, Dan'l
Williams, Richard
Walbridge, John
Wortz, Wm.

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	13
Musicians,	2
Privates,	71
Total,	89

COMPANY H.

Captain, GEO. W. STAATS.
1st Lieutenant, JOHN W. KANTNER.
2d Lieutenant, FR. S. HAESELER.
1st Sergeant, JNO. H. JERVIS.
2d " JOS. BOEDEFELD.
3d " WM. CHRISTIAN.
4th " JAS. HUGHES.
5th " JOHN KIRKPATRICK.
Brev.-Sergt., JOHN RIGG.
2d Corporal, JOS. REDCAY.
3d " ROBT. WILSON.
4th " WM. DICUS.
5th " ARTHUR CONNERY.
6th " JAS. DOLAN.
7th " ALBERT HAESELER.
8th " LEWIS KLINE.
Musician, JAS. STERLING.
" JNO. SNYDER.

PRIVATES:

Allen, Elijah
Burns, Michael
Bomm John
Chestnut, Jas.
Davis, Thos.
Davis, Jno. W.

COMP'Y H, ONE HUNDRED & NINETY-FOURTH REG.—*Continued.*

Delaney, Jas.	Leonard, Jas.	Sterner, Jeremiah
Fisher, Benj. F.	Lewis, Jonah	Smith, Wm.
Faults, Henry	McGee, Thos.	Smith, Benj. F.
Fox, Geo.	McGee, Conrad	Sillyman, John
Faust, Jacob M	Madison, Jas.	Shaub, Emanuel
Francis, Wm. H.	Morgan, Wm.	Shertel, Wm. G.
Gottschall, Geo	Martin, George	Sponsler, Wm.
Good, Isaac K.	Moore, David	Snow, Peter
Hoffman, Elijah	Miller, Jacob	Ulmer, Chas.
Howard, Chas.	O'Brien, James	Umberger, Michael
Howells, Benj.	Purnell, Isaac	Wren, Thomas
Hood, Harrison	Reynolds, Michael	Watkins, Nicholas
Horn, Philip	Reiggle, Benj.	Williams, John
Houck, Robt.	Reed, Samuel	Wolfinger, John
Klahr, Philip J.	Roiman, Wendall	Yeager, Chas. A.
Kleident, Adam	Ramsay, Edward	

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	13
Musicians,	2
Privates,	53
Total,	71

RECAPITULATION.

Field and Staff,	3
Company C,	89
Company H,	71
Total,	163

LAMBERT'S INDEPENDENT CAVALRY.

Of this organization of hundred days' men, which rendered valuable service on the frontier of Pennsylvania and in other sections of the State, during its term of service, the following members were from Schuylkill County:

1*st Lieutenant*, W. F. AUSTIN.	*Corporal*, JAMES MORRIS.	
Sergeant, JOHN A. PATTERSON.	"	WILLIAM RAMSEY.
Corporal, SOLOMON FOSTER, JR.	"	WHITFIELD, ROLAND S.

PRIVATES:

Billington, Aaron	Lawton, F. N.	Russel, James
Eiler, George W.	Parry, William	Rhoads, Geo.

Commissioned Officers,	1
Non-commissioned Officers,	4
Privates,	6
Total,	11

GRAND RECAPITULATION.

One Hundred and Ninety-Fourth Regiment, -	164
Lambert's Independent Cavalry, - - - -	11
Grand Total, - - - - - - -	175

RETURN HOME OF THE NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

The term of service of this Veteran Regiment having expired, it returned home in September to be mustered out of service.—The Schuylkill County members reached Pottsville on the 26th, and as their arrival on that evening was unexpected, they met an *impromptu* but spirited reception. Early in the evening Centre street throughout its entire length, was beautifully illuminated, and when the train arrived, rockets, roman candles, etc., added beauty to the scene. The Regiment was escorted from the Depot to the Union Hotel, by cavalry stationed here, by our fire companies, and by one of the largest processions of citizens we ever witnessed here. The veterans marched up amid enthusiastic cheers of welcome and the waving of myriads of handkerchiefs in the hands of fair ladies. The scene was most inspiring and beautiful. A citizen of thirty-three years residence here, said to us, "The town has often been in a blaze of enthusiasm, but really, this is the most extensive conflagration with the people's hearts for fuel, that I ever saw here." Pottsville, indeed, representing Schuylkill County, welcomed with her whole soul, our brave boys back from their three years of honorable service in the cause of truth, justice and human rights.

The Regiment came back with one hundred and twenty men. Three years before it left Pottsville a thousand strong. The bullet and disease had done their work, and many who left here in full health and vigor, fill graves in Virginia or on our hills.

When the Regiment reached the Union Hotel, it partook of a collation hastily prepared, but still acceptable to the tired soldiers, when they were welcomed home by the Hon. C. W. Pitman, in a brief but eloquent speech. The soldiers then sought "home, sweet home;" doubly appreciated by him who has seen three years of hard service in the field.

Addresses to the large crowd of citizens that remained, were subsequently delivered by Mr. C. A. Bosbyshell, Wm. Garrett and Professor Dunbar.

During the following week discharged Veterans of the Forty-Eighth Regiment and Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, to the number of about a hundred, reached Schuylkill County, and met an equally spirited welcome home.

Early in November, the One Hundred and Ninety-Fourth Regiment, Col. James Nagle, and Lambert's Independent Cavalry—one hundred days' men—were mustered out of the service, and the members returned home.

CALL FOR FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN.

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, JULY 18, 1864.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By the act, approved July 4, 1864, entitled, "An Act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," it is provided that the President of the United States may, at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men as volunteers, for the respective terms of one, two and three years, for military service, and "that in case the quota or any part thereof of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district, or of a county not so sub-divided, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota, or any part thereof, which may be unfilled.

And whereas, The new enrollment heretofore ordered is so far completed as that the aforementioned act of Congress may now be put in operation for recruiting and keeping up the strength of the armies in the field, for garrisons, and such military operations as may be required for the purpose of suppressing the Rebellion and restoring the authority of the United States Government in the insurgent States;

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do issue this my call for five hundred thousand volunteers for the military service; provided, nevertheless, that all credits which may be established under section eight of the aforesaid act, on account of persons who have entered the naval service during the present Rebellion, and by credits for men furnished to the military service in excess of calls heretofore made for volunteers, will be accepted under this call for one, two or three years, as they may elect, and will be entitled to the bounty provided by the law for the period of service for which they enlist.

And I hereby proclaim, order and direct that, immediately after the 5th day of September, 1864, being fifty days from the date of this call,

a draft for troops to serve for one year, shall be held in every town, township, ward of a city, precinct, election district, or a county not so sub-divided, to fill the quota which shall be assigned to it under this call, or any part thereof which may be unfilled by volunteers on the said 5th day of September, 1864.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L.S.]

Done at the City of Washington this 18th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1864, and of the independence of the United States, the 89th.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President: WM. H. SEWARD, Sec. of State.

Under this call the various sub-districts of the County went to work to fill up their respective quotas with volunteers. The names of the men and of the regiments they entered, are as follows:

FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY A.

Peter, John
Total, - - - - - - - - 1

COMPANY C.

Sturm, Joseph
Total, - - - - - - - - 1

COMPANY E.

Dunlop, Archibald — Muir, Michael — Meredith, Robert
Heisler, George J.
Total, - - - - - - - - 4

COMPANY F.

Miller, David — Miller, John
Total, - - - - - - - - 2

COMPANY G.

Carl, Peter — Laub, Charles — Rudolph, John
Galligan, Patrick
Total, - - - - - - - - 4

COMPANY H.

Craw, Henry — Lloyd, Thomas — Raup, George M.
Hallady, George — Miller, Jacob — Road, John
Hetherington, James D. — Price, William — Thompson, Josiah W.
Judge, John
Total, - - - - - - - - 10

COMPANY I.

Boyer, Wesley — Freed, Samuel — Neyman, Jacob
Total, - - - - - - - - 3

COMPANY K.

Cashan, Michael — Fenstermacher, Henry — Snyder, Paul
Ebert, Jacob — Kline, Benjamin F.
Total, - - - - - - - - 5

RECAPITULATION.

Company A,	1
" C,	1
" E,	4
" F,	2
" G,	4
" H,	10
" I,	3
" K,	5
Total,	30

THIRD PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

COMPANY A.

Frank, Adam
Morgan, Richard
Total, 2

COMPANY C.

Gallagher, James
Total, 1

COMPANY L.

Britt, Henry
Bartholomew, Mon'han
Brahany, Edward
Brennan, Patrick P.
Boas, John
Brennan, William
Brennan, Michael
Brennan, Richard
Bennet, Samuel
Brown John
Bergen, Michael
Bell, William
Bowen, John
Burns, James
Curry, Thomas
Crean, Patrick
Cardan, Patrick
Cameron, Henry
Cowan, John
Cowry, Patrick
Carey, Edward
Cromin, Thomas
Cain, Martin
Carney, Thomas
Dolan, Patrick
Donahoe, John
Davis, David
Dougherty, John
Donahoe, Edward
Devine, Thomas
Darragh, James
Davis, John
Evans, William
Farrell, James
Gillaspy, Patrick
Garrety, James
Goulden, Edward
Horan, Thomas
Hope, Dominick
Hurley, John
Hall, William
Kelly, Thomas
Kelly, Patrick
Kline, Wm. E.
Kinney, Edward
Langton, Patrick
Larkin, Patrick
Lewis, William M.
McKeever, Bernard
McAndrew, Daniel
McGlinn, John
Mulheran, William
McGowan, John
Morrissey, Edward
McAllister, Henry
Mulhall, Edward
McGovern, James
Murphy, James
Murphy, Michael
McBrearty, Patrick
Morgan, Thomas
McLaughlin, John
Michael, William
Mullany, Michael
Norton, Patrick
O'Neal, Michael
O'Neill, Thomas
Owens, Morgan P.
Platt, Thomas
Parry, David
Phillips, David
Peel, Richard
Ross, William
Riley, Thomas
Ryan, Dennis
Rose, Thomas
Riley, Henry
Renfrew, James
Sweeney, James
Shivelhut, George
Saddler, Joseph
Waters, John
Whitaker, John
Watkins, James
Wilkins, James

Total, 85

RECAPITULATION.

Company, A,	2
" C,	1
" L,	85
Total,	88

FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

COMPANY B.

Boyer, Charles	Luckenbill, Henry	Smith, David

Total, 3

COMPANY C.

Bensinger, William F.	Hopkins, John	Price, John
Bensinger, Franklin E.	Horn, Joseph	Price, William
Britton, Daniel R.	Hartz, Israel	Remley, John H.
Brady, John	Hannon, James J.	Spallman, Patrick
Blasius, Lewis	Jones, Richard H.	Snow, Peter
Crouthamel, Milton	Jones, David	Seitzinger, Charles A.
Donahoe, James	Klees, Abner G.	Seitzinger, John L.
Durang, Philip	Kleesner, Peter	Smith, Charles H.
Dillman, William	Kuhter, Moses	Stahl, John
Dorn, Peter	Mertz, Samuel A.	Shane, Jacob
Evans, Thomas B.	Mock, Charles	Teple, Robert
Ettringham, John	Maicks, Edward C.	Theobald, George
Fetterman, George	Murray, William	Treibley, Benj. F.
Fetherolf, Joseph	Meyer, Peter	Thomas, John
Feist, Joseph	Merkert, John W.	Wentzel, Jonas
Gartland, Daniel	McManaman, Daniel	Wilson, Peter S.
Gegler, Anthony	Owens, Thomas	Warnich, Henry
Houser, Theodore	O'Shaughnessy, Mich.	

Total, 53

COMPANY E.

Bummersbach, Peter	Ford, Oswald

Total, 2

COMPANY H.

Roberts, Benjamin R.

Total, 1

COMPANY M.

Mason, Edward	Sykes, George

Total, 2

RECAPITULATION.

Company B,	3
" C,	53
" E,	2
" H,	1
" M,	2
Total,	61

SEVENTEENTH PENN. CAVALRY.

COMPANY F.

Davies, David	Morris, Thomas	Raker, Isaac
Evans, David	Morris, Joseph	Stephens, Thomas
Jones, Thomas	Morgan Thomas	Thomas Frederick
Jones, Richard	Price, Henry	Williams, John J.
Loftus, Thomas	Reese, Benjamin	

Total, - - - - - - - - 14

COMPANY H.

Beaver, Frank	Hasher, Bernard	Neier, Charles
Bucher, John C.	John, Henry T.	O'Shaughnessy, Peter
Brennan, Luke	Johnson, Lloyd, W.	Phillips, George
Carl, Jacob	Knicher, Abraham	Parke, Melvin S.
Casey, Thomas	Kline, Felix	Plappert, George
Conley, Michael	Kline, Jacob	Roeder, Nathaniel
Cleaver, Jesse Y.	Kestenbounder, James	Rumbel, William
Depken, Henry	Kallenbach, Otto	Rohan, Peter
Etzel, Gottfried	Lloyd, Michael L.	Rider, Lloyd T.
Fetterman, Benjamin	Lindenmuth, Henry	Sommar, Andrew
Fisher, Allen B.	McMullen, Daniel	Schmitz, Nicholas
Graham, James	Mears, Commodore P.	Schlee, Joseph
Good, Alfred	Mourer, Peter	Watkins, Edward
Gable, Solomon	Marks, Jonas	Werntz, Peter
Glen, David G.	Miner, Theodore	Yeich, Daniel
Higgins, Joseph	McDonnell, Michael	

Total, - - - - - - - - 47

RECAPITULATION.

Company F, - - - - - - - - -	14
" H, - - - - - - - - -	47
Total, - - - - - - - - -	61

EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

COMPANY A.

Gillespie, John	Reinert, Henry F.

Total, - - - - - - - - 2

COMPANY D.

Wallace, William

Total, - - - - - - - - 1

COMPANY G.

Denel, Albert J.

Total, - - - - - - - - 1

RECAPITULATION.

Company A, - - - - - - - - -	2
" D, - - - - - - - - -	1
" G, - - - - - - - - -	1
Total, - - - - - - - - -	4

FIRST PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

COMPANY M.

Bird, Alonzo
Kinney, Jacob F.
Total, - - - - - - - - 2

NINTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

COMPANY E.

Gallagher, John
Total, - - - - - - - - 1

ELEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

COMPANY F.

Furey, Charles
Giddings, William
Total, - - - - - - - - 2

COMPANY H.

Currey, James B.
Total, - - - - - - - - 1

RECAPITULATION.

Company F, - - - - - - - - -	2
" H, - - - - - - - - -	1
Total, - - - - - - - - -	3

TWELFTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

COMPANY F.

Moore, Samuel
Total, - - - - - - - - - 1

TWENTY-FIRST PENN. CAVALRY.

COMPANY D.

Davison, Joseph
Hissong, David
Snively, William H.
Finfroch, D. H.
Total, - - - - - - - - - 4

DURYELL'S PENNSYLVANIA ARTILLERY.

Bayne, William R.	Fink, William	Tobias, Samuel A.
Brash, Henry	Knapp, Levi H.	Williams, George
Bracefield, William F.	Koch, George E.	Weaver, George
Commens, Thomas	Maloney, Andrew	Weaver, Charles F.
Clark, William N.	Parton, Henry	Yerger, Eli
Eichley, Adam	Rhoads, Amandus	

Total, - - - - - - - - 17

FIRST PENNSYLVANIA ARTILLERY.

COMPANY A.

Fetter, Henry
Goldman, Oliver
Hanley, James
Maidenford, Edward
McLaughlin, Patrick

Total, - - - - - - - - 5

FIFTIETH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

COMPANY C.

Bender, Jacob
Burns, Henry
Boyer, Louis
Burns, Franklin
Bretz, William
Brown, George W.
Correll, Joseph
Christian, Henry B.
Eiler, Charles
Eckert, Marks E.
Garby, Mahlon
Hulebush, David
Krebs, Andrew
Knarr, Isaac
Knarr, George
Lendal, John L.
Lindermuth, Jacob
Merker, William
Mills, Henry B.
Marland, Edward
Myer, George
Poots, Martin
Raber, Lewis B.
Seifert, John
Sayman, Lewis
Sheck, Paul
Sweeney, John
Safert, William B.
Smith, John
Shugart, William
Wall, Augustus
Walises, Thomas
Wasner, Samuel

Total, - - - - - - - - 33

FIFTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

COMPANY E.

Herber, Elias

Total, - - - - - - - - 1

FIFTY-SECOND PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

COMPANY G.

Banks, Henry J.
Fegley, Jesse
Faust, Elias K.
Hubler, Edward L.
Lamberson, Aaron
Messersmith, Jeremiah
Neifert, Henry

Total, - - - - - - - - 7

COMPANY K.

O'Donnel, Michael
McGarr, James

Total - - - - - - - - 2

RECAPITULATION.

Company G, - - - - - - - - - 7
" K, - - - - - - - - 2

Total, - - - - - - - - 9

SEVENTY-FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

COMPANY C.

Billian, Barnebas

Total, - - - - - - - - 1

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH PENN. REG'T.

COMPANY D.

Boyer, John M.
Total, - - - - - - - - - 1

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH PENN. REG'T.

COMPANY D.

Everhard, Abraham
Total, - - - - - - - - - 1

ONE HUNDRED & FIFTY-SECOND PA. REG'T.

COMPANY L.

Fisher, Ranslow
Total, - - - - - - - - - 1

ONE HUNDRED & NINETY-EIGHTH PA. REG'T.

Everhard, Daniel M.
Total, - - - - - - - - - 1

ONE HUNDRED & NINETY-NINTH PA. REG'T.

Klock, John T.	Shuman, Henry	Saylor, Jacob R.
Litweiler, John	Stuber, John	Yost, William N.

Total, - - - - - - - - - 6

TWO HUNDREDTH PENN. REGIMENT.

Diehl, Francis	Hofalech, Michael	McShea, Thomas
Davidson, Jonathan	Leaver, William	O'Donnell, Charles
Fogt, George	Matthews, Thomas	Richards, John
Goheen, Thomas	McCauley, Thomas	Scholly, George

Total, - - - - - - - - - 12

TWO HUNDRED & SECOND PENN. REGIMENT.

COMPANY B.

Hoffman, Jacob D.	Seehler, Wilson	Snyder, Elias
Hyde, George J.		

Total, - - - - - - - - - 4

THIRTY-SECOND U. S. (COLORED) REGIMENT.

Rigbee, Hosea Robinson, Benjamin
Total, - - - - - - - - - 2

GRAND RECAPITULATION.

Forty-eighth, - - - - - - - - -	30
Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, - - - - - - - - -	89
Total, - - - - - - - - -	119

Total brought forward,	119
Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry,	61
Seventeenth, " "	61
Eighth " "	4
First " "	2
Ninth " "	1
Eleventh " "	3
Twelfth " "	1
Twenty-first " "	4
Duryell's Pennsylvania Artillery,	17
First " "	5
Fiftieth Pennsylvania Regiment,	33
Fifty-first " "	1
Fifty-second " "	9
Seventy-fifth " "	1
One Hundred and Seventh Penna. Regiment,	1
" " " Fiftieth " "	1
" " " Fifty-second "	1
" " " Ninety-eighth "	1
" " " Ninety-ninth "	6
Two Hundredth Pennsylvania Regiment	12
Two Hundred and Second Penna. "	4
Thirty-second U. S. (Colored) "	2
Grand Total,	350

This embraces all who were enlisted in Schuylkill County under that call, as preserved in the records of the Provost Marshal of the Tenth District. There may have been, and unquestionably were, representatives of Schuylkill County, enlisted in other districts, under the call, but scattered as they necessarily were, it was impossible to obtain their names.

THE CALL FOR THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN.

On the 19th of December, 1864, the President issued a Proclamation, calling for three hundred thousand volunteers, to supply deficiencies under previous calls, and to provide for casualties incident to the war. No excess of credits previous to the 19th, was to be allowed, and in case the quota of any district under the call should not be filled by the 15th of February, 1865, a draft should take place in that district.

The citizens of Schuylkill County went to work and recruited with such success that within the time allotted, the quotas of the respective sub-districts were almost all filled.

The following is a list of the names of the men who volunteered under this call, with the numbers of the Pennsylvania regiments they entered:

FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY A.

Bensinger, George	Kline, Benjamin F.	Seltzer, Francis B.
Demsey, James	Mumma, Isaac	Shantz, William
Griffith, Lemuel	Rinker, Charles	Weikel, Henry

Total. - - - - - - - - 9

COMPANY B.

Creitz, Henry B.	Kinsley, Michael	Morsdin, Geo.
Cheetham, Edward	Kleckner, Lewis	Rinker, Henry
Coutts, John	Lins, Nathan	Swoyer, William L.
Christ, David	Lins, Franklin S.	Shoemaker, John
Dintinger, William H.	Lugan, Christopher	Ulmer, G. H.
Fry, James B.	Mace, Daniel F.	Vaughn, Charles
Fry, William	Moyer, Daniel H.	Zehner, Joseph H.
Jones, Robert		

Total, - - - - - - - - 22

COMPANY C.

Elliott, Thomas	Martin, James T.

Total, - - - - - - - - 2

COMPANY D.

Bean, Albert	Knoll, Geo. W.	McBride, Richard B.
Bradley, James	Kistar, Daniel	Ritter, Simon
Connelly, Michael	Kahler, Elias	Schollenberger, Chas.
Dentzer, Henry	McCormick, Thomas	Schmidt, Jacob E.
Goodflech, William	Montgomery, Levi	Straub, Emanuel
Geist, Henry	McGuire, Edward	Whalen, Michael
Hess, William	Muscott, John	Wolfgang, Mathew W.
Kain, George		

Total. - - - - - - - - 22

COMPANY E.

Blanck, Charles	Hays, Thomas	Mullen, William
Clemens, Joseph	Loesby, George	Norton, James
Carby, Thomas	Lowry, John	O'Neil, John
Dunlop, John	McGeary, Daniel	Walter, Christian
Daley, Edward	Murphy, William	Whalen, James
Gaynor, Austin		

Total, - - - - - - - - 16

COMPANY F.

Broderick, Thomas	Glacken, Hugh	Wallace, John
Ferree, Jacob F.	Shell, Elias	Wardrop, Thomas

Total, - - - - - - - - 6

COMPANY G.

Frederick, Joel

Total, - - - - - - - - 1

COMPANY H.

Bennie, Alexander	Lentz, Willoughby	Muntitude, John
Evans, Thomas	Mulloohy, Michael	Smith, Thomas
Graber, John	McCanna, Peter	

Total, - - - - - - - - 8

COMPANY I.

Cooper, Matthew — Lance, Parker — Shappell, Jacob
Costello, James — Martin, Robert — Smith, William
Griffith, Thomas — Reinhart, August — Tobias, John F.
Lees, John

Total, - - - - - - - - 10

COMPANY K.

Bousman, John — Homan, Amos — Wildermuth, Joseph
Fenstermacher, Daniel

Total, - - - - - - - - 4

RECAPITULATION.

Company A,	- - - - - - - - -	9
" B,	- - - - - - - - -	22
" C,	- - - - - - - - -	2
" D,	- - - - - - - - -	22
" E,	- - - - - - - - -	16
" F,	- - - - - - - - -	6
" G,	- - - - - - - - -	1
" H,	- - - - - - - - -	8
" I,	- - - - - - - - -	10
" K,	- - - - - - - - -	4
Total,	- - - - - - - - -	100

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY A.

Canfield, Patrick — McDonnell, Alexander — Wilson, Andrew
Ganley, James — Spatzer, Emanuel

Total, - - - - - - - - 5

COMPANY B.

Highman, Thomas — Moore, Henry E.

Total, - - - - - - - - 2

RECAPITULATION.

Company A,	- - - - - - - - -	5
" B,	- - - - - - - - -	2
Total,	- - - - - - - - -	7

FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY A.

Lyons, William W. — McCabe, Thomas

Total, - - - - - - - - 2

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY C.

Upman, Augustus

Total, - - - - - - - - 1

FIFTIETH REGIMENT.

COMPANY A.

Snyder, Daniel H. Schwenk, Aaron K.

Total, - - - - - - - - - 2

COMPANY C.

Block, David Koch, William Paul, Peter
Fisher, Franklin E. Kearney, Charles

Total, - - - - - - - - - 5

RECAPITULATION.

Company, A,	2
" C,	5
Total,	7

FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

COMPANY D.

Welsh, John

Total, - - - - - - - - - - 1

FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

COMPANY H.

Brennan, John Dalton, Thomas Horan, James H.
Burke, Patrick Donnelly, Patrick Kealey, Richard
Butler, John Donahoe, Patrick Naughton, Thomas
Cleary, James Fitzgerald, Walter Padden, Henry
Donahoe, Michael W. Horan, Stephen Reddy, Christopher
Donahoe, James

Total, - - - - - - - - - - 16

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY B.

Kemmerer, Frank

Total, - - - - - - - - - 1

COMPANY E.

Connery, Arthur Dormer, John

Total, - - - - - - - - - 2

RECAPITULATION.

Company B,	1
" E,	2
Total,	3

FIFTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY K.

Sweeny, Michael

Total, - - - - - - - - - 1

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY E.

Clark, Alexander — Waters, Francis P.

Total, - - - - - - - - 2

SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY A.

Anderson, Robert	Dougherty, William	Prior, Thomas
Costello, Michael	McGowen, Thomas	Ryan, Patrick
Chadwick, Richard	Minnig, John H.	Wanner, John
Dolan, James		

Total, - - - - - - - - 10

COMPANY C.

Burks, Thomas	Fox, Hugh	Murphy, John
Connor, James	Gothie, Jacob	McNale, Richard
Clews, Joseph	Howard, John	Mehan, Christopher
Childs, David	Hublett, William	McLain, Robert
Davis, Reese	Jones, Enoch	Ruffing, Lambert
Donkin, Joseph F.	Lucid, William	Stevenson, William
Elliot, John	Morgan, David	Williams, Thomas J.
Evans, James	Miller, Joseph	Zell, George
Flynn, Cornelius	Morgan, David	Zeigler, Andrew
Fox, James		

Total, - - - - - - - - 28

RECAPITULATION.

Company A, - - - - - - - -	10
" C, - - - - - - - -	28
Total, - - - - - - - -	38

SIXTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY H.

McGugert, James — Riley, Thomas

Total, - - - - - - - - 2

SEVENTIETH REGIMENT.

COMPANY A.

Brennan, John	Ingham, John	McCullion, James
Fetterman, Leander	Kent, Daniel	McCanley, John
Greenhalgh, John	Minnich, Aaron	Price, Franklin
Howe, Wellington B.	Moser, George E.	Roadarmel, Ira
Hartnett, Jeremiah		

Total, - - - - - - - - 13

COMPANY B.

Blystone, William M.	Kelly, Edward	McDermott, John
Crowley, Robert	Kline, Jonathan	McCully, John
Curran, Nicholas	Keegan, James	Snyder, Jeremiah H.
Cain, Anthony	Kapp, John G.	Tolimsh, Patrick
Fitzpatrick, William	Levan, William B.	Watts, Joseph

Total, - - - - - - - - 15

RECAPITULATION.

Company A,	13
" B,	15
Total,	28

SEVENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY A.

Thompson, John

Total, 1

EIGHTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY A.

Hale, Samuel Jones, Thomas

Total, 2

COMPANY B.

James, John

Total, 1

RECAPITULATION.

Company A,	2
" B,	1
Total,	3

NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT.

COMPANY F.

Adam, Levi	Hummel, Henry	Reahm, Israel R.
Brown, Samuel H.	Klinger, Elias	Reed, Jeremiah
Bartow, Henry E.	Leffler, Samuel	Schmelzer, Geo. W.
Boyer, Henry	Miller, Peter W.	Strupenhaver, Aaron
Clemens, Israel	Minnich, Elias	Stomm, James M.
Fessler, William	Marshall, Samuel	Witmer, Michael
Fisher, Simon	Miller, Howard	Washington, Fairfax
Foreman, William	Ragear, William	Weaver, Joseph H. C.
Faber, Jeremiah	Reed, Israel	Youtz, Henry
Heiser, Samuel	Ragear, Franklin	

Total, 29

NINETY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY C.

Moyer, Ephraim

Total, 2

COMPANY E.

Breen, Peter	Eckert, Franklin	Wolff, William T.
Clemens, Henry	Purcell, Edward	

Total, 5

COMPANY G.

Brennan, Dennis — Lawler, Patrick, — Ryan, Lawrence
Brennan, Stephen
Total, - - - - - - 4

RECAPITULATION.

Company C,	1
" E,	5
" G,	4
Total,	10

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH REGIMENT.

The following is a copy of the muster roll of a company that was recruited under this call, in Schuylkill County, by Capt. J. W. Kantner of Tamaqua, for the One Hundred and Fourth Regiment :

Captain, J. W. KANTNER.
1st Lieut., W. A. CHRISTIAN.
2d Lieut., ELIAS SASSAMAN.
1st Sergeant, HENRY C. BOYER.
2d " AARON KING.
3d " JAMES MOYER.
4th " CHAS. D. PURSELL.
5th " FRANK B. GRAEFF.
1st Corporal, HOLDEN CHESTER.
2d Corporal, JAMES HODGKINS.
3d " WM. H. ROEHRIG.
4th " JOEL SASSAMAN.
5th " ISRAEL BRITTON.
6th " JOSEPH HODGKINS.
7th " JOHN HUNLOCK.
8th " JOHN REALLEY.
Musician, JOHN MOYER.
" JAMES STERLING.

PRIVATES :

Alberton, William
Bachart, James
Becker, Joseph
Billman, Gideon
Bream, Francis
Bobst, Daniel
Bowman, John
Bachart, Michael M.
Baker, Samuel
Cook, William
Campbell, Charles
Callahan, Hugh
Connelly, Peter
Crosley, John W.
Doubenspeck, Jacob
Donahoe, Henry J.
Donagliff, Edward
Eckroth, Daniel
Ebert, Edward
Foust, Daniel H.
Fero, John
Fay, Thomas
Fries, John
Froutz, Aaron
Froutz, Jonas
Fleckinstine, Henry
Geiger, Joseph
Gettis, William
Hess, John
Hollenbach, Frank
Hinkley, Isaac
Haggarty, John
Hullehu, James B.
Heartman, James
Harting, William
James, James
Kemmerer, Lewis
Kocker, Elias
Karshner, Hesekiah
Karshner, Francis
Koenig, Samuel
Koenig, Solomon
Lorah, James
Lorah, Edward
Levan, Obadiah
Long, Samuel
Miller, Levi R
Miller, Joseph
Moyer, Geo. W.
Morgan, John J.
Morgan, David
Ocker, David
O'Brien, John
Ormes, James
Price, Thompson
Paugh, Robert
Reger, William
Reger, John
Riley, Thomas
Rubrecht, Levi
Schuck, Benneville
Sweigert, Philip
Swenter, William
Steigerwalt, Peter
Steigerwalt, Aaron
Trine, James
Wummer, Charles
Wertman, Levi
Wertman, Philip
Wagner, Harrison
Zellner, William

RECAPITULATION.

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	13
Musicians,	2
Privates,	71
Total,	89

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY A.

Allen, John	Christian, Daniel	Jenkins, John
Buhl, John G.	Hayes, John	Owens, John
Bricer, Edward	Holland, Henry	Williams, William D.
Conahan, Maner		

Total, 10

COMPANY M.

Becker, Jonathan	Griffiths, William	Newton, Richard
Boydell, John	Henderson, John	Newelton, Henry
Bell, George	Higginson, William	Reese, Edward
Botts, John	Kirby, Ralph	Seitzinger, John
Conningham, Nicholas	Kelly, Henry	Stride, Hugh
Carley, George	Klare, William	Thorpe, James
Dearden, Alfred	Llewellyn, Thomas	Walters, James
Evans, John	Lewis, James	Wright, Herman
Edwards, Joseph J.	McDonough, John	Williams, Thomas A.
Fritz, Winfield	Morgan, Evan	Williams, William
Galligher, John		

Total, 31

RECAPITULATION.

Company A,	10
" M,	31
Total,	41

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY A.

Ford, Nehemiah	Filbert, Charles	Hizer, Hiram
Jones, George H.		

Total, 4

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH REG'T.

COMPANY I.

Heycock, Theophilus	Morgan, John

Total, 2

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY F.

Dorey, William	Miller, John	Rafferty, Charles

Total, 3

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIRST REG'T.

COMPANY A.

Conrad, Joseph S.	Moyer Jonathan D.	Smith, Robert
Canfield, Thomas	Owens, William	Thomas, Evan J.
Derr, Gabriel	Oswalt, Daniel	Williams, William
Fisher, John	Roach, Michael	Williams, Thomas
Kramer, Israel	Riland, Charles	Williams, John D.

Total, - - - - - - - - 15

COMPANY B.

Bayler, Henry	Hendricks, Commodore	Redmond, Charles
Bufflap, Casper	Hetherington, Jacob E.	Rader, David
Barr, Edward	Horan, John	Reich, Joseph
Barr, John W.	Harrison, James	Rarich, Levi
Clark, George W.	Hand, Daniel W.	Reed, George
Collins, Thomas A.	Kimmel, Hiram	Riley, Aaron
Carr, Philip A.	Keen, Henry	Schrope, Ephriam B.
Delaney, Edward	Kreicher, Samuel	Shak, Henry
Davis, Wilmer A.	Levy, David	Sagar, John
Dress, Edward	Lengel, George W.	Shartel, Lewis C.
Deibert, William H.	Ley, William	Schwartz, Samuel W.
Ennis, Robert	Lindermuth, Samuel	Saylor, Joseph B.
Eisenhart, Samuel	Lenahan, Patrick	Saylor, Alfred M.
Eierby, Moses	McDonald, James	Shuey, Adam
Fox, Edward	Mease, Michael	Steahley, Frederick
Forrer, George M.	McKinsey, Daniel	Warts, Daniel
Gray, John	Moyer, Isaac	Wagner, Nathan
Gehret, Henry	Moul, Daniel	Williams, John
Hall, John	Marques, Emriguildo	Williams, Milton
Horn, William	Minnich, Samuel	Weiondt, John K.
Horn, Jr., John	Myer, Nathan	Yeager, Jacob J.
Houck, John	Pinkerton, Henry	Zimmerman, Jacob J.
Hendricks, Sassaman,	Phillippi, Charles	Zeck, Frederick

Total, - - - - - - - - 69

RECAPITULATION.

Company A, - - - - - - - -	15
" B, - - - - - - - - -	69
Total, - - - - - - - -	84

ONE HUNDRED & EIGHTY-SECOND REG'T.

COMPANY A.

Buckwalter, Jacob	Schropp, Franklin	Schropp, William
Murphy, Richard		

Total, - - - - - - - - 4

COMPANY B.

Bressler, Charles

Total, - - - - - - - - 1

COMPANY E.

Buck, Nathan	Miller, Jacob	Strohl, Adam

Total, - - - - - - - - 3

COMPANY H.

Lesher, Alfred Lesher, Alexander

Total, ... 2

RECAPITULATION.

Company A,	4
" B,	1
" E,	3
" H,	2
Total,	10

ONE HUNDRED & EIGHTY-FOURTH REG'T.

COMPANY D.

Delogier, James Montgomery, John Wilts, Evaristus

Total, ... 3

ONE HUNDRED & NINEY-SECOND REG'T,

COMPANY A.

Boice, Daniel	Jones, John C.	Powell, Abiathar
Cox, Lloyd	Jones, Richard	Snyder, Joseph
Hopkins, Thomas	Kunkel, Charles	Stiff, Moses
Jones, Frank		

Total, ... 10

TWO HUNDRED AND SECOND REGIMENT.

COMPANY C..

Brennan, Edward	Lynch, James	Schimp, George
Dillinger, William H.	Madara, Zachariah P.	Wissner, Charles
Faust, Augustus	Meghan, John	Woods, James
Hood, John R.	Quinn, David	Wertz William
Hill, William	Quinn, Elias	Weise, John
Lynch, Bernard	Stout, William	

Total, ... 17

COMPANY D.

Cook, Monroe J.

Total, ... 1

RECAPITULATION.

Company C,	17
" D,	1
Total,	18

TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY E.

Heagey, Charles

Total, ... 1

TWO HUNDRED AND TENTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY E.

Bainbridge, William	Kelley, John	Naughton, Michael
Bummersbach, Jacob F.	Kelley, James A.	Roe, Thomas
Brennan, Edward	Leahy, Frank	Sarichs, Joseph
Haggerty, John	Morley, James	Stride, James
Joice, John	McCoy, William	Whims, James

Total, - - - - - - - - 15

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH REG'T.

COMPANY B.

McAtee, Matthew

Total, - - - - - - - - 1

COMPANY C.

Bear, John	Miller, Isaac	Scheirer, William

Total, - - - - - - - - 3

RECAPITULATION.

Company B,	1
" C,	3
Total,	4

TWO HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH REG'T.

COMPANY A.

Fox, Patrick	Hulihan, Martin	Kehoe, Edward

Total, - - - - - - - - 3

COMPANY C.

Adams, Israel	Fitzgerald, Thomas	Reichard, Joseph
Barr, Daniel	Grimes, James	Reed, Emanuel H.
Blatchley, Wm.	Hummel, John	Rehr, Henry
Bookmiller, John	Hale, Joseph	Rehrer, George
Bloomer, Frank	Levan, Jacob	Smith, John H.
Crosley, John M.	Lengel, Adam	Smith, Patrick
Connelly, James	Marshall, Wm.	Traner, John
Cole, Alexander	McBride, James	Weisert, John
Cook, Benjamin J.	Mullen, Michael	Zimmerman, Isaac
Emerich, George	Mahon, James	Zimmerman, Geo. M.
Felty, John H.	Paugh, Robert,	Zerby, Joseph
Fleckinstine, Henry		

Total, - - - - - - - - 34

RECAPITULATION.

Company, A,	3
" C,	34
Total,	37

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY E.

Hendricks, Charles J. Johnson, Mathew L.

Total, - - - - - - - - 2

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY A.

Deegan, John Jones, Jacob D.

Total, - - - - - - - - 2

COMPANY G.

Bensinger, George R.

Total, - - - - - - - - 1

COMPANY K.

Burns, John McCabe, Luke

Total, - - - - - - - 2

RECAPITULATION.

Company A, - - - - - -	2
" G, - - - - - - -	1
" K, - - - - - - -	2
Total, - - - - - - - -	5

EIGHTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY E.

Eagan, Patrick McAughey, John

Total, - - - - - - - - 2

FIRST ARMY CORPS.—(*Gen. Hancock.*)

Benseman, Henry C.	Edwards, William	Rice, Sylvester C.
Brazier, George	Hauer, Cyrus	Waltz, Perry
Ebert, John H.	Rahn, Richard	Vaughn, Francis

Total, - - - - - - - - 9

INDEPENDENT INFANTRY COMPANY.

(*Capt. Womelsdorff.*)

Aurand, Jacob	Capp, Ephraim	Graeff, Francis B.
Brown, Samuel	Chester, Holden	Grimm, Jr., John
Burke, James	Davis, William	Grimm, Wellington
Bedford, John	Dicus, William	Hartman, Wm.
Bertram, Franklin M.	Dougherty, James	Hein, Josiah
Brown, George T.	Fisher, Geo. W.	Harner, Wm. L.
Boyer, William	Frine, James	Hartzell, Wm. T.
Bassett, Melvin	Folk, Chas. A.	Hall, John
Becker, Samuel	Fox, Wm. S.	Jones, John
Berger, Amos	Frantz, Augustus	Johnston, Benj. F.
Breech, Jacob	Gallagher, James	Kelly, John

INDEPENDENT INFANTRY COMPANY.—*Continued.*

Keller, Wm.	Propst, Daniel	Strauser, Wm.
King, Aaron	Purcel, C. G.	Strouse, H. J.
Keefer, Geo.	Rohrbach, A. T.	Thomas, Philip
Libhard, Wm. H.	Riley, John	Thomas, Howell
McNulty, Hugh	Rhoads, G. W.	Winne, John
Miller, Joseph	Richard, Wm.	Wertz, Wm. W.
McCarthy, Chas.	Schoelpple, Matthew	Williams, Wm.
Michael, Wm.	Strauser, George	Wagner, A. F.
Moyer, Isaac	Shoffstall, Charles	Womelsdorf, John R.
Moyer, Jas.	Schweiker, W. G.	Wintersteen, P.
McNeil, Wm.	Schmeltzer, Chas.	Weaver, Benj.
Margern, C. E.	Strouser, Abraham	Weaver, Fayer
Maly, Thos.	Strauser, Aaron	Zarr, Benj.
Moyer, Edward		

Total, - - - - - - - 73

REGIMENTS, NUMBERS UNKNOWN.

Daress, Thomas	Getter, Wm. B.	Sanders, Lewis
Duffey, Bernard	Madden, Mich.	Thomas, Wm.
Flanigan, Mathew	Reynolds, Morgan	

Total, - - - - - - - 8

THIRD U. S. REGIMENT (COLORED.)

COMPANY E.

Calaman, Charles	Wright, Daniel

Total, - - - - - - - 2

TWENTY-FOURTH U. S. REG'T (COLORED.)

COMPANY K.

Brown, Alexander	Molson, David	Surls, John
Jones, Joseph	Molson, Dan'l	Smith, Israel

Total, - - - - - - - 6

FORTY-FIRST U. S. REGIMENT (COLORED.)

COMPANY A.

Snowden, James

Total, - - - - - - - - 1

FORTY-THIRD U. S. REGIMENT (COLORED.)

Bartlett, Samuel

Total, - - - - - - - 1

GRAND RECAPITULATION.

Forty-eighth Regiment, - - - - - -	100
Twenty-eighth " - - - - - - -	7
Total carried forward, - - - - -	107

Total brought forward,	107
Forty-fifth Regiment,	2
Forty-seventh "	1
Fiftieth "	7
Fifty-first "	1
Fifty-second "	16
Fifty-fifth "	3
Fifty-eighth "	1
Fifty-ninth "	2
Sixty-fifth "	38
Sixty-eighth "	2
Seventieth "	28
Seventy-fifth "	1
Eighty-ninth "	3
Ninety-third "	29
Ninety-fifth "	10
One Hundred and Fourth Regiment,	89
" " " Eighth "	41
" " " Ninth "	4
" " " Fourteenth "	2
" " " Sixteenth "	3
" " " Sixty-first "	84
" " " Eighty-second "	10
" " " Eighty-fourth "	3
" " " Ninety-second "	10
Two Hundred and Second Regiment	18
" " " Eighth "	1
" " " Tenth "	15
" " " Thirteenth "	4
" " " Fourteeenth "	37
" " " Fifteenth "	2
Seventh Cavalry,	5
Eighth "	2
First Army Corps,	9
Independent Infantry Company,	73
Regiments unknown,	8
Third U. S. (Colored) Regiment	2
Twenty-fourth U. S. (Colored) Regiment	6
Forty-first " " "	1
Forty-third " " "	1
Grand Total,	681

This number would have been increased, but in April, 1865, when recruiting was progressing briskly, the fall of Richmond and surrender of Gen. Lee's Army to the Union forces, under Gen. Grant, caused the War Department to issue an order to stop recruiting.

On the 2d of March, 1865, a draft for the deficiency still existing took place at the Provost Marshal's headquarters in Pottsville. The districts however, were allowed time after the draft, to fill up with volunteers, and but few of the drafted men were held.

The following men who were drafted at that time, furnished substitutes:

Agen, William
Brazil, Michael
Brennan, Michael
Bradbury, Philip
Boyer, Emanuel
Brosius, Daniel
Bickel, Amos R.
Brennan, John,
Baker, Jacob
Brace, Benjamin
Brownmiller, Nicholas
Conner, Daniel
Crighton, Alextious J.
Cavenaugh, Patrick
Collier, Martin
Cleary, Peter
Davis, Silas
Deiter, Andrew
Dougherty, James
Deitzler, William
Durnsire, Elias
Dolbin, Robert
Eckert, William K.
Eberle, George
Evans, David
Eberhard, Frederick
Fisher, Jacob
Fidler, Ehrhard
Grice, Ferdinand
Graeff, Henry
George, Richard
Guest, Charles B.
Howe, John
Haney, Patrick
Hughes, William
Hullihan, John
Hoffman, Benjamin
Hubler, Levi
Haag, Gottlieb
Harthog, Charles
Hornberger, John
Hummel, George
Hassell, George
Joice, Martin
Jacoby, Jacob
Krebs, Charles
Klick, John
Kline, Peter
Kip, Lewis
Keefer, Reuben
Kester, Peter
Luvenson, Jacob
Lloyd, David J.
Miller, Joseph
Malone, Patrick
Mangan, Thomas
Murrin, Condy
McAnarry, Thomas
Morgan, Lloyd
Medler, John A.
Manger, Henry R.
Miller, David
McLoughlin, Patrick
McFadde, Hugh
Metzinger, John
Nice, John B.
Oberlier, Lewis
Patten, Thomas
Pepper, Thomas
Roth, Francis
Rismiller, Abraham
Steward, Josiah
Smith, William
Schnoke, Jonathan
Snyder, Nicholas
Sullivan, John
Stockett, Thomas R.
Shuler, Nicholas
Thirwell, John
Tobias, Calvin
Toovey, Thomas
Walker, George
Wasser, George
Williams, William
Williams, David T.
Woun, Peter
Wolling, Francis
Weber, George
Woodcock, John
Yost, Benjamin K.
Zimmerman, Isaac

In July, 1864, the following drafted men put in substitutes:

Becker, William
Brown, David
Bush, Lewis
Camp, Samuel
Donahoe, Thomas
Greenawalt, Frank
Geiger, David
James, William
Keller, John
McWilliams, John C.
Shultz, Augustus,
Shultz, Francis
Spinney, A. P.

The following men who were drafted in the fall of 1864, under the call of July for five hundred thousand men, put in substitutes:

Beeler, George
Beltheiser, George
Bruase, Nathan
Boughner, Jefferson
Brennan, Jr. Thomas
Brown, John.
Bracey, William
Brinnen, John
Bannan, Joseph
Barr, William
Brennan, Edward
Brennan, Thomas
Beadle, William
Canfield, Robert
Curry, Patrick
Coffield, Patrick
Canfield, Thomas
Carr, Hugh
Cullen, James
Donavan, Martin
Davis, Thomas
Doud, John
Davis, John
Doolan, Edward
Dick, John
Donahoe, Joseph
Durkin, Hugh
Eagan, Lawrence
Eagan, John
Fitzpatrick, John
Fullenweiler, Henry
Faust, Samuel
Gantlet, James

DRAFTED MEN, WHO FURNISHED SUBSTITUTES—*Continued.*

Gallagher, Michael
Gregory, Simon
Geiger, John L.
Geisweit, Charles
George, Gideon
Gittings, Benjamin
Galvin, Peter
George, John
Guinn, Michael
Haine, Isaac
Hoag, Frank
Hockney, James
Joice, John
Jobe, Thomas
Kleckner, Nathaniel
Kelley, William
Kline, Isaac
Knorr, Josiah
Kervin, William
Lawler, James
Leary, Michael
Lawler, Daniel
Larkin, Patrick
Leah, Lewis
Littlehales, William H.
Lynch, William
Leitenberger, John
McKuan, Michael
McKuan, John
Morgan, William
McCarty, Cornelius
McHugh, Joseph
Maley, Patrick
Miller, William
Moore, Patrick
Minnich, Nathan
Muldowney, John
McKiernan, John
Mullen, John
Moser, Frederick
Neifert, Edward
Neigard, Andrew
Neigard, Andrew
Norton, William
Nesbit, William
Orf, Adam
Oehr, John
Owen, Evan
O'Donner, John
Plobber, Conrad
Quirk, Michael
Reichley, Anthony
Ryan, Michael
Rickert, John
Snyder, Charles
Sheivelhut, Jacob
Sneddon, William
Stuard, James L.
Stein, Simon
Stone, Samuel
Smith, Thomas
Taylor, Thomas
Taylor, James
Tobias, Jacob
Welsh, George
Westwood, Samuel
Welsh, John
Zeigler, Alfred

The following enrolled citizens put in substitutes after the call of July, 1864:

Albright, Morgan S.
Allwein, Augustus P.
Bouer, Henry S.
Buck, Peter E.
Boyer, Edward
Bressler, Peter O.
Bechtel, Isaac P.
Biew, Charles
Boyd, George L.
Bancroft, Joseph M.
Cole, George W.
Dimmerling, George
Deisinger, Jacob
Dock, Gillard
Enterline, Edward
Ellis, James
Evans, Abraham B.
Faber, Philip,
Foster, Frederick L.
Fetherolf, Benneville L.
Feger, Joseph M.
Fehr, Morgan W.
Faust, Jacob
Gorrell, Robert
Goyne, John
Houck, Joseph
Hammer, Charles
Halberstadt, A. H.
Hoover, Herman J.
Hesser, John A.
Hilderbrandt, Frank
Huntzinger, Henry
Johns, Jr., William H.
Jones, John
Jones, Henry C.
Jones, Cleaver R.
Johns, George W.
Jennings, Adam
Kestenbach, Sebastian
Keller, Nathan
Kramer, Benjamin
Lennig, Frederick
Levy, William
Lindermuth, Jacob
Mock, Mahlon M.
Moodie, Henry A.
Moodie, William J.
Moyer, Solomon
Mattson, Levi
Mark, Henry F.
Michael, Christian
Mellon, James
Nichols, Henry K.
Osman, Edward
Owen, George P.
Patterson, Frederick
Ryan, James
Ryan, John W.
Reber, Rufus R.
Rollston, John
Schwartz, Michael
Sterner, John
Seidle, Daniel B.
Schloss, Abraham
Saylor, Henry
Snyder, George H.
Shippen, Edwin J.
Snyder, Benjamin
Sylvester, E.
Scott, Harvey
Stoffregan, Lewis
Strause, Felix
Strause, Joseph
Shuler, Charles
Thompson, T. S.
Thompson, L. M.
Wiggan, George F.
Witzman, John
Woodward, Baker L.
Walter, Abner K.
Walker, Thomas H.
Walborn, Daniel
Wetzel, Nathan
Wren, Thomas
Ziebach, John B.

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MEN

Furnished by Schuylkill County During the War.

Hardly had we finished copying the last list of volunteers, in April, 1865, when an order from the War Department, consequent upon the fall of Richmond and surrender of General Lee's army, to the Provost Marshal of the Tenth District, Capt. Bowen, stopped recruiting. *No more men were wanted—the war was over.*

From April 17, 1861 to April 13, 1865, the number of men furnished by Schuylkill County, in response to the calls of the National and State Governments, was as follows:

Three months' service,	1,795
Three years' troops, recruited in 1861,	4,007
Nine months' troops, 1862,	786
Militia for State defence, 1862,	647
One Hundred and Seventy-Third Regiment (drafted men,) nine months' service,	310
Emergency militia, 1863,	1,576
Drafted men who entered the service under draft of 1863,	72
Re-enlisted Veterans and Volunteers recruited in Winter and Spring of 1864,	1,864
Volunteers under call, July, 1864,	351
One Hundred Days' Men, 1864,	175
One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment,	71
Volunteers under deficiency call, December, 19, 1864	681
Total,	12,335

If we add to this the number of citizens who furnished substitutes, we find that Schuylkill County sent during the war into the field between thirteen and fourteen thousand men, a record of which a County of but ninety thousand inhabitants, need not feel ashamed.

THE CLOSING CAMPAIGN.

The last and brilliantly successful movements of General Grant's plan to crush the Rebellion, commenced on the 6th of February, 1865, by an advance of the Fifth Corps to Hatcher's Run, on the Weldon Railroad. In this movement the Two Hundred and Tenth Regiment, in which there was a Company from this County, participated. After heavy fighting our men secured important advantages. The ground gained was never relinquished. In this fight, Louis Stolte, from Ashland, captured a rebel in a hand-to-hand encounter. One Schuylkill County soldier was killed and six wounded.

After a siege of over two years, Charleston was occupied by the National forces on the 18th of February, 1865. This was the fruit of Gen. Sherman's brilliant march from Atlanta to Savannah, and from Savannah Northward through South Carolina, flanking Charleston and causing its evacuation on the night of the 17th of February. Major J. A. Hennessy of Schuylkill County, first unfurled the American flag on the ruined ramparts of Fort Sumter, and his Regiment, the Fifty second Pennsylvania, was the first to enter Charleston. The following facts are from the Charleston *Courier* of March 13, 1865:

"The United States flag was raised on Fort Sumter by Major J. A. Hennessy, with a detachment of the 52d Pennsylvania Volunteers, fifteen men, at twenty minutes before eight o'clock on Saturday morning, February 18th, after which they proceeded to Fort Ripley, took down the rebel flag and hoisted the Stars and Stripes; then proceeded to Castle Pinckney, and hoisted the same flag there. They immediately started for the Atlantic Docks, Charleston, (Colonel Bennet being in Major Hennessy's boat, having boarded him in the harbor between Sumter and Fort Ripley.) Arriving at the dock, the 52d P. V. flag was immediately hoisted and as the balance of the regiment arrived, in connection with a detachment of the 2d Rhode Island Artillery, took possession of the Post Office, Citadel, Arsenal, and all public buildings.

"The 52d Pennsylvania Volunteers was the first in the city of Charleston, and placed the first flag on its shores, as also on Sumter, Fort Ripley, and Castle Pinckney. They formed the first guards in the city, over all public buildings and property, and with the exception of the detachment of the 3d Rhode Island Artillery, there were no other troops in the city for several hours afterwards.

"Major Hennessy landed in the city of Charleston with fifteen men of the 52d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, at fifteen minutes past 10 o'clock, A. M., and before 12 had his regiment posted at all places of

importance throughout the city, and there were no other regiments than the 52d P. V. in the city before three o'clock, P. M., the same day, while at the same time the 52d had guards posted in Sumter, Ripley, Johnson and Castle Pinckney, between 8 and 9 o'clock, A. M., same morning, and all statements to the contrary are false, as will be shown by the official report of Brig. Gen. Schimmelpfennig, who brought the first troops into the city after the 52d P. V."

Soon after, Fort Fisher, the principal defence of Wilmington, N. C., was captured, and the City fell. A Pottsville officer, Second Lieutenant Wm. W. Clemens, of the Signal Corps, rendered valuable service at the taking of Fort Fisher, by signalling so successfully that the fire of the fleet was directed into the traverses occupied by the enemy, thereby materially aiding the land force to capture the place. His service was acknowledged in a letter from Admiral Porter to the Navy Department, which was communicated to the War Department by Secretary Welles. Secretary Stanton instructed General Townsend to thank Lieutenant Clemens for his service, which was done in handsome terms. The chief of the Signal Corps also expressed his satisfaction with the Lieutenant. Such acknowledgments from high officials are not bestowed unless there is special merit in the case.

THE END OF THE WAR.

On March 26, 1865, Gen. Grant commenced a series of brilliant movements, resulting on the 2d of April in the capture of Petersburg and Richmond, and routing of Lee's army. On the 9th GEN. LEE SURRENDERED THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA TO GEN. GRANT. This was soon after followed by the surrender of the only rebel army of magnitude left, Gen. Johnston's, to Gen. Sherman. All of the others surrendered shortly after. This ended the Rebellion. Davis and other leading traitors fled, as rats desert a sinking ship. Grant was one of the most successful Generals on record. During the war which he brought so successfully to a close by his masterly plans, he captured four rebel armies. The first was an army of 15,000 men at Forts Donelson and Henry; the second was an army of 20,000 at Vicksburg; the third the army of Gen. Lee, 30,000; and the fourth the army of Gen. Johnston, 30,000. These make an aggregate force of 95,000 men. This includes only those who surrendered, and not those taken prisoners in various indecisive battles.

CASUALTIES OF THE FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT

In the Closing Campaign.

On the 29th of December, 1864, Major J. F. Brannen, commanding Regiment, wrote to us as follows :

HEAD-QUARTERS, 48th REG'T, P. V. V.
FORT SEDGWICK, VA., December 29, 1864.

Yesterday afternoon our Regiment received a very severe shelling from the rebel mortar batteries in our front. The following is a list of our casualties :

COMPANY B.

WOUNDED.—Corporal Joseph Rarig, John Yonker.

COMPANY C.

WOUNDED.—Robert Rogers.

COMPANY G.

WOUNDED.—John Kauter, Charles H. May.

COMPANY K.

KILLED.—Corporal John F. Dentzer.

Very Respectfully, Your Obedient Servant,
J. F. BRANNEN,
Major Comd'g Reg't.

JANUARY 2, 1865.—Corporal William Levison, Co. C, was instantly killed by a sixty-four pound mortar shell coming through his quarters in Fort Sedgwick. Fragments of the same shell wounded Lieut. James Clark of the same Company.

CHARGE UPON THE REBEL FORTIFICATIONS

at Petersburg.

On Sunday, April 2, 1865, the Forty-eighth led the charge made by the Ninth Corps upon the earthworks defending the City of Petersburg. The Regiment was led by its brave Colonel, Geo. W. Gowen. As he reached the parapet of Fort Virginia, waving his sword, he was instantly killed by a piece of shell.

The grief of the officers and men of the Forty-eighth, at the death of their Colonel, found expression in the following preamble and resolutions adopted at a meeting held at Farmville, Va., April 15th, 1865 :

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst, our late Colonel, GEORGE W. GOWEN, who was killed while gallantly leading his command in the assault upon the Rebel works before Petersburg, Va., April 2d, 1865, therefore be it

Resolved, That although we bow with submission to the Divine will, which has taken him from amongst us, yet we cannot restrain an expression of the feeling of deep regret entertained by this Regiment at his death.

Resolved, That in the death of Colonel GOWEN, this Regiment has sustained a loss which can never be repaired, inasmuch, that he possessed the rare qualities of the perfect gentleman united with those of the brave and efficient officer. Ever attentive to the innumerable wants of his command, courteous to those with whom he had intercourse, and displaying to all a kindness of heart seldom to be met with in the army.

Resolved, That the sincere sympathies of this command are hereby tendered to the family of the deceased.

Capt. R. M. JONES, Co. G,
" F. D. KOCH, Co. I,
" F. P. WILLIAMS, Co. B,
Committee.

The casualties sustained in the charge by the Regiment, were as follows :

KILLED—Col. George W. Gowen, struck with piece of shell.

COMPANY A.

WOUNDED—John Adams.

COMPANY B.

KILLED—Sergeant John Homer.

WOUNDED—1st Sergt. John Watkins, Sergt. Robert Campbell, Sergt. William H. Ward, Robert Jones.

MISSING—Sergt. Isaac L. Fritz, William Reppert, Michael Kingsley, Nicholas Stephens, Lewis Kleckner, Henry Rinker, Daniel Hurley.

COMPANY C.

WOUNDED—George C. Seibert, Corp. James Nicholson, Jasper Goodavaunt, Albert Kurtz, James T. Martin, Paul Dehne.

MISSING—Corp. James Hanan.

COMPANY D.

WOUNDED—Sergt. Henry Rothenberger, Corp. Levi Derr, Aaron Wagner, Jacob Schmidt, E. McGuire, Joseph Buddinger, Chester Phillips, Thos. Whische.

MISSING—Samuel Kessler.

COMPANY E.

KILLED—Daniel D. Barnet.

WOUNDED—Corp. Wm. D. Morgan, Wm. C. James, Robert Meredith, Frederick O. Goodwin, Thomas Hays.

MISSING—1st Sergt. John C. McElrath, Corp. Geo. W. James, David McGeary, John O'Neil.

COMPANY F.

KILLED—David McCloir.

WOUNDED—2d Lieut. Henry Reese, Sergt. William J. Wells, Corporal John Devlin, James Densey, John Crawford.

MISSING—Albert Fisher.

COMPANY G.

WOUNDED—Peter Bailey, John Droble, Patrick Daley, Nicholas Feers, Thomas Howell, Thomas Smith, John Wright, George Kano, 1st Lieut. William Auman.

MISSING—Patrick Galligan.

COMPANY H.

KILLED—James King, William Donnelly, George Uhl.

WOUNDED—Sergt. P. Radelberger, Willoughby Lentz, Geo. E. Lewis, Benjamin Koller, Henry C. Matthews, 2nd Lieut. Thos. H. Silliman.

COMPANY I.

KILLED—Albert Mack, Albert Zimmerman, Wesley Boyer.

WOUNDED—Jonathan Mowery, Charles C. Wagner, Joseph Shoener, John Road, Henry Goodman.

MISSING—Sergt. James McReynolds, James Mullen, Theodore Rett, John Oats, Thomas J. Reed, Jacob Reichmine.

COMPANY K.

WOUNDED—S. Hoffman, Benjamin Kline, Paul Snyder, Jacob Erbert, David Philips, Jno. Williams, John Windermuth.

MISSING—William Pelton, John Marshall, George Shaners.

The first Regiment to enter Petersburg was the Fiftieth Pennsylvania, in which there were quite a number of men from Schuylkill County.

Capt. Edward H. Leib, Fifth United States Cavalry, was severely wounded during these operations.

—— And thus closed the Slaveholders' Rebellion within four years of its inception. The first act of war was the firing upon Fort Sumter by General Beauregard. This act cemented the North into one band of patriots; annulled all political distinctions, and united the loyal people everywhere in an earnest endeavor to avenge the insult given to our time-honored flag. In the South it had the effect to precipitate headlong into the vortex of secession, States and people; and preparations for continued hostilities became as active on both sides as it was possible to make them. The North was but illy prepared for the contest, while the South, owing to the treason of Floyd and the supineness of Toucey, were provided with material with which to carry on the war. The North put forth all her energies, however, and the Administration, applying itself to the task of defending the National Capital simply, gathered an army about Washington, to protect it from the rebel army under Beauregard, menacing it at Manassas. Almost countless hosts obeyed the appeal of the President, and in July, 1861, the advance was made against the rebel army, and resulted in defeat to our forces, but, providentially, not in disaster to our cause. The people responded to further calls, and prepared to make new sacrifices for the salvation of the country's life. All that Summer and Fall and Winter the Army of the Potomac lay an inactive mass of men preparing for the struggle which, it was hoped, would end the war. Meanwhile, military operations elsewhere were con-

ducted with vigor, and during the year 1861, with varying success. In West Virginia the rebels sustained a series of defeats; the Potomac was blockaded by the enemy's batteries; Admiral Du Pont effected the capture of Port Royal, S. C.; Commodore Stringham wrested Forts Hatteras and Clark, on the North Carolina coast, from the rebels; Missouri was the scene of bloody strife; and the year closed with but a sorry record for the past and little hope for the future. The *Trent* affair had involved us in a difficulty with England, which happily, however, was peaceably adjusted, and the fear of foreign intervention was removed. The piratical cruisers, which had obtained their armament by the connivance of England, had swept our commerce from the sea, and our cruisers were powerless to prevent the depredations. At the close of the year, however, we were in a better condition to prosecute the war than when it commenced.

The year 1862 was marked by greater and more hopeful successes. Gen. Grant had captured Fort Donelson and Nashville, and fought and won the battle of Corinth; the enemy had been driven out of Missouri and defeated in Arkansas and New Mexico; Kentucky was free, and a greater part of West Tennessee was under Federal control; the coast of North Carolina was occupied by a Union force; the Mississippi was opened as far as Vicksburg; New Orleans had been captured, and the lower portion of Louisiana was in our possession; almost everywhere, save in Virginia, success had crowned our arms. The campaign in this State resulted in the evacuation of Manassas by Lee; the operations against Richmond by McClellan on the Chickahominy; the capture of Norfolk by Wool; the operations of Pope; the defeat of the Union army and the subsequent invasion of Maryland by Lee; the battle and defeat at Antietam; and the naval engagement in Hampton Roads, which demonstrated for the first time the practicability of iron-clad vessels of the monitor class. At the close of this year there was hope for the future, but none dared to predict the speedy downfall of the rebellion.

Still greater success marked the year 1863. The President commemorated the advent of the year by issuing his Proclamation of Freedom to slaves; General Bragg was driven out of Southern Tennessee, and the Eastern part of the State was

redeemed; the success of General Grant at Vicksburg had opened the Mississippi, and the capture of Chattanooga had opened up the campaign in Georgia; an attempt against Charleston had failed, but Sumter was a mass of ruins; General Grant had been invested with the command of the Military Department of Mississippi, and all appeared favorable. In Virginia the Army of the Potomac had been marched up and down the sacred soil; had pursued Lee into Maryland, and defeated him on the soil of Pennsylvania, at Gettysburg; after which it had out-manœuvered him in the Virginia Valley, and at the close of the year rested from its labors.

In the early part of 1864 General Grant was invested with the rank of Lieutenant-General and the command of the army, and forthwith proceeded to plan his combinations. General Sherman captured Atlanta, and swept like an avalanche through Georgia, presenting Savannah to the President as a Christmas gift; General Banks had conquered Louisiana, but, in seeking to extend his territory, suffered a defeat in the Red River expedition; General Meade's army had been planted in front of Petersburg and Richmond with a firm hold, and the anaconda had commenced to envelope within its coils the Southern Confederacy. The rebels had made a third invasion of Maryland, and nearly succeeded in capturing Washington, but fortunately failed. As the year closed, the people felt that peace was not far distant, and that they would be called upon for but few more sacrifices. We had passed through the convulsions and excitement incident to a Presidential election, and all seemed satisfied that the result would prove a benefit to the country. During the year nearly every rebel pirate had met its fate, and the disposition of foreign powers was manifestly more friendly. The port of Mobile had been closed, and but three ports, Charleston, Galveston and Wilmington, were at the disposal of the rebels.

With the opening of 1865—the year of jubilee—came still greater successes. General Sherman swept through South and North Carolina to find a safe water base at Goldsboro; Charleston was evacuated and Sumter was ours; General Terry and Admiral Porter captured Fort Fisher, and then in quick succession fell Wilmington and all the defences of the Cape Fear River; Gen-

eral Sheridan fought the battle of Five Forks, and then Petersburg and Richmond fell, and Lee's army, after retreating till further retreat was hopeless, surrendered to General Grant, through whose magnificent combinations all these great and glorious successes were obtained.

And thus passed into history the Southern Confederacy. The people of the South tasted the bitter fruits of rebellion, and met with terrible but just punishment. As we prepare these closing pages for the press, those people look upon ruined homes, the graves of fathers, husbands, brothers and sons, and devastated plantations as the price they paid for rebellion. Impoverished beyond redemption, they are begging of the hand they have striven to smite, the food their women and children require.

This nation rises from the fiery ordeal through which it has passed, regenerated and in the full vigor of life. We have shaken off the accursed chains of slavery, and henceforth and forever "all men are free and equal." We have demonstrated to the world that Republics can live and that we are yet strong and vigorous, although we have passed through four years of such war as the world never before witnessed. We now demand the respect of the civilized world, and teach a lesson to all nations and kingdoms and people that the United States is a power on earth whose behests *must* be obeyed.

OUR DEAD.

Upon the saddest chapter of this work we now enter. It is to give a record of the names of the sons of Schuylkill who died that their country might live. They yielded up their spirits in the noblest cause, and while we mourn, we are consoled by the reflection that their memories will be embalmed in the national heart while Freedom claims a votary on our continent.

FORTY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

Colonel George W. Gowen killed April 2, 1865, before Petersburg.
Major Jos. A. Gilmour died June 9, 1864, in Seminary Hospital, Georgetown, D. C., of wounds received in battle, May 31.

COMPANY A.

William Miller died November 26, 1861, on Hatteras Island, N. C.
John N. Spreese died January 21, 1862, on " " "
Bernard West died May 1, 1862, at Newbern, N. C.
Frank Wentzel drowned in the Potomac River, August 12, 1862.
John Springer died in hospital from wounds, October 3, 1862.
B. G. Otto, " " " " " " 15, "
John Brobst " " " " " September 12, "
John H. Leiser killed at Bull Run, Va., August 29, 1862.
James Williams killed at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.
Lewis M. Robinhold killed in battle, May, 1864.
Isaac Otto " " " " "
John J. Huntzinger " " " " "
Abel C. T. St. Clair " " " " "
Lewis Hessinger killed in battle at Petersburg, June 22, 1864.
Henry Simpson killed in battle.
David Krieger died in Washington, September, 1862.
John Ruff " " " December, "
George Bright died in Philadelphia, January, 1863.
John Springer died in Washington, October, 1862.
Richard Lee died near Pottsville, March, 1864.
George Betz died in Washington, June 17, 1864, of wounds received at Shady Grove Va.
Peter Zimmerman died in Annapolis, Md., March, 1864.
Simon Snyder died June 16, 1864, of wounds received at Shady Grove, Va.
George Airgood died August 15, 1864, of wounds received in front of Petersburg.
Nelson Simons died in Minersville, July 5, 1864.
David Houser died in City Point Hospital, July, 1864.
Samuel Schollenberger, died in Salisbury, (N. C.) rebel prison, January 15, 1865.

Total, - - - - - - - 27

COMPANY B

Thomas Davidson died at Fort Clarke, Hatteras, N. C., Nov. 28, 1861.
Thomas G. Williams drowned by sinking of a steamer, August, 1862.
Isaac Eiler died in New York, August 7, 1862.
Abe Forrer (wagoner) died in Newbern, N. C., August 7, 1862.
L. M. Reese killed at Bull Run, Va., August 29, 1862.
Alexander Prince killed at Antietam, Md., September 18, 1862.
Corp. Reuben Robinson killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Michael Divine " " " " " " "
John Williams " " " " " " "
Wm. Hill killed Dec. 13, 1862, by fall of chimney in Fredericksburg.
Thomas Connell died December 18, 1862.
John Robson died in Sharpsburg, Md , December 20, 1862.
Corp. David J. Davis killed in battle, May, 1864.
Matthew Hume " " " " "
Frederick Knittle " " " " "
Laurentus C. Moyer " " " " "
Daniel Wary " " " " "
John Deitz " " " " "
Sergt. John Homer killed in battle, Petersburg, April 2, 1865.
John Coalts " " " " " "
Abraham Wadsworth died in Port Carbon, December 18, 1862.
Nicholas Shitehour, died in Washington, January, 1863, of wounds received in battle.
Lieut. Wm. H. Hume died in Washington, June 30, 1864, of wounds received in battle.
Samuel Heckman died June 12, 1864, of wounds received in battle, May 31.
Christian L. Lauer died June 10, 1864, of wounds received at battle of Cold Harbor, Va.
William Schwartz died June 26, 1864.
William Kissinger died May 24, 1864, of wounds received in the battle of Spottsylvania.

Total, - - - - - - - 27

COMPANY C.

Daniel Reighard died at Camp Hamilton, Va., November 11, 1861.
Thomas McEvoy died at Camp Winfield, N. C., January 14, 1862.
John Weiser killed at Bull Run, Va., August 29, 1862.
Barney Getler " " " " " " " "
Corp. A. T. Frazier died in Alexandria, Va , October 14, 1862.
Joseph Lorr " " " " " 29, "
Edwards Daniels " " " " November 1, "
Daniel Brown killed in battle, May, 1864.
Abraham A. Acker killed before Petersburg, June 23, 1864.
John Whitaker " " " " " "
Patrick Farrell died in Washington, September 21, 1864.
Michael Crintin died in Salisbury Prison, November 29, 1864.
Michael Mohan died in Washington, May 20, 1864, of wounds received in battle of Spottsylvania, May 12.
Charles Dintinger died in Salisbury Prison, February 11, 1865.
Corp. William Levison killed in Fort Sedgwick, January 2, 1865.

Total, - - - - - - - 15

COMPANY D.

Lieut. Alexander Fox died December 1, 1861, on steamer Spaulding near Fortress Monroe.
Andrew Spear died April 15, 1862, at Newbern, N. C.
Andrew Klock died June 30, 1862.
Addison Seaman died July 16, 1862.
Mattie Sheafer died August 4, 1862, on board steamer Cossack.
Charles Miller killed at Bull Run, Va., August 29, 1862.
George Ramer died September 6, 1862, of wounds.
William Bambrick died September 12, 1862, of wounds.
Alva F. Jeffries killed September 17, 1862, at Antietam.
John Sullivan died October 8, 1862, of wounds received at Bull Run.
Henry Williamson killed at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.
Thomas Kinney " " " " " "
Jonathan Kaufman killed in battle, May, 1864.
Henry Dorward killed in battle, September, 1864.
Daniel Okon " " " " "
Corp. J. H. Dorr died in Washington, January, 1863.
William H. Smith died in Annapolis, April 7, 1864.
John Deitrich died March 22, 1864.
Solomon Eyster died in Philadelphia, August 22, 1864,
David Miller died in Annapolis, November 6, 1864.
C. Philip Beckman died in Baltimore, February 9, 1865.
Charles F. Hesser.
Jonas Z. Raber.
1st Lieut. Henry Graeff died in Pottsville, March 26, 1865, of disease contracted in rebel prisons.

Total, - - - - - - - 23

COMPANY E.

John Morton died in Alexandria, Va., September 5, 1862.
John Broadbent killed at Antietam, September 17, 1862.
James P. Farrall died in Washington, September, 25, 1862.
Thomas Major " " " October 31, 1862.
Lieut. William Cullen killed in battle of Antietam.
Lawrence Farrel killed in battle, May, 1864.
David Williams killed in battle of Grove Church, Va., June 1, 1864.
John Major killed before Petersburg, June 17, 1864.
Daniel Boyer killed at Pegram's Farm, Va., October 5, 1864.
John Danagh " " " " " September 30, 1864.
Daniel D. Barnett killed before Petersburg, April 2, 1865.
James Shields murdered in Silver Creek, Schuylkill County, February 26, 1864.
Anthony Wade accidentally shot and killed near Cold Harbor, Va., June 8, 1864.
Sergt. Thomas Tosh died in Washington, July 7, 1864, of wounds received at Shady Grove, Va.,
William Evans died in Philadelphia, June 22, 1864.
Valentine Frantz committed suicide at Fort Albany, Alexandria, April 28, 1864.
William Reasons died in Annapolis, June 23, 1864, of wounds received before Petersburg, June 17.
James Regan died in Annapolis, June 23, 1864, of wounds received before Petersburg, June 17.

George Welsh died in Salisbury prison, February 6, 1865.
Patrick Rogers died in Washington, March 25, 1865.
Daniel E. Reedy died *en route* to Washington, of wounds received June 3, 1864, at Shady Grove Church, Va.

Total, - - - - - - - - 21

COMPANY F.

William Brereton died at Fort Clarke, N. C., December 12, 1861.
Charles Treisbach died in Newbern, N. C., July 1, 1862.
Corp. Henry Jenkins died August 29, 1862, of wounds received at Bull Run, Va.
Corp. Williams Hopkins killed at Bull Run, August 29, 1862.
Daniel Fenstermacher died in Washington, February 11, 1863.
J. Evans died in Washington, March 3, 1863.
John J. Morrison died in Columbia College Hospital, Washington, October 23, 1862, of wounds received at Bull Run.
David F. Thiel killed at Spottsylvania, Va., May, 1864.
John Morrissy " " " " " "
Lewis Woods " " " " " "
Richard Williams " " " " " "
Patrick Doolin killed near Pamunky River, Va., May, 1864.
Henry McCann " " " " " " "
Edward G. Pugh killed at Shady Grove Church, Va., June 23, 1864.
William Smith " " " " " " " " "
Horace F. Straub killed before Petersburg, June 17, 1864.
Isaac Lewis " " " " " "
Corp. John Powell died May 12, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania.
John Bradley, (2d) died June, 1864, of wounds received at Shady Grove Church.
David McCloir killed before Petersburg, April 2, 1865.
Peter Litchfield died June, 1864.
Israel Manning died May, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania.
Frank Queeney died August 30, 1864.
Andrew Werner died June, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania, May 12.
Jacob Wagner died in Pottsville, January 3, 1865.
Elijah DeFrehn died in Salisbury prison, December 30, 1864.
William Fulton " " " " February 11, 1865.
Simon Devlin killed before Petersburg, June 18, 1864.

Total, - - - - - - - - 28

COMPANY G.

Philip L. Diehl died December 13, 1861, at Hatteras, N. C.
William Smith died September 14, 1862, of wounds received at Bull Run.
Charles Timmons killed at Antietam, September 17, 1862.
Henry Burnish died in Pottsville, December 20, 1862.
John Fame died November 8, 1862, of wounds received in battle.
Second Lieut. H. C. Jackson killed near Spottsylvania, May, 1864.
William Williams killed near Spottsylvania, May 1864.
Corp. Alex Govan killed near Grove Church June 23, 1864.
James Allison " " " " " " "
Wm. Simpson " " " " " " "

Edward McCabe died in Washington, November 12, 1862.
John Armstrong died July 1, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864.
Charles Clark died in Annapolis, Md.
J. Howard Jones died July 13, 1864, of wounds received June 17, before Petersburg.
Jas. R. Spencer died May 31, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania.
Charles Hesser died in Washington July 8, 1864.
First Lieutenant Curtis C. Pollock died in Washington, June 23, 1864, of wounds received before Petersburg, June 17.

Total, - - - - - - - 17

COMPANY H.

William Nagle killed at Bull Run, Va., August 29, 1862.
Thomas Kelly " " " " " " " "
Samuel Pettit " " " " " " " "
Sergt. Wm. T. Garrett died at Fortress Monroe, Va., Nov. 23, 1861.
" Charles C. Hinkle died at Hatteras Inlet, N. C. " " "
R. A. Jenkins died at Ascension Hospital, D. C., Dec. 24, 1862.
Charles Knerr died in hospital, December 7, 1862.
Sergt. Joseph Reed died November 16, 1863, of wounds received at Campbell Station, Tenn., November 16.
Corp. John Sponsler died November 29, 1863, of wounds received at Knoxville, Tenn., November 29.
Joseph Weise died November 27, 1863, of wounds received at Knoxville, Tenn., November 24.
Abraham Benscoter killed near Spottsylvania, Va., May, 1864.
Second Lieut. Samuel B. Laubenstine killed near Pamunky River, Va., May, 1864.
Corp. Charles Norrigan killed near Pamunky River, Va., May, 1864.
Joseph Alexander killed near Grove Church, Va., June, 1864.
George W. Morey killed before Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864.
Jefferson W. Byerle " " " " " " "
James Mulholland " " " " " " "
Anthony Gallagher " " " " " " "
Thomas Davis " " " " " 18, "
Second Lieut. David B. Brown killed before Petersburg, Aug. 5, 1864.
Charles Driesbach.
William A. Millet accidentally killed on railroad at Harrisburg, Pa., September 7, 1861.
Thos. Lewis died at Islington Lane Hospital, Philadelphia, April 2, 1864.
Charles O. De Long died May 8, 1864, near Bristow Station, Va., *en route* from the Army of the Potomac to Alexandria, Va.
Isaac Bannon died July 26, 1864, in Alexandria.
Joseph Chester died in Fredericksburg, Va., May 24, 1864, of wounds received May 15.
John Donnelly died in Annapolis, Md., April 21, 1864.
Edward Edwards died April 23, 1864, near Annapolis.
Job Hirst died in Washington, July 3, 1864, of wounds received June 26, 1864, before Petersburg.
Lewis W. Kopp died in Washington, October 1, 1864.
Wm. D. Lloyd died in Lincoln Hospital, Washington, January, 19, 1865.
P. Heneran died November 25, 1864.
Charles Aurand died in Pottsville, February 9, 1865.

James King killed before Petersburg, April 2, 1865.
Wm. Donnelly " " " " " "
George Uhl " " " " " "

Total, - - - - - - - 36

COMPANY I.

Alexander Boone died in Fredericksburg, Va., August 11, 1862.
Charles F. Leizer killed in action at Bull Run, Va., August 29, 1862.
Corp. Lewis V. Focht killed at Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862.
Lieut. George H. Gressang drowned in Potomac River by sinking of steamer West Point, August 12, 1862.
Jonas Haldeman killed at Knoxville, Tenn., November 29, 1863.
Charles Weaver died December 5, 1863, of wounds received at Knoxville, Tenn., December 3.
Henry J. Ege killed near Spottsylvania, Va., May, 1864.
William J. Price killed near Grove Church, Va., June, 1864.
Benj. B. Kershner " " " " " " "
George Dresh " " " " " " "
James Heiser killed before Petersburg, September 30, "
Charles E. Weber died in Knoxville, Tenn., December 5, 1863.
First Lt. Joseph Edwards died in Washington, July 2, 1864, of wounds received before Petersburg, June 17.
Capt. B. B. Shuck died in Washington, July 27, 1864, of wounds received before Petersburg, June 25.
Reuben Watt died in Annapolis, March 31, 1864.
Lewis J. Garber died in Annapolis April 23, 1864.
John Clark died June 8, 1864, of wounds received June 3.
Jerry Willouer " " 22, " " " " " "
James Boner " " " " " " " May 30.
Daniel J. Kehl died June 26, 1864, at City Point, Va.
Lewis Beablehamer died July 26, 1864, of wounds received July 24.
Isaac K. Beltz died August 10, 1864, of wounds received August 10.
Daniel Nayer died August 22, 1864, at City Point.
Albert Zimmerman killed before Petersburg, April 2, 1864.
Albert Mack " " " " " "
Wesley Boyer " " " " " "

Total, - - - - - - - 26

COMPANY K.

Sergt. R. D. Filbert killed at Bull Run, Va., August 29, 1862.
Corp. Patrick Handley died in Washington, October 25, 1862.
" Daniel Moser killed at Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862.
Peter Boyer died in Cressona, Schuylkill Co., Pa., October 22, 1862.
Peter Burke " " Frederick, Md., November 14, 1862.
George F. Maines died on Hatteras Island, November 30, 1862.
George Dentzer killed at Antietam, September 17, 1862.
John W. Henn killed near Spottsylvania, Va., May, 1864.
Jacob Lauby " " Grove Church, Va., June, 1864.
Nathan Rich killed before Petersburg, June 17, 1864.
Arthur L. Gray " " " " 18, "
John L. Dentzer killed at Fort Sedgwick, Va., Dec. 28, 1864.

Total, - - - - - - - 12

RECAPITULATION.

Field Officers,	2
Company A,	27
" B,	27
" C,	15
" D,	23
" E,	21
" F,	28
" G,	17
" H,	36
" I,	26
" K,	12
Total,	234

NINETY-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

Major Lewis J. Martin killed at Crampton's Pass, Md., Sept. 14, 1862.
Adjutant John T. Hannum died June, 1864, of wounds received in battle.
Augustus Pfaltzgraf (band) died of small-pox.

COMPANY A.

1st Sergt. Jonas M. Rich killed at Gaines' Hill, Va., June 27, 1862.
Levi Gloss " " " " " " " "
Hugh B. Nugent wounded at Gaines' Hill. Died in hands of enemy.
Alexander Rogers killed " " " Va., June 27, 1862.
Henry Stonefield " " " " " " " "
Henry C. Simpson " " " " " " " "
Corp. Gomer Jones killed at Crampton's Gap, September 14, 1862.
Sergt. Thomas G. Houck died in Pottsville, June 8, 1863, of wounds received May 3.
Nicholas Yost died in Chestnut Hill hospital, Philadelphia, June 7, 1864, of wounds received May 5, 1864.
James Sexton killed near Spottsylvania Court House, Va., May 10, 1864.
Alexander Smith " " " " " " " "
John T. Stodd " " " " " " " "
Chauncey K. Nugent wounded near Spottsylvania Court House, May 10, 1864; captured by enemy, and died in Richmond, July 27, 1864.
Capt. Edward Thomas died in hospital, Fredericksburg, Va., May 14, 1864, of wounds received May 10.
Sergt. Charles F. Hoffman died in Pottsville, March 31, 1863.
Corp. Frank Hanley died near Bakersville, Md., October 29, 1862.
Michael Carroll died in Pottsville, January 6, 1863.
John Madison died at Camp Nugent near Harrison's Landing, Va., July 23, 1862.
Michael Nash died at Seminary Hospital, Va., March 19, 1862.
Henry Reinhart died in camp, White Oak Church, Va., March 23, 1863.
John Reed died at Fort Wood, N. Y., October 3, 1862.
Elijah Gloss died in Alexandria, Va., March 25, 1862.
Corp. John H. Higley died at Point Lookout, Md., August 21, 1863, of wounds received in battle.

Total, 23

COMPANY B.

First Lieut. Ernst T. Ellrich killed at Gaines' Hill, June 27, 1862.
Joseph Fessler killed at Fredericksburg, Va., May 3, 1863.
Corp. William B. Rineachl killed near Spottsylvania Court House, Va., May 10, 1864.
Andrew Bucher killed near Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 10, 1864.
J. F. Keefer " " " " " " "
William Mangold died in Philadelphia, May 25, 1864, of wounds received May 10.
Michael Bleckle died at Camp Franklin near Alexandria, Va., December 4, 1861.
Charles Chaundy died at New Hampton, N. Y., June, 1862.
Henry Eckler died in Pinegrove, June 21, 1862.
George Nagle died in Washington, January 9, 1864.
Henry Sterner died at Point Lookout, Md., August 12, 1862.
William Kutz died near Alexandria, Feb. 4, 1862.
A. Wilkes died June 30, 1864, in Savannah, Ga.

Total, - - - - - - - 13

COMPANY C.

2d Lieutenant Alexander Allison died May 5, 1863, of wounds received in action at Salem Heights, Va., May 3.
James Wolfinger died July 7th, 1862, Hill Cates Farm, Va.
John W. Hall died at Harrison's Landing, Va., August 1, 1862.
Alexander Martin " " " " 6, "
Alexander Yost died in Fort Wood Hospital, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1862.
August Richter " " " " " 1, "
Martin Sipe killed at Crampton Pass, Md., Sept. 14, 1862.
Samuel McMinnzie " " " " " "
Corp. John Allison killed at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863.
William Madara " " " " " "
Sergt. Wm. Freast " " " " " "
Henry Stubbelbine died in Washington, June 2, 1863, of wounds received in action at Salem Heights, Va., May 3.
Louis A. Bruns killed in Battle of Wilderness, May 5, 1863.
Corp. George Delker killed at Spottsylvania, Va., May 10, 1864.
Samuel Fisher " " " " "
John Davis " " " " "
Wm. Kind died August 2, 1862.
Henry Hanley died December, 1862.
S. Bishop died October 27, 1864, in Andersonville prison.

Total, - - - - - - - 19

COMPANY D.

Corp. James Schofield killed at Fredericksburg, Va., May 3, 1863.
Corp. James Gough killed near Spottsylvania, May 10, 1864.
Corp. Charles Newton died in hands of enemy of wounds received in action at Salem Church, Va., May 3, 1863.
William Becker died at Hagerstown, Md., November 9, 1862.
Charles Burton died at Harrison's Landing, August 8, 1862.
John Black died at Potomac Creek Hospital, May 29, 1863, of wounds received in action at Salem Church, Va., May 3, 1863.

Thomas Campbell died in Pottsville, October 23, 1862.
John Carr died at Burkesville, Md., September 19, 1862, of wounds received at Crampton's Pass, Md., Sept. 14, 1862.
William Corby killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.
John Dougherty died at Hagerstown, Md., December 23, 1862.
James Hughes killed at Gaines' Hill, June 27, 1862.
Luke Kelly died in Palo Alto, March 26, 1864.
Thomas Rease killed at Crampton's Pass, September 14, 1862.
Michael Sands died in Pottsville, March 20, 1863.
Cornelius Shovelin died in hospital, White Oak Church, Dec. 17, 1862.
Jonas Vanderslice died in Philadelphia, July 16, 1864, of wounds received at Cold Harbor, June 3.
Thomas D. Williams killed at Crampton's Pass, Md., Sept. 14, 1862.
S. Cover died December 1, 1862, in rebel hospital, Richmond, Va.

Total, - - - - - - - - 18

COMPANY E.

Sergt. William Mayberry killed at Salem Church, Va., May 3, 1863.
Evan Thomas, " " " " " " " "
Sergt. William Zigler killed at Spottsylvania, May 10, 1864.
Chris. Cammersel " " " " " "
Samuel Sager " " " " " "
Jacob Wright " " " " " "
Sergt. Francis Kemp " " " " " "
Samuel McAffee " " " " " "
William Woodring " " " " " "
Solomon Moyer " " " " " "
Corp. Nathan Santee died at Chesapeake Gen'l Hosp., October 8, 1862.
" Edward Monckler died in Baltimore, July 17, 1862.
John A. Ailer died in Fredericksburg, May 22, 1864, of wounds received May 10.
Stephen Gross died near Fortress Monroe, August 12, 1862.
Charles Getighe died July 24, 1862.
William H. Kuhns died at Hanover, Va., June 15, 1862.
William C. Stookey died at Fairfax Seminary, October 5, 1862.
Otto G. H. Vogel killed in action at Crampton's Pass, Sept 14, 1862.
Joseph Yost died at Warrenton, October 29, 1863.
John Merrill " " " " " "
J. Bensinger died January 15, 1864, at Savannah, Ga.

Total, - - - - - - - - 21

COMPANY F.

Lieut. John Dougherty killed September 14, 1862, at Crampton's Pass.
1st Sergt. Michael Boland killed June 27, 1862, at Gaines' Hill.
Corp. R. Welsh " " " " " " "
Patrick Ferns " " " " " " "
Michael Connery " " " " " " "
John Haley, Jr., killed May 10, 1864, at Spottsylvania.
Barth. Hoffy " " " " " "
Thos. Marshall died June 25, 1864, of wounds received May 10,
Patrick Kennedy died February 7, 1862, at Camp Northumberland.
Joseph Whelan died March 25, 1862.

Sergt. Dennis Carrol died in Washington, August 3, 1862, of wounds received June 27.
Patrick Glennon died in Hagerstown, December 20, 1862.
John Haley, (3d) died in Philadelphia, December 26, 1862.

Total, - - - - - - - - 13.

COMPANY G.

Sergt. Benjamin B. Wagner killed May 10, 1864, at Spottsylvania.
Sergt. Jos. Ferree " " " "
Corp. Josh. Workman " " " "
Frank Workman " " " "
James Betz " " " "
Thomas Haines killed Sept. 14, 1862, at Crampton's Pass.
Simon Brobst died August 24, "
Philip Baddorff died June 8, 1864, in Douglas Hospital, Washington.
Charles Henry Cook died January 17, 1864.
Marks Drifoos died in Washington, December 23, 1861.
James Hill died July 24, 1864.
McCoy Sargeant died September 27, 1862, of wounds.
Elias Strasser, died May 9, 1862.
Frank Treon killed at Crampton's Pass, Sept. 14, 1862.
William Thompson died December 18, 1862.
Joseph Workman died June 9, 1864, a prisoner.
Samuel Williams died December 17, 1862.

Total, - - - - - - - - 17

COMPANY H.

Daniel Campbell killed near Spottsylvania, May 14, 1864.
Peter Fries killed at Fredericksburg, May 3, 1863.
Corp. Dan'l B. Hartline killed " " "
Martin Kelly " " " "
Wm. Klass " " " "
Henry P. Koons killed at Crampton's Pass, Sept. 14, 1862.
John Sentman " " " " "
John H. Stedham killed near Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864.
Oliver G. Treichler killed at Crampton's Pass, September 14, 1862.
Chas. B. Zeigler " " " " "
Christian Bidel died September 15, 1862, of wounds received at Crampton's Pass.
James Brassington died June 7, 1864, of wounds received May 14.
John Clarey died October 12, 1862, of wounds received at Burketsville, September 14.
John Haley died September 15, 1862, of wounds received at Crampton's Pass.
Jos. T. Holdeman died Aug. 24, 1864, in Washington, of bayonet wounds.
Aaron Miller died September 20, 1862, at Burketsville, of wounds received at Crampton's Pass.
Jere. Miller died January 2, 1863, at Frederick City, Md., of wounds received at Crampton's Pass.
Conrad Berdel died October 8, 1862.
Jno. Coffield died January 11, 1864, in Richmond, Va.
Conrad Romanus died September 7, 1862, in New York.

Jesse De Frehn died May 30, 1863, at White Oak Church.
Dan'l Karcher died November 28, 1861, in Georgetown.
Levi D. Kistler died September 30, 1862, in Chester.
Michael Naus died August 13, 1863, at New Baltimore, Va.
Joseph Snyder died October 8, 1862, in Burketsville.
Wm. Sponsaler died May 20, 1862, in Baltimore.
Total, - - - - - - - - 26

COMPANY I.

Sergt. Francis Canfield killed June 27, 1862, at Gaines' Hill.
Martin Foyle " " " " "
George James killed September 14, 1862, at Crampton's Pass.
Patrick Kelly killed near Spottsylvania, May 14, 1864.
Thos. Scanlan killed May 3, 1863, at Fredericksburg.
Wm. Wicklam killed September 14, 1862, at Crampton's Pass.
Tim O'Connor died June 14, 1864, of wounds received May 14.
John Mor died July 26, 1862, of wounds received June 27.
Patrick Owens died at Camp Schuylkill, Pottsville, October 21, 1861.
Wm. O'Brien died at Camp Northumberland, January 12, 1862.
William Nixon.
James H. Higley died in Pottsville.
Patrick Ferns killed in battle before Richmond.
Joseph Halderman died in Washington, August, 1864.
John Bowler died in Pottsville, March 7, 1865.
Total, - - - - - - - - 15

COMPANY K.

Pat. McAllister killed September 14, 1862, at Crampton's Pass.
Barney McMichael " " " "
John Ryan died September 22, 1862, at Annapolis, of wounds received June 27.
Michael Hollahan died September 26, 1862, at Burketsville, of wounds received September 14.
Pat. Fay died October 22, 1862, of wounds received September 14.
John Farrell killed May 3, 1863, at Fredericksburg.
Wm. Brennan killed May 10, 1864, at Spottsylvania.
Thos. Lawler " " " "
Martin O'Brien killed May 12, 1864, near Spottsylvania.
Lieut O'Neal Coyle died August 22, 1862, at Point Lookout.
Jas. E. Tobin died October 9, 1862, at Fairfax, Va.
Thos. Bergen died October 26, 1862, in Washington.
Jas. Canfield died December 14, 1862, at Point Lookout.
Hugh Smith died January 8, 1863, in Washington.
John Collins died January 13, 1863, "
Jas. N. Tobin died January 17, 1862, at Glen Carbon.
Pat. McGee died September 25, 1863, in Philadelphia.
Dan'l Boran died February 5, 1863, in Washington.
Chas. Wessner died March 5, 1863, at Antietam.
Jno. Lawler died March 11, 1863, at White Oak Church.
Phil. Delaney died April 26, 1863, " " "
John Kelly died in New York, October 20, 1862.
John Maley killed in battle before Richmond.
Lieut. Thos. Burns killed near Winchester.
Total, - - - - - - - - 24

RECAPITULATION.

Field Officers,	2
Members of Band,	1
Company A,	23
" B,	13
" C,	19
" D,	18
" E,	21
" F,	13
" G,	17
" H,	26
" I,	15
" K,	24
Total,	192

FIFTIETH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

COMPANY A.

Corporal John Heisler killed at Bull Run, Va., August 29, 1862.
Peter S. Otto " " " " "
Edward Harner " " " " "
Emanuel Faust killed at Campbell Station, Tenn., Nov. 16, 1863.
Henry Faust killed near Spottsylvania, Va., May, 1864.
Simon Reigle " " " "
Corp. Wm. H. Delcamp died May 7, 1864, of wounds.
Jacob Henry " " " "
Conrad Carl " " 10, " "
Nathaniel Stutzman died in Washington, May 22, 1864.
Sergt. David G. Alspach died in Portsmouth, R. I., Aug. 14, 1864.
John D. Manning murdered in Annapolis, Md., April 14, 1864.
Robert McClelland.
D. Towney died in Washington, September, 1862.

Total, 14

COMPANY C.

Ord. Sergt. Wm. H. Hill killed in battle, May, 1864.
Michael Riley " " " " "
Levan J. Warner " " " " "
Sam. Martz " " " " "
Dan. Evert " " " " "
Jacob Benedict " " " " "
Thomas Lloyd " " " " "
Franklin Sharer " " " " "
John Reed " " " " "
Emanuel Eckert " " " " "
Albert Bartolet " " " " "
James Golles " " " June, "
Lucian Schwartz (waggoner) died at Fortress Monroe.
Jeremiah Helms died September 27, 1862, of wounds received in Battle of Antietam.

Total, 14

Corp. Henry Deets, Co. F, died in Washington, March 12, 1863.
John Mackey, Co. I, died in Washington, June 4, 1864, of wounds received in the Battle of the Wilderness.

Total, - - - - - - - - 2

RECAPITULATION.

Company A,	14
" C,	14
Other Companies of Regiment,	2
Total,	30

FIFTY-FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

COMPANY E.

George Stone killed in battle, May, 1864.
Peter Ritz " " " " "
Mich. McNamarra " " " "
Theodore Weiser " " " "
John Welsh killed in battle, May 20, 1864.
Edward Lewis " " " " "
John Padden killed accidentally on railroad at Harrisburg, Oct. 17, 1861.
Captain Horace C. Bennett killed at Pocataligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.
Corp. Wm. Fowler died in Beaufort, S. C., April 2, 1864.
Lewis Lewis died in Hampton Hospital, Va., " " "
John S. Bannan died of starvation in the rebel prison, Andersonville, Ga., October 11, 1864.
George Yinchell died in Salisbury, N. C., a victim of rebel brutality, Jan. 15, 1865.

Total, - - - - - - - - 12

John Jones, Co. B, died in White Hall Hospital, Bucks County, Pa., August 26, 1864.
Arter Rogers, Co. C, died in Beaufort, S. C., September, 1862.

Total, - - - - - - - - 2

RECAPITULATION.

Company E,	12
Other Companies of Regiment,	2
Total,	14

SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

COMPANY F.

Patrick McLaughlin killed near Marietta, Ga., May, 1864.
Wm. A. Jones died December, 1862, of a wound received at Tullahoma.
Samuel Dunlap died in Tennessee, 1862.
Joseph Jones died in Bardstown, Ky., March, 1862.
Amos Poff.
Joseph Zimmerman died in Nashville, Tenn., November 29, 1862.

Thomas Dolan died in Tennessee, December, 1862, of wounds received at Sweden's Cove.
Geo. M. Boyer died in rebel hospital, Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 30, 1864.
Total, - - - - - - - - 8

Capt. Robert R. McCormick murdered by guerillas near Bardstown, Ky., December, 1864.
Lieut. Nicholas Wynkoop killed in battle near Gallatin, Tenn., August 21, 1862.
Wm. Morris Robinson died in Jonesboro, Ga., Aug. 21, 1864, of wounds received in battle.
Alonzo Martz, Co. I, died at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, April 13, 1864.
Lieut. Francis William Reed, Co. L, killed at Battle of Duck River, Tenn., June 27, 1863.
George Rahn, Co. A.
George Anspach, Co. A.
John T. Hazzard, Co. L, died in Annapolis, Md., February 16, 1863.
Sergeant James Fleming, Co. I, killed in battle at Big Shanty, Ga.
James Gillespie, Co. A, killed near Murfreesboro, Tenn., Dec., 1862.
Henry Fry, Co. I, " " " " " "
Sergt. Peter Longwell, Co. B, killed near Marietta, Ga., May, 1864.
Sergt. James R. Black, " " " " " " "
Archibald Muller, Co. K, " " " " " "
Adam James, Co. M, " " " " " "
William Ainsworth Co. M, " " " " " "
Total, - - - - - - - 16

RECAPITULATION.

Company F, - - - - - - - - -	8
Other Companies of Regiment, - - - - -	16
Total, - - - - - - - - - -	24

FIFTY-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

COMPANY K.

Corp. John Flanaakers killed August, 1864.
Corp. Wm. Bowers " " "
Isaiah Wilbur " " "
Sergt. Geo. Allison died May 23, 1864, of wounds received near Spottsylvania, Va.
Sergt. Harrison K. Smith killed in Battle of Gettysburg, July, 1863.
Michael Haley killed before Petersburg, August 19, 1864.
Jacob Harrill killed August, 1864.
Total, - - - - - - - 7

Hugh McFaden, Co. B, killed August, 1864.
John G. Lebo, Co. I, " " "
Total, - - - - - - - - 2

RECAPITULATION.

Company K. - - - - - - - - -	7
Other Companies of Regiment, - - - - -	2
Total, - - - - - - - - - -	9

IN OTHER REGIMENTS.

John Eplin, 132d Pa. Regt., killed in battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1863.
John W. Sennett, Co. B, 53d Penn. Regt., wounded and taken prisoner, May 12, 1864. Died in Richmond, August 5, 1864.
Geo. Rice, Co. K, 67th Pa. Regt., killed August, 1864.
Amos Fisher, Co. A, 88th " " " "
Sergt. Emanuel Moyer, Co. H, 17th Pa. Cav., killed August, 1864.
Philip Troy, " " " " " "
Joel Koons, " " " " " "
Sergt. John F. Mundy, Co. F, 109th Pa. Regt., killed near Dallas, Ga., May 25, 1864.
Josiah W. Matthews, " " " " " " "
James Jenkins, Co. F, 5th U. S. Artillery, died November, 1862.
Geo. W. Overbeck, Co. G, 8th Pa., Cav., accidentally killed at Unionville, Va., Nov. 2, 1862.
Wm. Henry Pritchard, Co. E, 78th Pa. Regt., died in Nashville, Tenn., October 31, 1862.
1st Sergt. Robert A. Maingay, Co. D, 118th Pa. Regt., died in Camp at Falmouth, Va., Nov. 24, 1862.
Albert Boone Meyer, Co. L, 9th N. Y. Regt., died in Baltimore, Md., Dec 25, 1861.
Patrick Divine, Capt. S. S. Richards' Pa. Cavalry Co., killed at Fredericksburg, Va., April, 1862.
William Casey, 81st Pa. Regt., died at Yorktown, June, 1862.
Jos. L. Seiders, Co. I, 118th Pa. Regt., killed in battle.
James Devine, 32d Tennessee Regiment, wounded in battle, captured and died.
Henry Harris, 36th Pa. Regt., (7th Reserves) killed in battle.
Sergt. Benj. Franklin Jones, Co. I, 52d Pa. Regt., killed in Battle of Fair Oaks, Va.
Martin Pike, Co. D, 41st Pa. Regt., (12th Reserves.)
Daniel Schwenk, Co. N, 28th Pa. Regt, died October, 1861.
Emanuel Esterheld, Co. K, 76th Pa. Regt.
George Nagle, Co. G, 107th Pa. Regt.
Daniel Wiehry, Co. L, 3d Pa. Cav., killed before Richmond.
John Davis, in Navy, died December, 1862.
John M. Southam, on Western gunboat, died in Helena, Arkansas, August, 1862.
James B. Kane, 13th Pa. Cav., died January, 1863.
Frank Dolan, 69th N. Y. Regt., died in Washington, January 13, 1863, of wounds received in Battle of Fredericksburg.
Frederick Boltz, Co. F, 184th Pa. Regt., died in Alexandria, Va., June 10, 1864, of wounds received in Battle of Cold Harbor.
Edward Sweeney died in Washington, August 25, 1864.
Charles Quinn died in Annapolis of wounds, received June 17, 1864, before Petersburg.
A. R. Wilson, Co. I, 2d Pa. Art., died in Salisbury prison, Jan 5, 1865.
Ord. Sergt. George S. Herring, Co. H, 17th Pa. Cav., killed near Gordonsville, Va., December 23, 1864.
Corp Jac. B. Heiser, Co. H, 17th Pa. Cav., killed near Gordonsville, Va., Dec. 23, 1864.
Lewis Kershner, Co. D, 198th Pa. Regt., killed in battle before Petersburg, March 31, 1865.

Henry Hoy, 107th Pa. Regt., died in Pinegrove Township, Schuylk. Co., Pa., April 2, 1865, of disease contracted in rebel prisons.

Philip Keeley, 107th Pa. Regt., died in Pinegrove, Sch. Co., Pa., April 1, 1865, of disease contracted in rebel prisons.

Wm. R. Wren, Co. K, 19th Pa, Cav., died at Jefferson Barracks Hospital, Missouri, April 22, 1865.

Sergt. Silas C. Hough, 5th Pa. Cav., killed before Petersburg, April 2, 1865.

John C. Cole, 43d U. S. Colored Regiment, killed before Petersburg, August, 1864.

Henry H. Bickley, Co. E, 10th New Jersey Regt., died in Philadelphia, Aug. 23, 1864, of wounds received in Battle of the Wilde ness.

Thomas K. Rausch, Co. C, 2d Iowa Regt., killed before Atlanta, Ga., August 20, 1864.

Sergt. James Murray, Co. H. 81st Regt., killed in the Battle of Reams' Station, Weldon Railroad, August 25, 1864.

Francis M. Stidham, died in Annapolis, Md., July, 1864, of wounds received June 18.

Thomas H. James, 1st New York Cav., killed in battle at Berryville, Va., October 3, 1864.

Franklin Wiehry killed near Richmond.

Sergt. Theodore F. Beck, Co. D, 15th Pa. Cav., died near Mohrsville, Berks Co., Pa., January 27, 1865.

Edward McDonough died in Pottsville, July 23, 1862, of fever contracted in camp before Richmond.

Sergt. Wm. Place, Co. E, 72d Regt., killed in Battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

William C. Shissler, 8th Michigan Regt., died in Washington, Sept. 7, 1862, of wounds received in battle.

Edward Hetherington, Battery I, 2d Pa. Art., (112th Regt.) died at David Island Hospital, New York, Sept. 20, 1864.

Samuel Gaskins died in Donaldson, Sch. Co., Pa., Sept. 18, 1864, of disease contracted in the service at Vicksburg.

Charles Kolb killed in Battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864.

James F. Albright, wagon master, died in Cincinnati, Sept. 6, 1863.

Wm. H. H. Brown, 17th Pa. Cav., died October 29, 1863.

John Roseberry Roads, Co. M, 6th Pa. Cav., died Oct. 22, 1863, near Durant Station, Iowa.

Degenhart C. Pott, 112th Pa. Regt., died in Port Carbon, March 10, '64.

Capt. Thomas Stodd accidentally killed in Alexandria, La., March 11, 1864, by being thrown from a horse.

Charles Francis Koch, 25th Michigan Reg., died April 7, 1863, in Bowling Green, Ky.

Edward R. Eveland, Co. E, 28th Pa. Regt., died May 10, 1863, in Camp at Acquia Creek.

Sergt. John J. Jones, Co. I, 15th New Jersey Regt., killed May 3, 1863, in battle of Chancellorsville.

Frederick Snyder, Co. E, 151st Pa. Regt., died May 11, 1863, at Wind Mill Point Hospital, Va.

Capt. James Robertson, Co. I, 22nd Iowa Regt., killed in battle at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863.

Lieut. George Byron Clayton, 5th Pa. Cav., died in Ashland, Sch. Co., Pa., July 6, 1863.

Geo. B. Smith, Co. E, 147th Pa. Regt., died in Milford, Del., July 21, 1863.

Lieut. Will. K. Pollock, 1st U. S. Art., died in Fort Macon, near Beaufort, N. C., August 4, 1863.
Wm. M. Steel, Co. A, 124th Ill. Regt., died at Vicksburg, Aug. 7, 1863.
Lieut. J. A. Dunston, Co, C, 105th Pa. Regt., died near Gettysburg, Pa., August 26, 1863, of wounds received in the Battle of Gettysburg.
Henry Hehn, 9th Pa. Regt.
Robert Davis, Co. K, 76th Pa. Regt., died at Hilton Head, June, 1862.
Michael Henegan, Co. K, 52d Pa. Regt., killed in battle.
William Welsh, Co. A, 67th Pa. Regt., died Jan. 4, 1862.
John O'Donnell, Co. H, 81st Pa. Regt., killed in battle before Richmond, July 1, 1862.
John Menear, Co. E, 6th Pa. Cav., died May 11, 1862.
Corp. Jeremiah Delay, Co. H, 81st Pa. Regt., killed in battle before Richmond.
Reese W. Roberts, Co. L, 3d Pa. Cavalry.
Jacob Arnold, Co. D, 28th Pa. Regt., drowned while crossing the Potomac.
Christian Ernst, 11th Pa. Reserves, died in New York hospital.
John H. Miller, Co. L, 3d Pa. Cav., died at Yorktown, May 8, 1862.
Benjamin Miller, 6th U. S. Cavalry.
Henry Harrison, Co. A, 5th Pa. Art., killed in battle.
Jacob Deiter, Co. I, 101st Pa. Regt.
Joseph Dale, 52d Pa. Regt.
Joseph Foster, Co. D, 5th Wisconsin Regt.
Patrick Dollard, Co. H, 31st Pa. Regt., (2d Reserves.)
John McGovern killed at siege of Yorktown.
Thomas Sullivan, Co. D, 107th Pa. Regt., killed in Battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
Thomas Boran, Co. B, 6th Pa. Reserves, killed in Battle of South Mountian, Sept. 14, 1862.
Martin Dacy, Co. B, 6th Pa. Reserves, killed in Battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.
William H. Medler, 81st Pa. Regt., died in hospital near Fredericksburg, Va., of wounds received in the Battle at that place, Dec. 13.
George Wilson Bratton, Co. G, 15th (Anderson) Cavalry, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., March 5, 1863.
John S. Meredith, Co. H, 137th Pa. Regt. died in Washington, March 11, 1864.
Corp. John H. Slingluff, Co. A, 138th Regt., killed in Battle of Chancellorsville, May 6, 1864.
1st Lieut. Wm. D. Williams, Co. F, 184th Regt., died June 8, 1864, of wounds receive l June 3, at Battle of Cold Harbor.
Joshua E. Reed died in Schuylkill County, May 18th, 1865, from the effects of ill-treatment in Salisbury prison.

Total, - - - - - - - - 97

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH PA. REG'T.

(Nine Months' Service.)

COMPANY A.

Capt. George J. Lawrence died in Fredericksburg, January 4, 1863, of wounds received in the Battle of Fredericksburg.
Joseph Heisler died January, 1863.

John M. Jones killed in First Battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.
John Nicholas " " " " " "
Thomas Millington " " " " " "
James Brennan killed in Second " " May 3, 1863.
Total, - - - - - - - 6

COMPANY B.

John Michael died in Falmouth, Va., Jan. 6, 1863.
Reuben Kline " " " " " 8, "
Edward Reber " " " " " 12, "
James Edwards killed in First Battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1863.
John C. Niese " " " " " " "
Thomas Probert, " " Second " " May 3, '63.
Total, - - - - - - - 6

COMPANY E.

Asher Woomer died March, 1863.
Clarence E. Bailey killed in First Battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, '62.
John Holman " " Second " " May 3, 1863.
David Zimmerman " " " " " " "
Total, - - - - - - - 4

COMPANY G.

Corp. J. Felterman killed in First battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, '62.
William W. Price " " " " " " "
Gabriel Crow " " " " " " "
Total, - - - - - - - 3

COMPANY H.

Gearge Andrew Lerch died in Frederick City, Md., Nov. 11, 1862.
Lieut. Edward Wertley died Nov. 30, 1862.
George H. Payne died in Falmouth, Va., December 25, 1862.
Total, - - - - - - - 3

RECAPITULATION.

Company A, - - - - - - - -	6
" B, - - - - - - - -	6
" E, - - - - - - - -	4
" G, - - - - - - - -	3
" H, - - - - - - - -	3
Total, - - - - - - - -	22

Marcus Drey, Capt. Jones' Provost Guard, (9 months,) died in Harrisburg, October 2, 1862.
Samuel Burkhart Richland, Jr., Co. G, 173d Reg., Pa. Drafted Militia, died in Camp Viele Hospital, Norfolk, Va., February 12, 1863.
Capt. Wm. Fox, Co. K, 127th Pa. Reg., (9 months,) killed in First Battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.
Total, - - - - - - - 3

GRAND RECAPITULATION.

Deaths in Three Months' Service,	8
" " Forty-eighth Regiment,	234
" " Ninety-sixth "	192
" " Fiftieth "	30
" " Fifty-fifth "	14
" " Fifty-sixth "	9
" " Seventh Cavalry,	24
" " Other Three Years' Regiments,	97
" " One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment,	22
" " Other Nine Months' Regiments,	3
Grand Total,	632

BATTLE NARRATIVES.

THE NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT IN THE BATTLES BEFORE RICHMOND IN 1862.

Our record could not be considered complete were we to omit the part that the Ninety-sixth Regiment took in the battles before Richmond, under General McClellan in the Summer of 1862.—In that campaign the Regiment first came under the fire of the enemy, and bore itself bravely and nobly under its Colonel, Henry L. Cake.

The following letters which we received shortly after Gen. McClellan's notable "change of base," are graphic, and contain a history of the Regiment's participation in the movement.

The first was written by an officer of the Ninety-sixth :

CAMP HÆSELER, JULY 5, 1862.

We have just passed through two weeks of incessant toil and danger. It has been one constant battle. of the most terrible character, too, since last Thursday, June 26th. After 36 hours of marching and labor, we went into battle at Gaines' Mills, about 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon. We passed to the extreme right under a galling fire, in which four of our men were wounded. We rested in a ravine, while a perfect shower of shot, shell and balls passed over our heads. It was intensely hot and dusty, and the fatigue of the men rendered this step necessary.—When we passed to the right, we crossed a hill, at which the enemy were throwing their grape and cannister at one of our batteries. Here I gave out. We had been double-quicking through the heat and dust. I settled down to a brisk walk, and held that gait until again under cover of the hill, a distance of a hundred yards. The balls flew all around, tearing up the ground at my feet. Indeed, I was so tired that I felt not the least danger. From the ravine, where we were formed in divisions, we formed line of battle and changed front forward. Here we received a terrible fire, which fortunately, mostly passed over our heads. Here Lieut. Ellrich fell, shot through the head. Several others were here killed and wounded. The line we formed was as straight as at any dress parade we ever had. We then advanced at double-quick to within forty yards of the enemy's line, the men cheering as we came up. Here we were ordered to lay down and load, and fire, lying behind a fence. The firing continued for one whole hour, many of the men completely emptying their cartridge boxes of the whole 60 rounds. It was not until dark, and we were in danger of being outflanked, that we fell back. The men seemed to go reluctantly. When we fell back the enemy advanced beyond the fence we had occupied, evidently with the intention of driving us across the river in confusion, creating a panic

if possible. We reformed speedily and gave them two or three rounds, when the batteries opened and drove them back. So ended one of the most obstinate battles ever fought on this continent, in which our Regiment had the last fire, and was the last to retreat from the field. The enemy had an overwhelming force, and had it not been for Franklin's Division, must have cut McCall and Porter to pieces. As it was, we assisted them in crossing the river, and thus carrying out Gen. McClellan's plan of drawing in the right wing of his army. We returned to camp by eleven o'clock. At half past three Saturday morning, we were ordered under arms, and advanced to support some guns on the extreme right, on the Richmond side of the river. We lay all day under the shells of the enemy, they in many cases passing close to our heads, and bursting all around us.

Saturday night we spent in cutting timber to obstruct the roads, and marched at one o'clock, Sunday morning. We marched about fifteen miles during the day. The men suffered terribly. Many were compelled to drink the muddy water along the road. At Savage's Station the enemy attacked our rear guard, but were repulsed with great slaughter. We encamped Sunday night. On Monday our Division was posted about two miles up the Charles City Road, towards Richmond. This is between two swamps. About noon the enemy advanced with an immense force, from the direction of Richmond, with the intention of cutting us off. You will see by the press the details of Monday's fight, so I will not attempt to describe it. The fight on our part of the field (which extended over three miles of woods and ravines,) was all artillery. We had twenty-four large Parrot guns, which kept up an incessant fire. They attempted to break through and capture our batteries, but the grape and shells moved them down by whole regiments. So effectively was our artillery served, that our infantry scarcely got into the engagement. They were determined on our left to cut off our retreat, and were only held in check at dark by Gen. Kearney. Our Division was the last to pass over the White Oak Swamp towards the James River, passing stealthily within five hundred yards of the enemy at dead of night. On Tuesday night we were on picket, and marched at one o'clock, reaching the river at six. You may be able to conceive some of the labor, exposure and danger we have undergone. On Thursday night previous to our first battle we were digging trenches all night. Wednesday night under arms nearly all night. Tuesday night on picket. I think, I can safely say, that for ten days I did not get 24 hours of sleep altogether. We were on the go all the time, often at a double-quick in the burning sun of midday.

Our loss in Friday's battle was 61 wounded, 13 killed, and 13 missing. Doubtless most of the missing were left wounded or killed on the battle-field. I was sorry to hear of the death of Sergeant Boland. I think he died on the field. The dead bodies will never be found. If the rebels bury them at all, it will be under about six inches of ground. Those that they buried at Fair Oaks, were left on the surface of the ground and covered. I saw many with their bones protruding. We always bury the rebel dead in trenches. One trench at Fair Oaks contains four hundred, covered with about four feet of ground. My company was very fortunate, only two wounded, one in the head, another in the hand and leg, and one missing. I am proud of the company; they fought nobly, obeyed commands, and kept the best order, and I am sure made many a rebel bite the dust. Col. Cake acted with great bravery; in fact, the whole Regiment, officers and men, behaved nobly.

It was painful to see the suffering connected with this celebrated retreat. Half of the wounded were compelled to walk all the way. It was a common sight to see men with broken arms (unset) walking. I can't go into details, but you may be able to form some idea of this movement. The vast amount of baggage wagons, ambulances, artillery, infantry, cavalry, and all the appliances of war, moving over the same road, fighting daily. You can imagine the dust and heat, and then think of at least five thousand wounded men and sick trudging along with the mass.

We found one man of Co. A, away beyond the Chickahominy Swamp. He had his arm shot off, and had trudged along about fifteen miles, and sunk down in the road unable to go further. Notwithstanding the magnitude of the undertaking, McClellan got nearly everything through safely, destroying comparatively but little. The wounded, nearly all, I think, had their wounds dressed before being put on the boats.

* * * * * *

In the battle on Monday, the enemy charged on our batteries three or four regiments deep. They were swept away by the grape shot, as they advanced, without our losing many men. Throughout the whole fight, the rebels were all mad drunk. Those taken were all drunk, and had canteens of whiskey. None but drunken men would have charged in the face of grape and canister, which was sweeping away the very trees in its course. They were beaten with terrible slaughter at every point. The army did retreat successfully; everything with few exceptions was cleared away and gotten safely to the river. Richmond, to be sure, was not taken; but what of that? We have fought the villains, and have gained a most signal victory.

Subsequently we received from DR. C. H. HAESELER, of Pottsville, who visited the Regiment a few days after the series of battles, the following narrative of events:

POTTSVILLE, JULY 15, 1862.

As it was my good fortune to arrive at the Camp of the 96th, P. V., in McClellan's army, at Harrison's Landing, but a few days after the late series of battles that were fought before Richmond, I feel as if I owe it to the brave boys in the field, and their families at home, to publish some sketch of my sojourn among them, and of their participation in the late battles. The substance of my account of the battle has been derived from men and officers of the Regiment, as well as from those of the 16th N. Y., who were in intimate connection with them during the fight. I arrived at Harrison's Landing on the Nelly Baker from Fortress Monroe, at about sunset, of July 2d, and learned that the 96th was encamped about a mile from the Landing. As it was difficult, however, to locate a regiment at that time, in a strange country, and under very strange circumstances, I deferred my researches until the following morning, and returned for the night to the steamboat Nelly Baker. Next morning at 4 o'clock, in company with Asst. Surgeon Maize, of the 93d, P. V., we started off in a direct line for the regiments. The ground having been already softened by the rains of the few days previous, was dreadfully rutted and cut up by the teams and cavalry of the army, so that it was more like traveling through thick mortar, about a foot deep, than anything I can think of. Having proceeded about half a mile I discovered where the Regiment had been encamped the day before;

but which had advanced early that morning about two miles further to the right and front of the army. Some of the effects of the Regiment, with the teams were still there, and among those attending to their removal, were the Assistant Surgeon and Chaplain, who kindly provided a horse for me, to facilitate my progress towards camp. There arrived, suffice it to say, that the luxury of being grasped by those brave and loyal hands, can only be felt and not described. To see those sunbrowned countenances, expressive with anxiety about the loved ones left at home, is touching to the heart, but the pen is helpless in recording it. The locality of their camp was elevated and healthful, with sufficient woods to afford considerable shade; and the water, which they obtained from a small rivulet running through the camp, and from sundry little springs, was delightful. The health of the Regiment, now numbering about seven hundred men, was good, and their appearance comparatively cheerful. It is true, the forced marches, and sharp fighting of the previous week by day and night, during which time they were deprived nearly altogether of rest and nourishment, had somewhat dashed their spirits and fatigued their bodies. Yet when, the second day of my presence among them, a call was made for five hundred to be ready for fatigue duty at two o'clock in the morning, they responded with readiness and good humor; and at eight o'clock, when they were relieved by another regiment, they had shown by the increased depth and width of the entrenchment at which they had labored, that they could handle the pick and shovel with genuine Schuylkill County alacrity, and with as much tact as the musket and bayonet. They had evidently seen some practice in the digging line. By the way, the engineering of those intrenchments was conducted by our townsman, Lieut. Frank Farquhar. The Fourth of July was characterized by nothing unusual in the camps, till late in the afternoon, when Gen. McClellan with his staff, reviewed the army, riding rapidly past each regiment drawn up in line, which greeted him with deafening cheers, and soul stirring music. In the evening the Glee Club of the Regiment sang some national and sacred airs, which amid the hushed stillness of the night, and all the surrounding associations, touched the heart with pathos, and fired the soul with the keenest enthusiasm. In reference to the part which the 96th took in the engagements, I have obtained data and memoranda from conversations with the soldiers, not only of the 96th, but of the whole brigade with which it is connected, and which is commanded by Col. Bartlett. The substance of these is, that the 96th, P. V., went into the battle of Gaines' Hill, with Slocum's Brigade, on the afternoon of the 27th of June, coming into plain view of the action on the extreme left, and filing off to the extreme right, under a hot fire of iron and lead that pitched into their ranks right and left, for more than two-thirds of the entire distance. When the position was reached that it was intended they should occupy, they were ployed in double column, and closed in mass, to rest and await orders. This was on the extreme right wing of the Union line of battle. It had undoubtedly, been the intention of the Commanding Generals to move the 96th forward in column after the enemy had been driven back without its aid; but five minutes after the Brigade was in position, it was discovered that the Federals were outflanked. A shower of spherical case was let into the Brigade, the 96th occupying nearly the whole of a section of a small valley that was enfiladed by the enemy's battery. A shell fell into the closed masses of the Regiment, but thank God! it did not explode, but bounding from the ground, flew hissing down the ravine. Col. Cake promptly moved

his column forward as much out of range as possible, and soon received orders to form and "go in." His line was formed amid a shower of ball and bullets; his front charging forward in a murderous fire. He calmly dressed his lines, awaiting orders to charge. It soon came "*Forward! double quick!*" It was here he lost Ellrich. At home, or anywhere else he could have wept for Ellrich, as for a true, unquestioning friend; but, in such an emergency everything gives way to the one hope of being able to destroy the enemy before your ranks are decimated. There is a goal to be reached; it is the crest of the next rise in front. The Colonel waves his hand and leads—alone, twenty yards ahead. The Regiment follows him with a shout. From the beginning of the fight the Colonel was grand, cool, thoughtful, careful of his men; according to the unanimous testimony of his soldiers. Zach. Boyer was urging a couple of boys to get up and go into the ranks. "Listen to the bullets," says one. "What of that," says Boyer, "Look! they don't hit the Colonel!"—"That's so," say the boys, and they went in. The Regiment was under fire from three in the afternoon till eight at night.

When it left the field, the enemy was almost quiet in front, but an ugly shelling was hurting it from the right flank; the same that greeted it when it first went on the field. Officers and men were brave. They went on the field in good order, and only left the position they were posted in when ordered back to camp. Filing from the field in the dark, the last Regiment to fire a volley, and the last to leave, they encountered the Third Regulars, (the regiment to which Lieutenant McCool belongs,) the officers of which gathered about Colonel Cake and congratulated him. They next marched through McCall's Division, and when they found they were among Pennsylvanians, they halted and gave "three times three." First, for the Reserves, second for Col. Simmons, third for Col. Black, who had been killed that day. These forces had all been engaged, and were resting on their arms awaiting the morrow or orders. Orders came first; to cross the Chickahominy and destroy the bridge. All the wounded had been carried to the hospitals; but most of them, and all our dead were afterwards left to the tender mercies of the rebels. The 96th had been on picket on Wednesday night, and on Thursday night they dug a trench for the foundation of a redoubt in front of their lines, right in the teeth of the enemy. That made two successive nights that the most of them were without sleep or rest. On Friday morning they marched with the Brigade to "Smith's bridge," over the Chickahominy. Newton's Brigade had been over and returned. Col. Cake crossed the bridge, and reported in writing, the gathering conflict, much of it in plain view. He was ordered to tear up the bridge as speedily as possible. He worked at it several hours, and was finally ordered to rejoin the detachment with his regiment, the Brigade being about to move. A quick march was made down the Chickahominy to the Woodbury bridge. Newton's and the Jersey Brigade were ahead and deep in the fight, when Slocum's Brigade crossed over the bridge. Loss of sleep, hard work, and forced marching had disheartened the men; but the Regiment did all that its friends could expect or hope. Having had the pleasure of reading the Colonel's report, (which for the present must necessarily be Government property,) I observed that both officers and men were highly praised for the valor they displayed upon the battle-field. The heroism of the dead was especially extolled.

After a sojourn of five days with the gallant 96th, I returned homeward with the John Brooks, a hospital transport, having about two hundred and fifty sick and wounded on board. Coming down the James

River at a place called Sandy Point, we were signalled back by a gunboat, and soon had an opportunity of witnessing a little gunboat target practice, towards a field battery improvised by the Rebels on shore. We could distinctly see rebel cavalry scouting about some distance from the shore, but they soon skedaddled, taking their brass cannon along.

At Fortress Monroe we stopped about eight hours, to take in coal.—This giving me time to stroll around Old Point, I was proceeding leisurely along the beach, and had just turned from a solemn inspection of the big Union and Lincoln guns, when who should confront me but a portion of Capt. Gilmour's men, of the 48th, P. V. They had just landed from a yawl that belonged to the steam-transport Cossack; but on seeing me, took me right on board their yawl, and ferried me over to the Cossack, where the whole Regiment gloried in the near prospect of strengthening McClellan with a good, strong dose of Burnside. This was, indeed, a gratification that my wildest fancy would not have dared to hope for. If I had met one Regiment from Pottsville, that appeared somewhat crestfallen under the late terrible slaughter that had transpired upon the Peninsula, I also met the other, coming, as it were to its relief, full of ardor, buoyant with hope, determined in purpose. From the Colonel, who is now acting Brigadier General, to the last private, they seemed filled with enthusiasm at the prospect before them.

I wish here to express my heartfelt thanks for the great kindness with which I was received and entertained by the officers and men of the 96th and 48th, P. V. Long and glorious may be their career. God bless them all! for there are no better men, nor more willing hands, nor more patriotic hearts, in all our land.

C. H. HAESELER, M. D.

The Rev. S. F. Colt, Chaplain of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, who was with the Regiment during the battles, furnished to us the following account:

When the 96th landed at West Point, on the Pamunkey, it was foremost in the work of defence; having been the first to land, and on the morning of the skirmish there, it was the only full regiment advanced in line. Its position was on the extreme left, a point not attacked by the passing enemy, and this circumstance kept it out of the skirmish, and consequently out of notice. From that day (May 7th) until it reached Harrison's Landing, (July 2d) its campaign has been extremely active and arduous. Since the 27th of June, the Regiment has been under arms continually, taking part in all the actions incident to a "change of base." During the eight days, commencing with the night of the 26th, there was not an hour in which the courage and soldiership of officers and men, were not put to the test. On Wednesday night (25th) a large portion of the 96th were on picket so close to the enemy as plainly to discern *negroes* doing duty in the rebel lines, and to distinguish many of the names called off during their evening roll call. On Thursday, (26th) Col. Cake was Division field-officer and was fatiguingly occupied all day on the lines. The cannonading of the fight, in which McCall and Porter were engaged, near Mechanicsville, kept us on the *qui vive* all the afternoon and evening. Various rumors were flying. It was at length accepted that Fremont and Banks had pressed closely after Stonewall Jackson's forces, *en route* for Richmond, until they were crowded up to the forces of our right wing, just mentioned, where they had been subjected to our fire on three sides. Would to God it had been

so ! The regimental bands along our lines, for more than an hour were discoursing national and favorite airs, and the midnight hours were winged with gladness pervading the whole army. During the night, Lieut.-Col. Frick, with large details from the 96th and the 7th Maine, secretly built a three sided redoubt of 400 yards in length, a strategetical work of immense importance, accomplished within easy musket range of the enemy.

Whatever advantage it would have given us in advancing upon Richmond, had our forces been sufficient, it, in connection with operations at and behind Gen. Smith's position on our right, *did* deceive and detain a heavy force of the enemy until Sunday towards noon, and thus facilitated the change of base, in the presence of a foe greatly outnumbering us. On this Thursday evening, Surgeon D. W. Bland had ridden unaccompanied, over to the scene of McCall's engagement, to attend to the removal of Capt. Lessig and Lieut. Hannum, two sick officers of the 96th, who were in private quarters near the Richardson Hospital. They all came in early Friday morning safe, but not a little excited. This was the second time the sick Captain had been forced from hospitals by the rebel shells. At 7, A. M., Friday, 27th, the Regiment was taken with the Division just to the rear of Gen. Smith's redoubt, to occupy the enemy in front, and to defend the Grapevine bridge, crossing the Chickahominy at that point. The enemy were in full force on the highlands up to Dr. Gaines' house. We were, "at every hazard," to prevent the rebels from effecting a junction at this bridge. About noon some splendid artillery practice commenced, our guns from both sides of the creek throwing shell into the rebel battalions, at and near the Gaines House. But I don't propose to give a description of the battle. To understand its details, one must have a map of the extended field, on which the conflict raged all that afternoon. At 3 o'clock, P. M., the 96th with a Vermt. regiment, destroyed the Grapevine bridge, while others destroyed the bridge just above it, and by slashing timber, effectually barricaded both crossings. The 96th, then passing near its camp, moved down to and over the Woodbury bridge, and so into the line of battle. McCall's, Porter's, Slocum's and Meagher's forces constituted that line.

At twenty minutes past three, the 96th filed through the field of battle with and on the left of the Brigade under a fire of shot, shell and musketry. Before reaching the ground upon which the Brigade formed, four men were wounded. According to orders the Regiment was formed in double column, closed in mass, in the rear of the 16th New York, occupying the head of a ravine enfiladed by several of the enemy's guns. Col. Cake observing that the guns were trained upon the road leading down the centre of the ravine, moved the column forward as close as possible to the crest of the hill occupied by the line of the 16th N. Y. Here the men laid down to rest, three hundred and fifty of them having been on their feet for thirty consecutive hours. At five o'clock the 16th N. Y. moved forward, and the 96th occupied their position, promptly *changing front forward* under a galling fire. Several were here wounded and carried to the rear. Lieut. E. T. Ellrich of Company B, was here shot through the brain while gallantly encouraging his company to press forward. The Regiment now advanced at double quick, charging across the field in fine style, the men coming up square, and cheering as they advanced. A mounted officer of the regulars witnessing this, spoke of it as one of the best things of the action. The firing was heavy in front, dropping a shower of lead and iron around us. The momentary lifting of the smoke disclosed the enemy's line rising a hun-

dred yards beyond the garden. Our men were ordered to lie down; for several minutes a scathing fire was directed against us. At this point Col. Cake evinced his personal courage, by several times riding along his whole line. He now ordered a volley to be given. The men rose promptly, and delivered it so efficiently as to silence the rebels for a short time. Just now the enemy were discovered to be fearfully near us, and apparently determined to charge us, when, at the urgent solici tation of Major Sevier of the 16th, N. Y., our men were moved fifty paces to the right, until they mingled with his. For more than an hour after this the 96th poured in their fire. The enemy's charge was not made, and the fire was easier to bear as the day declined. But we were still subjected to an ugly cross-fire of round shot and musketry, cutting us obliquely from the right. At dusk the Regiment was taken by Col. Cake in good order, one hundred and fifty yards back to its first position, stopping on the way twice, with an *about face*, to give heavy volleys. At the crest of the hill the Regiment formed and delivered several volleys, receiving no reply except from the flanking battery that had annoyed us when we first came upon the field.

Just after eight o'clock, with much reluctance and only in obedience to positive orders, the Regiment marched back to their camp. A large house on the brow of the hill overlooking the Woodbury bridge was used as the general field hospital. Here, with two servants, I was personally occupied with the sick until a quarter to 8 o'clock. The surgeons were kept busy to a late hour. At camp, that night, I dressed fourteen wounded men, who had been brought directly from the field.

The following is a list of casualties sustained by the 96th, P. V., during the Battle on Gaines' Hill, June 27, 1862:

COMPANY A.

KILLED—1st Sergt. Jonas Rich, Levi Gloss, Alexander Rodgers, Henry C. Simpson, H. Stonefield.

WOUNDED—2d Lieut. J. Albert Saylor, 5th Sergt. Joseph F. Dengler, Corp. Henry Gearing, Corp. Thornton B. Hanley, Corp. Thos. G. Houck, Dallas Dampman, Chas. Grieff, Edward Hayes, Joseph Hollister, Dan'l McCoy, Hugh B. Nugent.

MISSING—Corp. Michael Larkin, A. Garber.

COMPANY B.

KILLED—1st Lieut. Ernst T. Ellrich.

WOUNDED—J. Miller.

MISSING— —— Gross, A. Bucher.

COMPANY C.

WOUNDED—Sergt. Hugh Stevenson, David Kuhns, Brian Haley.

MISSING—John Davis, James Wollinger, Joseph Huber.

COMPANY D.

KILLED—James Hughes.

WOUNDED—James Doyle, 2d Sergeant Ira Troy, Daniel Wolf, Milton Moyer, (missing.)

COMPANY E.

WOUNDED—Corp. Chas. Godyke, Jacob W. Woodring, Dan. Woodring.

MISSING—Corp. Stephen Horn, John Miller.

COMPANY F.

KILLED—R. Walsh, Patrick Ferns.

WOUNDED—J. McGaerity, (since dead,) J. Healy, (supposed to be dead,) F. Blizzard, E. Britt, W. Quirk, 1st Serg. M. Bolan, (since dead.)

WOUNDED AND MISSING—2d Sergt. D. Carroll, Corp. J. Brady, Corp. B. Matthews, D. O'Donnell, M. McBride, J. Quinn.

COMPANY G.

WOUNDED—L. Romick, E. Moyer.

WOUNDED AND MISSING—2d Lieutenant E. A. Sauerbie, G. Nestor, W. Strasser.

MISSING—S. Nestor.

COMPANY H.

WOUNDED—J. Callagy, C. J. Zeigler.

MISSING—C. Haley.

COMPANY I.

KILLED—3d Sergt. Francis Caulfield, Corp. Martin Foyle.

WOUNDED—Corporal James Ruddy, Peter O'Donnel, Thomas Burke, T. Dudlick, John Hobbs, John Hibbard, Stephen Horan, Michael Keating, Patrick Calihan, Jerry Dineen, Wm. Weaklind, Anthony Sheridan, John Morrel, Patrick Purcell, James Cramer.

COMPANY K.

WOUNDED—John Hollan, Corp. Thomas Moore, John Farrell.

WOUNDED AND MISSING—John Ryan, John Kelly.

Among those brought into camp that night, (Friday, 27th,) by our boys, was a brave Michigander, with a fearful gunshot wound in his thigh, tied up with his handkerchief. But I could enumerate hundreds of cases of unmurmuring fortitude under the severest wounds.

Early on the morning of the 28th, our teams with commissary and ammunition, took their place in the train already moving from the left towards James River. Our portion of the train rested, parked in a pleasant grove near McClellan's old headquarters, a mile from Woodbury bridge, until nine o'clock that night. In this connection, I will mention an incident characteristic of Col. Cake's watchfulness and caretaking for the comfort of his command. At nine o'clock Saturday night he took the responsibility of recalling a portion of the train, and through the efficient management of Quartermaster Saylor, and Lieutenant Z. B. Boyer, acting Commissary and Adjutant, had three days' meat rations cooked for his men. So they were fed while some other regiments near us in the line sadly lacked on our weary marchings to the James River. Indeed Col. Cake was enabled to share with one of the regiments that had entirely run out of provisions. I remember he did the same thing on the march from Manassas to Catlett's last spring.

To return to the Regiment on this busy Saturday. There was slashing of timber in our rear and also in our front. There was marching off to the right to Gen. Smith's, where we were shelled, then we took a new position some distance to the rear of our camp, then back again to camp and to the lines in front. During the morning a shot from the enemy passed directly where the Colonel's marque had stood, and others in fearful proximity to the position of our regimental hospital. Our men had packed up, and at the different positions were all day in line of battle, most of the time on the picket lines as rear guard. The object of all this day's work and of our heavy artillery practice, was to hold the enemy in check on our right. It was so far a success. At one o'clock Sabbath morning, in heavy marching order, the Regiment moved towards the famous White Oak Swamps. There were "rests" with snatches of sleep, there were log barricades built, and picketing on the route. The dog tents were pitched on the bluff just beyond the crossing of the swamp, and near the temporary general headquarters. Thence

we were marched out some two miles and a half and rested at 5, P. M., in a field all night. There had been a successful skirmish with the rebel cavalry during the morning just beyond this position, in which they suffered considerably. Their Major was brought in mortally wounded and died before noon. The officers' haversacks began to be very light, and "square bread" i. e. hard crackers, to be very precious with us, but good humor abounded. From three o'clock in the morning I had been engaged in encouraging the sick and wounded on the route, to keep moving. You may imagine that I slept soundly that night with Drs. Bland and Nugent, and friend C., of Philadelphia, though sheltered only by a lean-to of rails in a fence corner. Some of the boys managed to cook some hot coffee in their tin cups. Never did the choicest Mocha taste better.

On Monday at 8, A. M., (30th June) the Division was moved out to the left on the Charles City Cross Roads, some two miles or more, and our Regiment was immediately sent out to the farthest front on picket duty. The 96th were advanced on the Richmond road beyond all other forces, and ordered to retire with and after the brigades of Gens. Birney and Berry, in order that our artillery might rake the advancing rebels. We supported Hexheimer's battery. The artillery did fearful execution.—Adjt. Richards, who occupied a favorable position for observing its effects, assured me, as did others, that on the field raked not a rat could find a place to live. Just as we were about to charge, Gen. Heintzelman came in person for reinforcements for Gen. Sedgwick's Division, which was much pressed. The Jersey Brigade from our Division was sent, and the intended charge delayed. Meanwhile the battle raged fearfully on our left. Franklin's Corps having held and driven back the enemy with the artillery, was again called upon for reinforcements.. Sedgwick and McCall had been much broken. Our Brigade standing before the batteries ready to charge, was ordered back to go with McCall. We went at double-quick coming under the enemy's fire in our new position; shot, shell and musketry penetrating our lines. But Gens. Sumner and Kearney had anticipated us, and had regained the lost ground, driving back the foe with great slaughter. The Regiment was ordered back to its position, that it could be in readiness to renew its march after midnight. The exposure of our officers and men during this afternoon's fight were much less than on Friday, but I can feelingly testify that the rebels threw their shot without any care for our safety, since they whistled over my head from *three* different directions, and at the well of the field hospital, Sergeant-Major John Harlan and myself had at least seven musket or rifle balls pass our legs from the woods in the direction of McCall's fight.

At that wayside hospital we left one of our men, who was wounded in Friday's fight, and whose arm had been amputated in the woods that morning. I had him in the ambulance once, but he was taken out again by the Brigade Surgeon, that the ambulance might be used on the field. About sixty men were left here, including the wounded rebels who had been brought in, and about the same number had been dressed and sent towards the river. The successful actions of Monday were, in my opinion, the favoring crisis of the whole change of base. A decided failure by either of our sections engaged, would have imperilled the whole army of the Potomac. Leaving the accumulating forces of the enemy in front and on both flanks, ours were quietly withdrawn, and met the rising sun of Tuesday on Malvern Hill. Here occurred Porter's splendid fight, that afternoon. The 96th marched during the

morning from the hill, some two miles, and passed Turkey Island bridge, spending some hours in making an extended log barricade, and expecting a fight, but during the after part of the night "fell back" quietly to Harrison's Landing, reaching this the much talked of base, a few moments before noon on Wednesday, July 2d. Officers and men were not a little fatigued. We found reinforcements already arriving, and new supplies of commissary and medical stores. Several sanitary vessels had already taken north hundreds of the sick and wounded. In the last change of position, several officers lost no little personal baggage. I know that for two nights a number were glad of the shelter afforded by an army wagon, and most of the staff and line were grateful for room to sleep with the men in their small dog tents. Thursday, 3d, found the army resting in the mud, but moving back again from the river to establish the more permanent lines and camps,—and in the use of the pick and shovel the 96th has done its full share—and the earthworks are considered to be almost impregnable. How it may have been in other Divisions, I don't know, but the 96th and other regiments of Franklin's Corps, had little rest for ten days after reaching James River—being ordered out to trenching, slashing or picket duty often twice in the twenty-four hours. Lt.-Col. Frick on one occasion with the Regiment, drove the enemy's pickets, by felling trees some distance beyond their lines—and so opening a free scope for our heavy siege guns to sweep clear the only way of approach for the rebels to our entrenched camp that was not commanded by the reach of the guns on the boats.

Lt.-Col. Frick was assigned to the provisional command of the Maine 5th, whose staff had been put *hors de combat* on Friday.

Major Martin received a complimentary appointment as commandant of construction, in the completion of the heavy earthworks on our front.

Long as is this communication, it includes only the briefest possible summary of labors and actions during days of trial and exposure, in which we seemed to live a whole life—and in which the 96th acted well its part, and for which it deserves well of the country it serves and the State it in part represents. There is hardly an officer in the Regiment in whom I did not witness something worthy of most honorable mention. But space forbids it here. That our list of casualties was not greatly larger is due, under God, I fully believe, to the skill and presence of mind in the Colonel and his active staff, and to the confidence reposed in them by the men, and their ready obedience to orders.

The whole change of base has been pronounced a success. Excepting the breaking of McCall's and Sedgwick's Divisions, no portion of the grand army has been discomfitted, and that brief success of the foe was dearly bought, since in it their losses quadrupled ours—and they were completely forced back immediately.

Yours, &c.,

S. F. COLT.

THE FIGHT AT POCOTALIGO, S. C., OCTOBER 22, 1862.

Our forces under Generals Brannan and Terry, the former in command, landed at Mackey's Point, and marched seven miles before meeting the enemy. They drove them from their position in the woods, followed them up again, and again drove them from their position two miles beyond.

After a hot fight here, they were pursued to Pocotaligo bridge, which the rebels destroyed behind them. Further progress being impossible, our forces retreated to the gun-boats. The fight lasted five hours.

John S. Bannan, a member of Company E, Fifty-fifth Pa. Regiment, who participated in the movement, wrote to us as follows:

CAMP 55TH REGIMENT PA. VOLS.
BEAUFORT, S. C., October 24, 1862.

Probably ere this reaches you, you will have heard of an advance made in this department to cut off communication between Charleston and Savannah at Pocotaligo bridge, and of the retreat of our forces on account of having no means of conveying ammunition in sufficient quantities to our troops, and of their subsequent return to this place without having accomplished their object.

The expedition started from this place and Hilton Head on the afternoon of the 21st. On the 22nd our forces landed and advanced about five miles when the first fighting commenced. Twice were the rebels driven from their positions. At the third position our ammunition gave out, and our forces were obliged to retire, which they did in remarkably good order. Our artillery captured one wagon of the rebel's ammunition, and fired the ammunition at them as long as it lasted. The fighting continued from about 12 o'clock until dusk of the evening. They returned last night, 23d inst. The forces engaged from Beaufort were portions of the 55th and 47th Penn., 6th Connecticut, 4th New Hampshire, the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry and Rhode Island Battery, under command of Brigadier General Brannan.

The entire loss of our forces will amount to about 300 in killed and wounded, though it may fall as low as 200, but certainly not more than three hundred.

The 47th Pennsylvania were the severest sufferers, as their loss out of 600 engaged, will amount to about 120 in killed and wounded. They pushed forward with the impetuosity of tried veterans.

The loss of the 55th P. V., is 29 in killed, wounded and missing.—Four were killed, 24 wounded, and 1 missing, also wounded.

But the saddest loss falls upon Co. E, of Minersville, Schuylkill Co. Captain Horace C. Bennett, son of Mr. D. R. Bennett, of Woodside, fell near the close of the battle, having received a ball in the abdomen.—Captain Bennett is sincerely mourned by his Company, as he was universally loved. His death has in fact, caused a gloom throughout the Regiment, as it will among his friends at home, especially upon his parents. He was but 23 years of age, but bold, brave and courageous. Fear never troubled him, and he stood boldly up before the terrible fire of the enemy unflinchingly and unawed. He was the only commissioned officer killed in the Regiment. None of the others are touched. The mortality seems to have been particularly severe among the non-commissioned officers. Below I give you a list of the killed and wounded in Co. E, Capt. Bennett:

KILLED—Capt. H. C. Bennett.

WOUNDED—Ord. Sergt. Winfield Benseman, Sergt. George P. Parry, Corp. John Magee, Thomas P. Magee.

BATTLE OF PORT ROYAL, S. C.

In this battle, fought January 1, 1862, the Fiftieth Penna. Regiment, Col B. C. Christ, participated. His official report is as follows:

BEAUFORT, S. C., Jan. 2, 1862.

CAPT. H. STEVENS, A. A. G.:—

SIR: I respectfully submit the following:—According to Special Order, No. —, I left our encampment at Beaufort at 5½ o'clock, P. M., Dec. 31st, 1861, with four companies of my command, viz: C, E, F and K, and proceeded along the Shell Road in the direction of Port Royal Ferry, to the Cross Roads, where I was joined by companies D and H. We then proceeded along the Shell Road to the six-mile post, where we bivouacked until 2½ o'clock, A. M., Jan. 1, 1862, when I again took up my line of march, under the direction of a guide, to a point on Brick Yard Creek. From this latter point I was ordered by the General Commanding to a point called the "Brick Yard," on the upper end of Port Royal Island, and as soon as boats were furnished me, to push across Coosaw River, and land at the "Adams' House," where I arrived at 12½ o'clock, P. M., and immediately formed a junction with companies A, B, G and I, under command of Lieut.-Col. Brenholtz, who had reached this point from Beaufort by boats. The whole Regiment then took their position in centre of the Brigade, and proceeded with it, under heavy cannonading of the enemy, over a narrow causeway, and along a road leading to the Fort at Port Royal Ferry. When within three-quarters of a mile of the Fort, I was ordered, with the right wing of my command, on to the enemy's right, with a view to support Col. Fenton, of the 8th Michigan, who was gallantly leading his command in the face of a battery, on the enemy's left. I accordingly moved forward, taking the precaution to throw out small skirmishing parties, the better to watch the movements of the enemy, and to guard against surprise. After moving forward about three hundred yards, my advance was fired upon by the enemy from the wood on our left. I called in my skirmishers, and immediately put my command on double-quick, until within a good musket range, when I discovered from 400 to 500 of the enemy forming in line of battle, and evidently preparing to give us a warm reception. I, however, anticipated his movement, and before his line was completed, mine was formed and ready for action. I immediately commenced firing, and I believe, with telling effect, for, at the third volley, the enemy broke and beat a hasty retreat towards the wood. I again rapidly pushed forward, with a view to cut off his retreat, and prevent a junction with their main body, when I was arrested in my further progress by shells from our gun-boats, which now came pouring in among them, making sad havoc in their already decimated ranks. After firing one more volley at their broken and disordered ranks, we retired about 200 yards out of the range of the gun-boats, and were subsequently ordered to take a position near the Fort, where we bivouacked for the night, and to-day, Jan. 2d, re-crossed the Coosaw, and reached our encampment at Beaufort at 5 o'clock, P. M.

Although the whole of my command were within range of the enemy's cannon for a half hour, and a portion of them within one hundred yards of a detachment of his (the enemy's) infantry, and for some time sustained a heavy fire, I have no killed to report, and none wuonded, save M. Werdenhammer, of Co. E, a slight wound in the right foot, and Ensign Herbert, slightly wounded in the leg by a spent piece of shell. A piece of shell also struck the flagstaff, in the Ensign's hand.

I cannot close this report without expressing my decided approbation of the conduct of both officers and men of my command—to the officers, for anticipating almost every order, thereby rendering my portion of the work comparatively easy; and to the men for their strict attention and prompt compliance with every command.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

B. C. CHRIST.

BATTLE OF LEBANON, TENN., MAY 8, 1862.

In this engagement the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. G. C. Wynkoop, participated. The following is the Colonel's official report:

MAY 5TH, 1862.

CAPT. —— ——:

SIR: I have the honor to report the result of the engagement with the enemy to day, as far as relates to my command.

When within half a mile of the town, the advance guard of Wolford's Cavalry charged upon the pickets of the enemy, and drove them into the town of Lebanon; they were in return driven back. I then ordered my command to charge through the town, where we were exposed to a perfect shower of balls, fired from the windows and different alleys in the square. After making four charges through the town, I, in accordance with orders, went in pursuit of the enemy, who were escaping in force through alleys, and concentrating on the Rome Turnpike. I charged upon their rear, and pursued them for twenty miles, to the town of Carthage, killing and wounding many, and taking a large number of prisoners, the enemy, some fifteen or twenty in number, with one horse, crossing the Cumberland River in a boat, and there being no other conveyance on this side, we were compelled to give up pursuit.

I herewith give you the number of my command: Co. L, 30; Co. C, 40; Co. E, 40; Co. K, 40; Co. G, 15; Co. B, 15—making a total of 180 men.

KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Co. C, Henry Prime, killed. Wounded—Lieut. Greene and Privates Henry Howe and E. Verbeck.

Co. E—Killed, H. Winklebleck and H. Kahler.

Co. K—Killed, Corp. T. McGrank. Wounded, Lt. Taylor, and Privates Caraher and Schreiber, missing.

Co. L—Sergt. I. Reiley, killed, and three missing.

It would be impossible to mention any special officer or private. *All* behaved with great coolness and bravery; but I must not neglect to notice Capt. B. S. Dart, of Co. C, who was the only commissioned officer who pursued the enemy to the river, the horses of the others having given out. Also, Adjt. R. F. Moson, for his bravery. He was on the right of the charging column in the town, and received a wound in the side, and some four miles out received another in the right arm, and yet kept on discharging his duty. Also, Sergt. Kingsley, who acted as color-bearer, for his courage: He carried the colors in one hand, and his sabre in the other. I regret to state that, in the early part of the engagement, Major J. Given was taken prisoner, by which I lost the aid of a valuable officer. (Signed)

GEO. C. WYNKOOP, Col. 7th Pa. Cav.

THE CHRONOLOGY OF THE REBELLION.

1859.

MAY.

11. Southern Convention at Vicksburg, Miss. Eight States represented. Resolutions in favor of opening the slave trade passed.

JUNE.

8. Slaveholders' Convention in Baltimore, Md. Every county represented.

OCTOBER.

16. John Brown, fifteen white men and five negroes seize Harper's Ferry Arsenal.

17. Militia and United States troops arrive at Harper's Ferry and besiege Brown and his men in the armory buildings.

18. The armory captured by Colonel (afterwards the Rebel General) Lee. One marine and twelve of Brown's men, killed. Brown and four men taken prisoners. Two escape, but are re-captured.

NOVEMBER.

19. People of Charlestown, Va., excited by rumors of an attempt to rescue John Brown. Governor Wise calms their fears by guarding the place with a Richmond regiment.

30. In the House of Representatives of South Carolina a resolution is offered that "South Carolina is ready to enter, together with other slaveholding States, or such as desire present action, into the formation of a Southern Confederacy."

DECEMBER.

2. John Brown and two negroes hung.

20. The medical students from Southern States in Philadelphia colleges resolve to secede and join colleges in their own States.

1860.

FEBRUARY.

2. The trial of Stevens commenced at Harper's Ferry.

MARCH.

16. Stevens and Hazlitt hung at Charlestown, Va.

APRIL.

5. Scene in Congress between Messrs. Potter and Roger A. Pryor.

23. The Democratic National Convention assembles at Charleston, S. C.

30. The Cincinnati Platform rejected by the National Democratic Convention, and, upon the adopting of a platform, the Southern delegates secede.

MAY.

4. The National Democratic Convention adjourns until June 18.

9. The Constitutional Union Convention at Baltimore, nominates John Bell for President and Edward Everett for Vice.

11. A scene in the House between Messrs. Thayer and Grow.

16. The National Republican Convention assembles at Chicago.

18. The Republican Convention nominate Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, for President, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, for Vice.

JUNE.

1. Maryland prohibits the manumission of slaves.

12. The National Democratic Convention meets at Richmond, and adjourns until the 21st.

18. The Baltimore Convention (Bell and Everett) re-assembles.

20. Serious fight in the Baltimore Convention.

23. The National Democratic Convention meets at Baltimore, and nominates Douglas and Johnson; the seceders also meet, and nominate Breckinridge and Lane.

AUGUST.

16. A Douglas State Convention at Syracuse forms a Union ticket.

OCTOBER.

18. The Governor of South Carolina calls an extra session of the Legislature.

NOVEMBER.

6. Abraham Lincoln elected President, and Hannibal Hamlin Vice-President; Lincoln and Hamlin, 108 electoral votes; Bell and Everett, 39; Breckinridge and Lane, 72; Douglas and Johnson, 12.

10. Bill introduced in South Carolina Legislature to raise and equip 10,000 volunteers. James Chestnut, Senator from South Carolina, resigns. South Carolina Legislature orders the election of a convention to consider the question of Secession.

11. Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, resigns.

14. Alex. H. Stephens speaks at Milledgeville, Ga., in opposition to Secession, but favored a State Convention.

15. Senator Toombs speaks for Secession at Milledgeville, Ga. Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, calls an extra session of the Legislature. Senator Toombs speaks in opposition to Mr. Stephens, and Mr. Stephens in a few days after gave in his adhesion to rebellion. Great public meeting at Mobile, and adoption of the famous Declaration of Causes for Secession.

17. Great Secession meeting in Charleston.

18. Georgia Legislature votes $1,000,000 to arm the State, and orders the election of a convention. Major Anderson ordered to Fort Moultrie to relieve Col. Gardiner ordered to Texas.

19. Gov. Moore orders an extra session of the Louisiana Legislature.

20, 22, 23. General bank suspensions in Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, Trenton, and the Southern States.

24. Vigilance Associations organized by citizens of Lexington District, S. C. [This movement extended all over the South, and thousands of Northern men and women were driven out of the country with threats, and often with personal violence.]

29. Vermont Legislature refuse, 125 to 58, to repeal the Personal Liberty bill. Mississippi Legislature votes to send commissioners to confer with the authorities of the other slaveholding States.

DECEMBER.

1. Florida Legislature votes to elect a convention. Great Secession meeting at Memphis.

3. A John Brown anniversary meeting in Boston broken up. Meeting of Congress; President Buchanan's message denies the right of Secession; it was fiercely attacked by Senator Clingman of North Carolina, and defended by Crittenden of Kentucky.

4. The President sends Mr. Prescott to South Carolina, to ask a postponement of action until Congress could decide upon remedies. Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, made a disunion speech in the Senate, predicting the secession of five if not eight States before the 4th of March.

5. Election for delegates in South Carolina. All the candidates were immediate secessionists.

10. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, resigns. Senator Clay, of Alabama, also resigns. Louisiana Legislature met in extra session, voted to elect a convention, and appropriated $500,000 to arm the State. General debate begins in Congress on the state of the nation. It very soon became apparent, from speeches of Iverson, Wigfall and other Southerners, that the Secessionists did not want and would not have any compromise.

13. Great Union demonstration in Philadelphia. Extra session of the Cabinet on the question of reinforcing Fort Moultrie; the President opposes it, and carries his point.

14. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, resigned because the President would not send reinforcements South.

17. South Carolina convention assembles. Gov. Pickens takes ground for immediate secession.

18. The famous Crittenden Compromise introduced. It was this: To renew the Missouri line of 36° 30′; prohibit slavery north and permit it south of that line; admit new States with or without slavery, as their constitutions provide; prohibit Congress from abolishing slavery in States, and in the District of Columbia so long as it exists in Virginia or Maryland; permit free transmission of slaves by land or water in any State; pay for fugitive slaves rescued after arrest; repeal the inequality of commissioners' fees in Fugitive Slave Act, and to ask the repeal of Personal Liberty Bills in the Northern States. These concessions to be submitted to the people as amendments to the Constitution, and if adopted, never to be changed. Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, goes to Raleigh, to persuade the North Carolina Legislature to vote for secession.

19. Senator Johnson of Tennessee, made a strong Union speech on Crittenden's bill.

20. The Convention at Charleston passes the ordinance carrying South Carolina out of the Union. The Committee of 13 appointed in the Senate. Caleb Cushing reached Charleston with a message from President Buchanan, guaranteeing that Major Anderson should not be reinforced, and asking the Convention to respect the Federal laws. The Convention refused to make any promises, and Mr. C. returned after a stay of five hours.

22. North Carolina Legislature adjourned. A bill to arm the State fails to pass the House. The Crittenden proposition voted down in the committee of 13.

23. The robbery of the Indian Trust Fund discovered at Washington.

24. Attempted removal of ordnance from the Arsenal at Pittsburg, Pa., prevented by the citizens. South Carolina Convention adopted a

"Declaration of Causes for Secession, and formally perfected the withdrawal of the State. An address to the slaveholding States was adopted. Gov. Moore orders a session of the Alabama Legislature. Convention elected in Alabama. Majority for Secession over 50,000. South Carolina members of Congress present their resignations. The Speaker would not recognize them, and their names were called through the session.

25. South Carolina Convention adopted resolutions to form a Confederate Government of slaveholding States.

26. South Carolina Commissioners arrived in Washington. Fort Moultrie evacuated by Major Robert Anderson, who retires with his troops—about 80 men—to Fort Sumter.

27. Gov. Magoffin called an extra session of the Kentucky Legislature. Major Anderson's movement created intense excitement; troops were ordered out in Charleston, and aid was tendered from Georgia and other States. Revenue Cutter Aiken treacherously surrendered by Capt. M. L. Coste to the South Carolina authorities.

28. South Carolina seized the Custom House, Post Office, and Arsenal at Charleston, and occupied Castle Pinkney and Fort Moultrie.

29. John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, resigns. The South Carolina Commissioners formally sought an audience of the President. He replied next day, refusing to receive them.

31. South Carolina adopted an oath of abjuration and allegiance. and sent Commissioners to the other Slave States, with a view to the formation of a Southern Confederacy.

1861.

JANUARY.

2. Gov. Ellis, of North Carolina, took possession of Fort Macon, at Beaufort, the works at Wilmington, and the United States Arsenal at Fayetteville. Georgia troops in possession of Fort Pulaski and Jackson, and the U. S. Arsenal at Savannah.

3. The Crittenden compromise resolutions offered in the Senate. South Carolina Commissioners wrote an insulting letter to the President, and went home.

4. Fort Morgan, Mobile Harbor, seized by State troops.

5. The Postmaster at Charleston refuses to make returns to the U. S. Government. The *Star of the West* chartered and sent to Fort Sumter to reinforce Major Anderson.

7. Senator Toombs, of Georgia, made a violent Secession speech in the Senate.

8. Forts Johnson and Caswell, N. C., seized by rebels. Secretary Thompson resigns from the Interior Department.

9. Mississippi secedes. The first gun of the rebellion fired: the forts on Morris Island fire on the *Star of the West*, and she puts to sea.

10. The steamer *Joseph Whitney* leaves Boston with reinforcements for the troops at Pensacola, Fla. General John A. Dix made Secretary of the Treasury. Florida secedes.

11. Alabama secedes. U. S. Arsenal at Baton Rouge, Forts Philip and Jackson, below New Orleans, and Fort Pickens, on Lake Ponchartrain, seized by Louisiana.

12. The Pensacola Navy Yard seized by rebels and the cutter *Lewis Cass* seized at New Orleans.

13. Lieut. Slemmer of Pennsylvania, in command of Fort Pickens, refused to surrender, and saved that important fortress to the Union.

14. The Senators from Mississippi withdraw from Congress. South Carolina Legislature declared that any attempt to reinforce Fort Sumter would be an act of war.

15. The coast survey steamer *Dana* seized at St. Augustine, Fla.

16. The Crittenden Compromise practically voted down in the United States Senate, by the adoption of Mr. Clarke's substitute, that the Constitution is good enough, and Secession ought to be put down. Col. Hayne, in the name of Gov. Pickens, demanded of the President the surrender of Fort Sumter. The President refused to receive him in any official capacity.

17. Batteries commanding the Mississippi erected at Vicksburg.

18. Virginia Legislature appropriated $1,000,000 for the defense of the State.

19. Georgia secedes. Fort Neale, at Little Washington, N. C., captured by the rebels.

20. The Fort at Ship Island captured by the rebels.

21. The Alabama delegation in Congress leave. Fort Neale, at Little Washington, N. C., retaken by a party of sailors.

22. Seizure in New York of muskets intended for Savannah.

23. Georgia members of Congress resigned.

24. The arsenal at Augusta, Ga., seized by State troops.

26. Louisiana secedes.

30. North Carolina Legislature calls a State Convention to meet February 28. The forts on the Tortugas reinforced. Ex-Secretary Floyd indicted by a Grand Jury for malfeasance and conspiracy. Revenue Cutter McClelland, Capt. Breshwood, surrendered to the Louisiana authorities by its commander.

FEBRUARY.

1. The Charlestonians prepare to besiege Fort Sumter. Texas passes the Ordinance of Secession. Mint and Custom House at New Orleans seized by the State authorities.

2. The gold in the New Orleans Mint seized by the State.

4. The Peace Congress assembles at Washington. The Southern States convene at Montgomery, Ala. Slidell and Benjamin, of Louisiana, leave the Senate. The Virginia election for delegates to a convention results in nineteen-twentieths in favor of Union.

8. Col. Hayne, Commissioner from South Carolina, unable to get recognition, finally left Washington. Gov. Brown, of Georgia, seized New York ships in Savannah Harbor, in retaliation for the seizure of arms in New York. The ships were released on the 10th. Little Rock Arsenal surrendered to Arkansas.

9. Jefferson Davis elected President and Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy by the Convention at Montgomery, Ala., which also adopts the Constitution of the United States as its Constitution. At the Tennessee election, a large majority is given in favor of Union.

11. President Lincoln started for Washington,

13. Electoral vote counted—Lincoln and Hamlin officially declared elected.

18. Jefferson Davis inaugurated President of the Confederate States of America. Twiggs surrenders the military posts in Texas to Van Dorn.

19. Fort Kearney, Kan., taken by Secessionists; soon after retaken.

21. Jeff. Davis appointed his Cabinet—Toombs, Sec. State; Memminger, Treasury, and L. P. Walker, War. Governor of Georgia made another seizure of New York vessels.

22. President Lincoln's night journey from Harrisburg to Washington, in order to prevent an anticipated outrage in Baltimore.

25. News received of the surrender and treason of Maj.-Gen. Twiggs in Texas.

26. Capt. Hill refused to surrender Fort Brown, Tex., under Twiggs' order.

27. Peace Congress submitted to the Senate their Plan of Pacification.

28. Vote on Corwin's report from the Committee of 33; the resolutions adopted—136 to 53.

MARCH.

1. Gen. Twiggs expelled from the army.

4. Inauguration of President Lincoln. Texas State Convention declared that State out of the Union.

5. Gen. Beauregard ordered to take command of the rebels at Charleston.

6. Fort Brown surrendered by special agreement.

18. Supplies cut off from Fort Pickens, Pensacola.

28. Vote of Louisiana on Secession published—For, 20,448; Against, 17,296.

30. Mississippi Convention ratified the Confederate Constitution—78 to 7.

APRIL.

3. South Carolina Convention ratified the Confederate Constitution—114 to 16.

4. Virginia Convention refused, 89 to 45, to submit a Secession ordinance to the people.

7. Gen. Beauregard notified Major Anderson that intercourse between Sumter and the city would no longer be permitted. Steam transport Atlantic sailed from New York with troops and supplies.

8. Official notification given that supplies would be sent to Maj. Anderson, by force, if necessary.

9. Steamers Illinois and Baltic sailed from New York with sealed orders.

10. Floating battery of the rebels at Charleston finished and mounted. Large numbers of troops sent to the various fortifications.

11. Fears of the seizure of Washington. Troops posted in the Capitol—oath of fidelity administered to the men. Confederate Commissioners left Washington, satisfied that no recognition of their government would take place under President Lincoln. Beauregard demands of Maj. Anderson the surrender of Fort Sumter. The Major declined. Bids for Treasury Notes opened—whole amount taken at a premium.

12. *Actual Commencement of War.* Bombardment of Fort Sumter began at 4 30 A. M., and continued all day; partially suspended at nightfall. The rebels had in action 17 mortars and 30 large guns, mostly columbiads. The rebels fired at intervals all night; Sumter was silent. Pennsylvania Legislature voted $500,000 to arm the State. Fort Pickens reinforced.

13. Fort Sumter opened fire about 7, A. M. At 8 o'clock the officers' quarters were fired by a shell. At 10 o'clock a chance shot struck down the flag. At noon most of the woodwork of the fort was on fire; men

rolled out 90 barrels of powder to prevent explosion. Sumter's fire almost silenced; the flames forced the destruction of nearly all the powder; cartridges were gone and none could be made. About 1, P. M., the flagstaff was shot away, when the flag was nailed to the piece, and displayed from the ramparts. Senator Wigfall now came with a flag of truce, arrangements were made for evacuating the fort, and at 12.55, P. M., the shot-riven flag was hauled down, the garrison departed upon honorable terms, taking their flag, arms and private property. No man was hurt in the fort during action, and the rebels say that none were killed on their side.

14. Major Anderson and his men left Fort Sumter, and sailed for New York.

15. The President's proclamation issued, calling for 75,000 volunteers, and commanding the rebels to return to peace within 20 days. Extra session of Congress called.

16, 17, etc. General uprising in the North. Proclamations, military orders, voting men and money, the order of the day. In the principal cities mobs visited newspapers and firms suspected of disloyalty, and compelled them to raise the Stars and Stripes. Legislatures not in session were called together; banks offered loans to the Government; great public meetings were held; Union badges worn by everybody.

17. First troops left Schuylkill County, Pa., and reached Harrisburg in the evening—Washington Artillery, Capt. James Wren, and National Light Infantry, Capt. Edward McDonald. Virginia Secession ordinance passed in secret session, 60 to 53—to be submitted to the people. Gov. Letcher recognized the Southern Confederacy by proclamation. Massachusetts Sixth Regiment started for Washington.

18. Four hundred and eighty Pennsylvania Volunteers—Washington Artillerists and National Light Infantry of Pottsville, Pa.; Ringgold Artillerists, of Reading, Pa., Logan Guards, of Lewistown, Pa., and Allen Rifles of Allentown, Pa., passed through Baltimore exposed to the assault of a secession mob; reached Washington in the evening, and were quartered by Gen. McDowell in the Capitol building, being the first volunteers from the North to reach the National Capital for its defence.—Major Anderson reached New York. Sixth Massachusetts pass New York. Lieut. Jones burned Harper's Ferry Arsenal to keep it from the rebels. Two of his men were killed by rebel shots.

19. Rebels, under Col. Van Dorn, seized the steamship *Star of the West*, off Indianola. Attack on the Sixth Massachusetts in Baltimore—two killed and seven wounded. Baltimore in the hands of the mob. The Mayor and Governor informed the President that no more troops could pass through Baltimore without fighting their way.

20. General Dix issues his order, "Whoever dares to pull down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."

21. The Portsmouth, Va., Navy Yard and the vessels thereat destroyed by the rebels.

22. Arsenals at Fayetteville, N. C., and Napoleon, Ark., seized by the rebels.

23. John Bell turns rebel. First South Carolina Regiment started for the Potomac.

24. Fort Smith, Ark., seized by the State troops.

25. Maj. Sibley surrendered 440 U. S. troops to the rebel Col. Van Dorn at Saluria, Texas.

26. Owing to the destruction of the railroad and telegraph lines communication is opened with Washington by water. Gov. Brown, of Geo.,

prohibited the payment of debts due to Northern men, diverting the amount to the State Treasury.

27. Numerous resignations of Southerners at Washington who refused to take the oath. The blockade extended to North Carolina and Virginia ports.

29. The President orders an additional volunteer force, making 158,000 men in all, and an increase of the regular army to 85,000. Maryland Legislature repudiates Secession.

30. The rebel Congress meets at Montgomery, Ala. Tennessee secedes.

MAY.

3. Gov. Letcher called out the militia to defend Virginia from the Northerners. President Lincoln called for 42,000 three years' volunteers.

5. Gen. Butler, with a Union force, took possession of the Relay House, near Baltimore.

6. Arkansas secedes.

7. Arlington Heights, opposite Washington, seized by Virginians. Major Anderson accepted command of the Kentucky Volunteers.

9. Lieut.-Col. Reeve and 313 men surrender to Van Dorn at San Antonio, Texas.

10. Captain Lyon captures Frost's Brigade, in camp near St. Louis. The pirate *Spray* captures the schooner *Atwater*, off Apalachicola. Mob attack upon Volunteer Home Guards in St. Louis, the guard fired, 7 of the mob killed. Maj. Gen. Robert E. Lee put in command of the Rebel forces in Virginia.

11. Blockade of Charleston established.

13. General Butler occupies Baltimore, and travel through the city re-established. Queen Victoria issued a proclamation of neutrality.

14. A schooner loaded with arms for the rebels seized in Baltimore. Ross Winans arrested.

15. Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, called for volunteers under the President's proclamation.

16. Bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad destroyed. Gen. Scott ordered the fortification of Arlington Heights.

17. Secession spies arrested at Washington. Rebels fortify Harper's Ferry. Rebel Congress authorize the issue of Treasury Notes.

19. Engagement between the Sewall's Point Battery and four gunboats. Two wounded on our side.

21. North Carolina secedes.

22. Ship Island Fortifications destroyed to keep them from the rebels.

24. General movement of troops into Virginia; the rebels evacuated Alexandria; Col. Ellsworth shot by the rebel Jackson, landlord of the Marshall House, Alexandria, from which the Colonel had taken down a Secession flag; Jackson was instantly killed. Arlington Heights occupied by our troops. General Butler declares slaves to be contraband of war.

25. Our troops destroyed bridges on the Alexandria and Leesburg railroad. Ellsworth's funeral in Washington.

26. Alexandria put under Martial Law. Western Virginia voted strongly for the Union.

27. Chief Justice Taney's habeas corpus in the Merryman case disregarded by Gen. Cadwallader. Blockade of the Mississippi commenced. Brigadier General McDowell took command at Washington. Mobile blockaded.

28. Gen. Butler advanced his forces to Newport News. Savannah blockaded.

29. Jeff. Davis reached Richmond. Our troops advanced towards Harper's Ferry, the rebels retire toward Martinsburg.

30. Rebels fled from Grafton, Va. Col. Kelly took possession. Rebels fell back from Williamsport, Md. Secretary Cameron declares slaves contraband of war.

JUNE.

1. Lieut. Tompkins, U. S. regular cavalry, with 47 men, charged through the rebels at Fairfax Court House, killed Capt. Marr and several others. Tompkins had 2 killed.

3. Rebels routed at Phillippa, Va., by Col. Kelly, with a loss of 16 killed and 10 prisoners; 2 Union men were killed, and Col. Kelly was wounded. Senator Douglas died. Border State Convention met.

6. The Harriet Lane engaged the Pig Point batteries. Capt. Ball's rebel cavalry captured at Alexandria, sworn and let go.

8. Gen. Patterson's advance moved from Chambersburg toward Harper's Ferry.

10. Battle at Big Bethel: Union force under Gen. Pierce repulsed, 14 killed, 45 wounded—Lieut. Greble and Major Winthrop killed. Rebels say they had 17 killed.

11. Col. Wallace surprised and routed 500 rebels at Romney, Va., killing 2, losing none.

14. Rebels evacuated and burned Harper's Ferry, destroyed the railroad bridge, and took the armory machinery to Richmond. Maryland Congress election showed a Union victory.

15. Privateer Savannah arrived at New York, as a prize of U. S. brig Perry. Gen. Lyon occupied Jefferson City, Mo. Price retreated to Booneville.

16. Skirmish at Seneca Mills, a Secession captain and 2 men killed.

17. Western Virginia Convention unanimously voted its independence of the rebel section of the State. Street fight in St. Louis, 6 rebels killed. The surprise at Vienna, Va.; rebels fire upon a railroad train, killing 8 Union soldiers, 6 rebels killed. Battle of Booneville, Mo.: Gen. Lyon routed the rebels under Gens. Price and Jackson, about 50 rebels killed. Lyon lost only 2. Gen. Patterson crossed the Potomac at Williamsport.

20. Maj.-Gen. McClellan took command in Western Virginia. Wheeling Convention elected Frank H. Pierpont Governor of Virginia.

22. Balloon reconnoissances commenced.

24. Gov. Harris proclaimed Tennessee out of the Union, the vote of the people being for separation 104,019, against 47,238.

25. Virginia Secession vote announced at 128,884 to 32,134 against.

26. The President acknowledged the Wheeling government as the government of Virginia. Skirmish at Patterson's Creek, Va., 17 rebels, 1 Union killed.

27. Marshal Kane arrested in Baltimore. J. C. Fremont arrived from Europe. Engagement between gunboats Freeborn and rebel batteries at Mathias Point; Capt. Ward, of the navy, killed.

29. Steamer *St. Nicholas* captured in the Potomac by the rebels, aided by Thomas, the "French lady."

JULY.

1. Fight at Buckhannon, Va., rebels routed, 23 killed, 200 prisoners. Skirmish at Falling Waters, Va.

2. Engagement near Martinsburg, Va., rebels routed, loss heavy; Union 3 killed.

3. Arkansas called out 10,000 men to repel invasion. Rebel company, 94 men, taken at Neosho, Mo.

4. Congress met in extra session. Rebels seized Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

5. President's message read; opposition only 6 senators and 5 representatives. Battle of Carthage, Mo., rebels lost about 350 killed and wounded; Union loss 13 killed, 31 wounded—Col. Sigel commanded.

6. Gallant fight of 45 men of 3d Ohio Reg't at Middle York bridge, near Buckhannon, cutting through an ambuscade of 200 or 300 rebels.

7. Infernal machine found in the Potomac. Battle at Brier Forks, near Carthage—drawn.

8. Thomas, the "French Lady," taken in Baltimore.

9. Major-General Fremont put in command of the Western Department.

10. Battle at Laurel Hill, Va., a Georgia Regiment routed, loss unknown; Union loss 1 killed. Sharp skirmish at Monroe Station, Mo., rebels driven off.

11. Battle at Rich Mountain, Va., Gen. Rosecranz defeated Col. Pegram, took all his camp equipage, killed 60 and took many prisoners. Union loss 11 killed, 35 wounded.

12. Col. Pegram surrendered to Gen. McClellan his whole force of 600 men. Union troops occupied Beverly.

13. Battle of Carrickford, Va.; Gen. Garnett, of Va., killed; Union loss light—rebel heavy; rebel power in Western Virginia broken. Fairfax Court House occupied.

15. Skirmish at Bunker Hill, Va., rebels routed.

16. Skirmish at Millville, Mo., rebels fire into a train of cars. Battle at Barboursville, Va., rebels defeated. Tighlman, a negro, killed three of a rebel prize crew on the schooner S. J. Waring, and brought the vessel into New York.

17. Skirmish at Fulton, Mo., rebels driven back with loss.

18. First Battle of Bull Run, at Blackburn's Ford, between Union troops under Gen. Tyler and the rebels under Gen. Beauregard; after 3 hours hard fighting, Gen. Tyler ordered his men to fall back to Centreville for water for horses. Union loss 19 killed, 38 wounded, 26 missing, rebel loss (Beauregard's report,) 15 killed, 53 wounded.

21. *Battle of Bull Run.*—After a severe fight of over six hours, when the Union troops had nearly won the field, and the enemy almost disheartened, the rebels were reinforced by Johnson's army from Winchester, who threw themselves *en masse* on our right. The suddenness and strength of this onset on our exhausted forces, and in the midst of the security felt on a field so nearly won, was sufficient to create disorder, which, in spite of all the efforts of the officers, resulted finally in a panic. The Union forces engaged did not exceed 20,000, while that of the rebels was, according to their own accounts, 40,000 on the field and about 25,000 in reserve at Manassas Junction. Our loss in killed, wounded, and missing, was reported by Gen. McDowell at 2,708; that of the enemy, admitted by themselves, at 1,902. After the battle Colonel Einstein, with the 27th Pennsylvania, brought off six pieces of artillery which had been abandoned in the retreat.

22. General McClellan ordered to the command of the Army of the Potomac.

23—30. Three months' men return home.

AUGUST.

1. Gen. McClellan begins the reorganization of the army. Rebels leave Harper's Ferry.

2. War tax and tariff bill passed Congress—500,000 men to be raised. Battle of Dug Spring, Mo., Gen. Lyon defeated Ben McCulloch's force—rebel loss, 40 killed, 44 wounded; Union loss, 8 killed, 30 wounded. Fort Fillmore, New Mexico, traitorously surrendered by Major Lynde, who had 750 men.

5. Battle of Athens, Mo., rebels defeated, losing 40 killed.

7. Village of Hampton burned by the rebels under Gen. Magruder.

10. *Battle of Wilson's Creek.*—Fought near Springfield, Mo., between the Union forces under Gen. Lyon, and the rebels under Ben. McCulloch. Gen. Lyon, placing himself at the head of the 1st Iowa, whose officers had been disabled, was instantly killed by a rifle ball in the breast.—The Union loss was 1,235 killed, wounded and missing. The Confederate loss was officially stated at 421 killed and 1,300 wounded.

12. Ex-Minister Faulkner arrested.

13. Battle near Grafton, Va.,—21 rebels killed—no Union loss.

14. Fremont declared martial law in Missouri.

15. Davis ordered all Northern men to leave the South in 40 days.

16. The President issued a proclamation confiscating the property of rebels.

18. The pirate *Jeff. Davis* wrecked on St. Augustine Bar, Fla.

19. A battle at Charlestown, Mo.,—rebels defeated. Missouri admitted into the Southern Confederacy.

26. Captain Foote (afterward Admiral,) of the *North Carolina*, ordered to the Western fleet. Engagement at Cross Lane, Va., the rebels defeated.

28. Commodore Stringham's fleet opens fire on Fort Clark, Hatteras Inlet, and reduces it.

29. Forts Hatteras and Clark, N. C., surrender to Commodore Stringham and General Butler, with Commodore Barron, rebel navy and 694 prisoners.

30. Fort Morgan, at Ocracoke Inlet, N. C., abandoned by the rebels.

SEPTEMBER.

1. Fight at Boone Court House, Va.,—rebel loss 30, village burned.

3. Massacre on Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, rebels having burned the Platte bridge—17 lives lost.

10. Battle of Carnifex Ferry, Va., Gen. Rosecranz defeated the rebels under Floyd,—Union loss 15 killed, 80 wounded; rebel loss heavy.

11. Skirmish at Lewinsville, Va., considerable rebel loss—Union loss 6 killed, 8 wounded. The President modified Gen. Fremont's emancipation proclamation.

12. Fight at Cheat Mountain, Va., Col. John A. Washington, rebel, proprietor of Mount Vernon, killed—rebel loss about 40, Union 10.

14. The pirate *Judith* destroyed in Pensacola Harbor.

16. General Dix arrests the officers and members of the Maryland Legislature, and sends them to Fort McHenry.

17. Bridge broke on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, and nearly 100 of the Illinois 19th killed and wounded.

20. Surrender of Col. Mulligan, at Lexington, Mo., after four days' struggle with 2,500 men against 26,000 rebels under Gen. Price.

21. John C. Breckinridge joins the rebels.

26. The first national fast day under President Lincoln's administration.

28. Munson's Hill occupied by Union troops.

29. Baker's California regiment and Baxter's Philadelphia Volunteers mistook each other for rebels at Fall's Church, and fired, killing 15 and wounding 30.

OCTOBER.

2. Fight at Chapmansville, Va., rebels lost 60 killed and 70 prisoners; attacked again on their retreat and lose 40.

3. Battle of Greenbriar, Va., rebels defeated with loss—Union loss slight. Rebels evacuate Lexington, Mo.

4. Rebels under Col. Bartow, attack the 20th Indiana near Hatteras, narrow escape of our regiment.

5. Steamer Monticello shelled the rebel troops under Bartow, and drove them with great slaughter, to their boats.

9. "Billy" Wilson's camp on Santa Rosas Island, Fla., attacked by the rebels, but the enemy is driven off;—Union loss 13 killed and 21 wounded.

13. Skirmishes at Beckwith and Tavern Creek, Mo.—many rebels taken.

15. Jeff. Thompson captured 50 Union troops at Potosi, Mo. Battle of Linn Creek, Mo.—the rebels defeated.

16. Recapture of Lexington, Mo., by a small Union force under Maj. White. Col. Geary routed the rebels at Bolivar, near Harper's Ferry. Sharp skirmish at Ironton, Mo.;—rebels defeated—losing 36, Union loss 11.

21. Battle of Edward's Ferry. Gen. Stone's division of 1,500 men attacked by double their number, during a reconnoisance on the Potomac. After a fierce contest, the Union men were driven back, and recrossed in confusion, a great number being drowned. Senator Baker was killed while leading the California Brigade. The Union loss was heavy, reaching in all several hundred. The rebels also lost heavily. Battle of Wild Cat, Ky.,—the rebels under Zollicoffer defeated by Gen. Shoepf—an important victory. Battle at Fredericktown, Mo.,—rebels under Jeff. Thompson and Gen. Lowe defeated, and Lowe killed. Rebel loss 200 to 300—Union loss 30.

22. Rebel camp at Buffalo Mills, Mo., broken up—17 killed and 90 prisoners taken.

25. Rebels routed at Romney, Va., and many prisoners taken by Gen. Kelly. The rebels retreated to Winchester.

26. Gallant charge of Major Zagonyi, with a portion of Fremont's body guard, through a rebel force of 2,000 at Springfield, Mo. The rebels signally defeated, and many of them killed. Union loss about 15 killed.

29. The great naval expedition sailed from Fortress Monroe, Com. Dupont in command; land forces under Gen. Sherman. About 80 vessels and 15,000 men.

30. The State prisoners sent from Fort Lafayette, N. Y., to Fort Warren, Boston.

NOVEMBER.

1. Lieutenant General Scott resigned the command-in-chief of the Union armies. Gen. McClellan appointed in his place. The rebels under Floyd, attempt to capture Rosecranz's army at Gauley Bridge, Va., but fail, and Floyd only saved himself by a precipitate flight.

2. Maj. Gen. Fremont removed from his command.

3. Rising of Union men in East Tennessee, who burn or break down several important railroad bridges.

7. The Union fleet capture Forts Walker and Beauregard at Port Royal entrance, take the town of Beaufort, and command Hilton Island and the harbor. The fleet consisted of 73 vessels in all; Union loss only 8 killed and 6 badly wounded; rebel loss unknown, but not large.

8. Battle of Belmont, Mo., where, after a sharp contest of 6 hours, the Union troops retired to their boats before large reinforcements of the other side from Columbus, Ky. Loss large and about equal on both sides. Battle at Pikeville, Ky.; rebels defeated.

10. Rebel foray upon Guyandotte, with the intention of slaughtering the Union men, but the rebels were driven off and the village burned.

11. Maj. Gen. Halleck succeeds Fremont in command of the Western Department.

15. Frigate San Jacinto arrived at Fortress Monroe, bringing Mason and Slidell, rebel commissioners to Europe, as prisoners, Com. Wilkes having taken them from the English mail steamer Trent in the Bahama channel.

19. The Missouri rebel State Legislature pass an ordinance of Secession.

23. Fort Pickens and the fleet bombard the rebels near Pensacola, and burn the Navy Yard and much of the village of Warrenton.

24. Mason and Slidell placed in Fort Warren.

28. Union forces occupy Tybee Island.

29. News of the full occupation of Ship Island by Union troops.

DECEMBER.

2. Meeting of Congress.

4. John C. Breckinridge expelled from the Senate by a unanimous vote.

7. Skirmish near Dam No. 5 on the Potomac—rebels driven off, losing 12 men. Gen. Butler's expedition arrived at Port Royal.

9. Congress takes measures to effect an exchange of prisoners. Mr. Gurley's confiscation bill introduced.

11. Part of the Stone Fleet sailed from Boston. Great fire at Charleston, half the business part of the city destroyed.

13. First military execution in the Union army; a deserter named Johnson shot. Battle at Camp Alleghany, Va.; five Union regiments, under Gen. Milroy, had a sharp fight with the rebels, under Col. Johnson—Union loss, 21 killed, 107 wounded—rebel loss supposed over 200 killed. The battle was suspended at night, and the rebels ran away before morning.

17. Battle at Mumfordville, on Green River, Ky.,—rebels defeated, 33 killed, 50 wounded; Union loss, 10 killed, 17 wounded. Gen. Pope captured 300 rebels near Osceola, Mo.

18. Gen. Pope surprised a rebel camp near Martinsburg, and took 1,300 prisoners, including 3 colonels and 17 captains, and all their camp stores and equipage; Union loss, 2 killed—rebel loss not known. About 2,500 rebels taken in three days.

20. Battle at Drainesville, Va., in which the Union troops under Gen. McCall signally defeat the rebels; 57 dead and 22 wounded rebels left on the field; Union loss, 7 killed, about 40 wounded.

27. Mason and Slidell surrendered to the British Minister.

1862.

JANUARY.

1. Mason and Slidell left Fort Warren for England. Cannon fight at Fort Pickens.
7. Ex-Governor Moorhead, of Kentucky, released from Fort Warren. Rebels routed at Blue's Gap, Va., with a loss of 15 killed, and 20 prisoners.
10. Waldo P. Johnson and Trusten Polk, of Missouri, expelled from the U. S. Senate.
12. Burnside's advance sailed from Fortress Monroe.
13. Secretary Cameron resigned. Edwin M. Stanton appointed.
17. Burnside arrives at Hatteras.
18. Gunboat reconnoisance up the Tennessee River.
19. Battle of Mill Springs, Ky.; rebel Gen. Zollikoffer killed; rebel loss, 115 killed, 116 wounded, 150 prisoners; Union loss, 39 killed, 208 wounded. This battle was the first of a series of brilliant victories in the West.
23. Stone fleet sunk in the channels of Charleston harbor.

FEBRUARY.

3. Rebel steamer Nashville ordered to leave Southampton harbor; the U. S. steamer Tuscarora endeavors to follow, but is stopped by an English frigate.
4. Jesse D. Bright expelled from the U. S. Senate.
6. Fort Henry captured,—Rebel loss 70.
7. Gen. Lander's Union forces occupy Romney, Va.
7–8. Battle of Roanoke Island. Union loss 35 killed, 200 wounded; rebel loss, 16 killed, 39 wounded. We captured 3000 prisoners, 6 forts, 42 guns, 3000 stands of small arms.
10. Elizabeth City, Va., surrendered to Burnside's forces.
13. Springfield, Mo., taken by the Unionists.
15. Bowling Green evacuated by the rebels.
16. Capture of Fort Donelson; rebel Generals Buckner and Tighlman taken and 15,000 men. Floyd and Pillow with 5000 men escaped.
17. Battle at Sugar Creek, Ark.
19. Clarkesville, Tenn., taken by Com. Foote.
20. Winton, N. C., burned by Union forces.
22. Jeff. Davis inaugurated at Richmond.
23. Rebels evacuate Nashville, Tenn. Gen. Curtis captures Fayetteville, Ark. Gen. Buell occupies Gallatin, Tenn.
27. Rebels evacuate Columbus, Ky.
28. Charlestown, Va., occupied by Union troops.

MARCH.

2. Gen. Fred. W. Lander died. Gunboat fight at Pittsburg, Tenn.
3. Union troops occupy Columbus, Ky. General Banks occupies Martinsburg. Engagement at New Madrid, Mo.
5. Beauregard takes command of the Mississippi army.
6–8. Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark.; Union loss, 212 killed, 926 wounded, 174 missing. Rebels routed with heavy loss.
8–9. Attack on our fleet by the rebel steamer Merrimac; frigate Cumberland sunk, and frigate Congress surrendered.
9. Point Pleasant, Mo., taken by Unionists.

11. Gen. McClellan relieved of chief-command.
12. Jacksonville, Fla., occupied by Union troops. Winchester, Va., occupied by Gen. Banks.
14. Battle of Newbern, N. C., Union loss, 90 killed, 100 wounded.—New Madrid, Mo., evacuated by the rebels.
16. Rebels defeated at Cumberland Mountain.
21. Gen. Butler arrives at Ship Island. Gen. Burnside takes possession of Washington, N. C.
23. Battle of Winchester, Va.—Union loss, 115 killed, 450 wounded. Rebel loss, 869 killed, wounded and missing. Fort Macon invested.
28. Battle near Santa Fe, N. M. Union loss, 20 killed, 51 wounded, 35 prisoners; rebel loss, 150 killed, 200 wounded, 93 prisoners.

APRIL.

2. Unionists occupy Thoroughfare Gap.
3. Apalachicola possessed by Union forces.
6. Battle of Pittsburg Landing or Shiloh; rebel Gen. A. S. Johnston killed. Union loss, 1,614 killed, including Gen. W. H. L. Wallace, 7,721 wounded, 3,965 missing and prisoners. Rebel loss not known, they left 3000 dead on the field.
7. Surrender of Island, No. 10.
10. Bombardment and surrender of Fort Pulaski.
11. Huntsville, Ala., occupied by Gen. Mitchell.
16. Engagement at Lee's Mills, near Yorktown.
17. Gen. Banks occupies New Market and Mount Jackson, Va.
18. Rebels repulsed in a night attack upon Union troops at Yorktown. Bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, below New Orleans.
19. Battle at Camden, N. C.
24. Dismal Swamp Canal destroyed. Union fleet run past Forts Jackson and St. Philip, the Union gunboat *Varnna* sunk. Great destruction of property at New Orleans by the rebels.
25. New Orleans evacuated by the rebels. Fort Macon surrendered.
27. The Union flag raised at New Orleans. Skirmish near Newbern, N. C.
28. Forts Jackson and St. Philip surrendered.
29. Rebels routed at Bridgeport, Ala.

MAY.

1. Gen. Mitchell possesses Huntsville, Ala.
4. Battle of Williamsburg, Va.—Union loss, 2,500; rebel, 3,000.—Gloucester, Va., taken.
6. Union troops occupy Williamsburg. President Lincoln visits Fortress Monroe.
7. Battle of West Point, Va.,—Union loss, 250,—rebel, 1,000.
9. Battle at Farmington, Miss.—Union loss, 21 killed, 140 wounded—rebel loss, 420. General Hunter issues his emancipation proclamation. Pensacola evacuated by the rebels.
10. Surrender of Norfolk. Gosport Navy Yard burned by the rebels, and Craney Island abandoned. Gunboat battle at Fort Pillow on the Mississippi.
11. The rebels destroy their ironclad Merrimac.
13. Gen. McClellan's advance at White House, Va.
17. Rebels driven across the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge.
19. The President revokes Gen. Hunter's emancipation proclamation.

21. Gen. McClellan's army within five miles of Richmond, Va.
23. General Banks evacuates Strasburg, Va., in consequence of the advance of Jackson. Com. Farragut shells Grand Gulf, Miss. Battle at Lewisburg, Va.
25. General McDowell occupies Fredericksburg, Va.
26. Gen. McClellan takes possession of Hanover Court House.
28. Rebels retreat from Corinth, Miss.
30. Front Royal occupied by Union troops.
31. Commencement of the battles before Richmond.

JUNE.

1. *The Battle of Fair Oaks* was resumed this morning at daylight and continued all day. The Union loss in this battle was 890 killed, 3,627 wounded, and 1,217 missing,—the rebels acknowledged a loss of 8,000, including five Generals; they left 1,200 dead on the field.
3. Union troops land on James Island, near Charleston.
4. Rebels burn their works at Fort Pillow and leave.
6. Memphis surrenders after the defeat of the rebel navy. Jackson routed at Harrisonburg.
7. General Negley opens fire on Chattanooga. A rebel executed for tearing down the American flag at New Orleans.
8. Battle at Cross Keys, Va.
9. Jackson defeated at Port Republic, Va.
10. Battle of James Island, S. C.
13. Rebels cut railroad and telegraph at White House, in McClellan's rear.
17. Battle at St. Charles, Ark.; explosion of Union gunboat Mound City.
18. Gen. Morgan occupies Cumberland Gap, Ky.
20. Union forces occupy Holly Springs, Miss.
25. Gen. Hooker's division of the Army of the Potomac fought the rebels for seven hours at Oak Grove, Va., and drove them back; Union loss was over 200 in killed and wounded. General McClellan commenced his change of base of operations to the James River.
26. The rebels destroy their gunboats on the Mississippi. Gen. Pope assigned to the command of the army of Virginia. Battle of Mechanicsville,—Union loss, 80 killed, 150 wounded; rebel, 1,000.
27. *Battle of Gaines' Mills.*—The Union dead were estimated at 300, and the wounded were innumerable. 4,000 prisoners were reported lost on that day. White House, Va., was evacuated by Gen. McClellan, and all the stores which could not be removed were ordered to be destroyed.
28. *Battle of the Chickahominy.*
29. *Battle of Savage's Station.*
30. *Battle of White Oak Swamp.*—This fight lasted nearly the whole day.

JULY.

1. *Battle of Malvern Hill.*—The rebels were repulsed at all points, the battle raged till dark. The loss in these battles is set down at 1,565 killed, 7,701 wounded, and 5,958 missing—total, 15,224. The rebel loss was never fully known, but was supposed to be fully 20,000. Battle at Booneville, Miss.; Col. Sheridan, of the 2d Michigan Cavalry, with a body of Union troops, defeated 4,700 rebels after seven hours' hard fighting. They left 65 dead on the field: the Union loss was 41 killed, wounded and missing. President Lincoln called for 300,000 more men.

10. The War Department orders a general exchange of prisoners.
11. Gen. Halleck appointed commander-in-chief.
13. Murfreesboro, Tenn., surrenders.
15. Naval engagement on the Mississippi.
17. Battle at Cynthiana, Ky.
18. Traitor Gen. Twiggs died. Battle at Memphis, Mo.
20. Engagement at Beaver Dam, Va.
22. Military and naval commanders ordered to confiscate rebel property.
24. Farragut retires from before Vicksburg, Miss.
28. Battle at Moore's Mills, Mo.

AUGUST.

1. Rebel Government declares Gen. Pope and his officers not entitled to mercy.
4. The President orders a draft of 300,000 men.
5. Battle of Baton Rouge, La. Gen. McCook murdered by the rebels while wounded and defenceless.
6. The ram *Arkansas* destroyed above Vicksburg.
8. The President prohibits citizens from leaving the country.
9. Battle of Cedar Mountain, Va.—Union loss, 1,500; rebel, 2,500.
13. Steamboat collision on the Potomac—80 soldiers lost. Drafting ordered to begin 1st of September.
16. Gen. McClellan evacuates Harrison's Landing with his army.—Rebels attempt to cross the Rapidan, but are driven back.
17. Gen. McClellan's advance reaches Hampton; the rear guard crosses the Chickahominy. Gen. Pope's retreat begins.
21. Rebels attempt to cross the Rappahannock.
22. Raid on Pope's rear by Jackson.
23. Battle of Catlett's Station, Va., and retreat of Pope.
25. Rebel attack on Fort Donelson.
26. Rebels get possession of Manassas Junction. Union gunboats demolish rebel works at City Point.
29. Battle at Groveton, Va.; rebels defeated with great loss.
30. Second Battle of Bull Run; after the battle the whole army fell back to Centreville.
31. General McDowell evacuates Fredericksburg, Va.

SEPTEMBER.

1. *Battle of Chantilly.*—The rebels were driven back at all points.—Major-General Kearney and Brigadier-General Stevens were killed.—This was the last of the battles fought by the Army of Virginia on their retreat. The losses on both sides were heavy; that of the Unionists was set down at 1,000 killed, 6,000 wounded, and 2,000 prisoners; rebel loss not known definitely. The army fell back toward Washington.
2. General McClellan appointed to the defences of Washington.
4. Jackson invades Maryland.
5. Pope relieved from command.
6. McDowell relieved from command.
9. Jackson invades Maryland at Poolesville.
10. Jackson occupies Hagerstown, Md. Battle at Gauley, Va.
12. Gen. Burnside occupies Frederick, Md., in pursuit of Jackson.
14. Battles at Mumfordsville, Tenn., and South Mountain, Md.—Union loss, 443 killed, 1,806 wounded, 176 prisoners; rebel loss. 4,300.
15. Harper's Ferry, Va., surrenders to Jackson.

17. *Battle of Antietam.*—The forces engaged numbered about 100,000 on each side. The line of battle was four miles long. The field was fiercely contested, and the carnage was terrible. The Union loss in this fight was stated at 2,010 killed, 9,416 wounded, and 1,043 missing. The rebels acknowledged a loss of 14,000, but General McClellan stated it to be 25,542. Gen. Mansfield was killed.

18. Rebel army evacuate Sharpsburg and recross the Potomac.

19. Battle of Iuka; Union loss, 698—rebel, 1,263. Rebels leave Harper's Ferry.

27. Augusta, Ky., destroyed by the rebels.

29. Gen. Nelson shot at Cincinnati by Gen. Davis.

OCTOBER.

1. President Lincoln visits McClellan's army and urges an immediate movement across the Potomac. Gen. Buell's army leaves Louisville.

3. Battle of Corinth. Rebels evacuate Frankfort, Ky.

4. Defeat of the rebels at Corinth; Union loss, 315 killed, 1,812 wounded, 232 prisoners—rebel loss, 1,423 killed, 5,692 wounded, 2,248 prisoners. The rebels were pursued 100 miles.

5. Union forces occupy Galveston. Battle at Hatchie River. Rebels routed at Fayetteville, Ark.

6. Gen McClellan ordered to cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy.

8. Battle of Perryville, Ky.; Union loss, 820 killed, 2,600 wounded; rebel loss, 4,500.

10. Stuart's rebel cavalry raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania.

12. Stuart's cavalry recross the Potomac.

13. Gen. Bragg evacuates camp Dick Robinson.

18. The guerrilla general Morgan occupies Lexington, Ky.

21. Rebels leave Western Virginia.

22. Bragg's army at Cumberland Gap. Battle at Pocotaligo, S. C.

23. Rebels defeated at Maysville, Ark.

24. Gen. Buell deprived of the command and Gen. Rosecranz put at the head of the army of Kentucky.

26. Advance of McClellan's army begun.

27. Battle of Labadieville, La.

29. Great fire at Harper's Ferry.

30. Gen. Michell died at Port Royal.

NOVEMBER.

3. Upperville, Piedmont, and Thoroughfare Gap in Union possession.

4. Ashby's Gap occupied; engagement at Markham, Va. General Grant's army occupy Lagrange, Miss.

5. Order issued for the removal of Gen. McClellan.

6. McClellan's advance occupy Warrenton, Va.

7. Gen. McClellan removed from command. General Burnside appointed. Negro troops engaged at Port Royal.

9. Rebels routed near Moorfields, Va. Gen. Butler's sequestration order issued.

10. Gen. Bayard's cavalry dash into Fredericksburg.

12. General Halleck visits the army of the Potomac.

13. Holly Springs, Miss., occupied by Union troops.

15. Artillery fight at Fayetteville, Va. Rebels evacuate Warrenton.

16. Order issued for observance of the Sabbath in the army.

17. Burnside's headquarters at Catlett's Station.
18. Burnside's left wing advance reaches Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg.
21. Surrender of Fredericksburg demanded, and notice given to remove non-combatants.
25. Raid of rebels into Pooleville, Md. Rebels attack Newbern.
26. President Lincoln visits Burnside.
28. Battle of Cone Hill, Ark.
29. Rebels defeated at Frankfort, West Virginia; 108 captured.

DECEMBER.

1. A rebel battery captured near Suffolk, Va.
1–3. Rebels in Tennessee and Mississippi retreating before General Grant's army.
3. Gen. Geary takes possession of Winchester, Va.
7. Battle of Prairie Grove, Ark.
11. Bombardment of Fredericksburg commenced; our troops cross the river in the course of the afternoon.
13. Battle of Fredericksburg. Union loss, 1,512 killed, 6,000 wounded, 700 prisoners.
15. Gen. Burnside's army retreated to the north side of the Rappahannock.
20. Gen. Foster returns to Newbern, after defeating the rebels in four battles, taking Kinston and Goldsboro, and destroying several bridges and miles of the track of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. Holly Springs, Miss., captured by Van Dorn. The rebels repulsed from Davis' Mills, Miss., with heavy loss.
21. General W. T. Sherman commences a movement upon Vicksburg in the rear of Haines' Bluff.
28. Stuart makes an unsuccessful foray on Burnside's army at Falmouth, Va.
29. Battle at Haines' Bluff (Vicksburg,) Miss.; Gen. Sherman repulsed. Island No. 10 evacuated by order of General Jefferson C. Davis.
31. The *Monitor* sunk in a gale off Hatteras. Battle of Murfreesboro; about 7,000 men were lost this day.

1863.

JANUARY.

1. The President issues his Emancipation Proclamation. The rebels estimate their losses thus far at 20,898 killed, 59,615 wounded, and 21,169 prisoners—total, 209,116. Battles of Hunt's Cross Roads, Tenn., and Galveston, Texas.
2. Battle of Stone River resumed, and ended in the defeat of the rebels; the Union loss was 1,533 killed, 1,375 wounded; rebel loss over 10,000 of whom 9,000 were killed or wounded.
8. Fight at Springfield, Mo.; after ten hours the rebels retreated.—Losses about equal.
9. Col. Ludlow effects an exchange of prisoners, by which 20,000 men were restored to the Union army.
11. U. S. steamer Hatteras sunk off Galveston by the Alabama.—Capture of Arkansas Post and Fort McClernand; Union loss nearly

1,000; rebel over 5,000, with all their arms and supplies. Rebels beaten at Hartsville, Mo.

12. A brigantine prize to the rebel privateer Retribution, retaken from the prize crew by a Yankee woman, wife of the captain of the brigantine, who made the rebels drunk, put them in irons, and brought the vessel into St. Thomas. Rebel raid upon Holly Springs, Miss.

14. Rebel gunboat Cotton in Bayou Teche, La., destroyed; Com. Buchanan, of the Union expedition, was killed.

17. Des Arc, Ark., taken without opposition. Pollockville, N. C., taken; rebels retreat.

19. Army of the Potomac moves down the Rappahannock.

21. Gen. Fitz John Porter dismissed from the service.

22. Gen. Burnside's second attempt to cross the Rappahannock foiled by a heavy storm.

25. Organization of the 1st regiment colored volunteers completed at Port Royal.

26. Gen. Hooker succeeds Gen. Burnside in command of the Potomac army. Skirmish at Woodbury, Tenn.,—35 rebels killed, 100 captured.

28. A steamer and 300 rebels captured.

29. Gen. Banks promulgates the Emancipation Proclamation at New Orleans.

31. Attack upon the Charleston blockading fleet by three ironclad steamers from the harbor; the Mercedita sunk. Cavalry skirmish near Nashville; rebels whipped with loss of 12 killed, 12 wounded, and 300 prisoners.

FEBRUARY.

1. Second attack on Fort McAllister; the fort was not taken, its commander was killed, the Union vessels were not injured. Franklin, Tenn., occupied by Union forces. Rebel attack on Island No. 10; they seized a transport, but were quickly put to flight by a gunboat. Rebel camp at Middleton, Tenn., broken up,—100 prisoners taken.

2. The ram Queen of the West runs the blockade at Vicksburg.

8. Guerrillas routed near Independence, Mo. Lebanon, Tenn., occupied, and 600 rebels captured there. Capture of three rebel transports by the Queen of the West, in Red River, reported.

9. Gen. Rosecrans orders the summary execution of all rebels caught in Union uniform or carrying our flag.

10. Fight at Old River, La.; rebels whipped with loss of 25 prisoners and 11 killed or wounded,—Union loss, 8.

14. Queen of the West gets aground near Gordon's Landing, is disabled by rebel cannon and abandoned.

15. Fight at Arkadelphia, Ark.,—rebels routed, losing 26—Union loss, 14.

18. Mortar boats open fire upon Vicksburg. Clifton, Tenn., destroyed by Union troops.

24. The *Indianola* captured by the rebels below Vicksburg; she is blown up through fear of Porter's mock monitor.

25. The Conscription Bill passes the House.

27. The *Montauk* destroys the *Nashville* in Ogeechee River, Ga.

28. The amended Conscription becomes a law. The President calls an extra session of the Senate.

MARCH.

1. The Coldwater Pass expedition of Porter's reaches Moon Lake.

3. Nevada admitted as a State.

4. The pirate *Retribution* condemned at Nassau.
5. Battle at Thompson's Station, Tenn.
7. Battle at Spring Hill, Ark.
10. Jacksonville, Fla., occupied by negro troops.
11. C. M. Clay confirmed as Minister to Russia.
12. The Coldwater expedition arrives at Fort Pemberton, Miss.
13. Battle at Newbern, N. C.,—the rebels attempt to retake the town.
14. Admiral Farragut runs past the Port Hudson batteries in the *Hartford*.
15. The pirate *Chapman* captured in San Francisco Harbor.
19. Admiral Farragut passes the batteries at Grand Gulf, Miss., and anchors below Vicksburg on the 21st.
21. Death of General Sumner.
22. Burnside's corps moves into Kentucky.
23. General Burnside assigned to the Department of the Ohio. The rebel ram *Vicksburg* captured by Admiral Porter. Pensacola, Florida, burned and evacuated by Federals.
25. The ram *Lancaster* sunk while passing the Vicksburg battery.—Battle at Brentwood, Tenn.
27. Jacksonville, Fla., destroyed by Col. Montgomery's brigade of negro troops. Col. Dandy effects a landing upon Coles' Island, S. C.
28. The pirate *Georgia* leaves England.
30. Engagement at Somerset, Ky.
31. Admiral Farragut silences the batteries at Grand Gulf, Miss.

APRIL.

1. Admiral Farragut destroys transports in Red River.
2. Women's Bread Riot at Richmond, Va. Battle at Snow Hill, Tenn. Rebel cavalry routed, with 50 killed and wounded, and 60 prisoners,—Union loss, 3.
3. Arrest of Knights of the Golden Circle at Reading. Schuylkill County Knights frightened.
4. Palmyra, Tenn., burned by the gunboat *Lexington*.
5. Troops sent from Newbern to rescue Gen. Foster, besieged in Washington, N. C.
6. Rebel Camp at Green Hill, Tenn., broken up,—5 killed and 15 taken.
7. Bombardment of Fort Sumter by Admiral Dupont—fleet driven off, fort little injured.
8. Gunboat George Washington stranded in Broad River, S. C., attacked by rebels and blown up.
9. Pascagoula, Miss., taken by a Union force from Ship Island, but abandoned same day.
10. Battle at Franklin, Tenn.,—Van Dorn's attack repulsed—Union loss about 100, rebel, not known. Rebels routed near Germantown, Ky.
11. Col. Streight's raiding force left Nashville for Georgia.
12. Ironclad fleet leaves Charleston harbor. Lieut.-Col. Kimball killed by General Corcoran.
13. Transport *Escort* ran the batteries below Washington, N. C., bringing aid for Gen. Foster.
14. Battle at Bayou Teche, La.,—rebels defeated, and their three gunboats, *Diana*, *Hart* and *Queen of the West*, destroyed—Union loss about 350—rebel much larger. Gen. Foster escaped from Washington, N. C., by running the rebel blockade in the steamer *Escort*.
15. Franklin, La., occupied by Union troops. Rebels raise the siege of Washington, N. C.

16. Admiral Porter's fleet of eight gunboats and several transports ran past the Vicksburg batteries, losing only one transport and no men.

17. General Donelson (rebel), nephew of Andrew Jackson, died at Knoxville. Col. Grierson's famous cavalry raiding force started from La Grange, Tenn.

20. Opelousas, La., occupied by Union forces. Bute a la Rose, La., captured by Union gunboats.

22. Rebel raid on Tompkinsville, Ky.,—court-house burned. Seven loyal cavalrymen, after being made prisoners in Cedar County, Mo., stripped and shot by guerillas. McMinnville, Tenn., occupied by Union troops. 300 rebels routed near Strasburg, Va., with loss of 40—Union loss, 2.

24. Tuscumbia, Ala., occupied, the rebels being driven out. Rebels defeated at Weber Falls, Ark.

25. Rebel shore batteries at Duck River shoals, Tennessee River, silenced by gunboats—25 rebels killed and wounded.

26. 30 rebel cotton gins and mills and 350,000 bushels of corn destroyed by a raid to Deer Creek, Miss. Cape Girardeau, Mo., attacked by Marmaduke's rebels, who were defeated with heavy loss.

27. Gen. Hooker begins his movement upon Fredericksburg. A Texan legion captured near Franklin, Tenn.

28. Hooker crosses the Rappahannock. Marmaduke overtaken and badly defeated near Jackson, Mo. Skirmish near Mill Spring, Ky.

29. Fairmount, Va., taken by the rebels who lost about 100—Union loss slight. Bombardment of Grand Gulf, Miss., by Porter's fleet—rebel works greatly damaged—fleet considerably injured, 20 killed and many wounded.

30. Gen. Grant's army lands near Port Gibson, Miss. Rebel battery on the Nansemond River silenced.

MAY.

1 Battle at Port Gibson (beginning of Grant's march to Vicksburg,) 11,000 rebels defeated, 500 taken—they retreat toward Vicksburg. Fight at South Quay on the Nansemond—rebels defeated with great loss—Union loss, 41.

2. Battle of Chancellorville between the armies of Hooker and Lee. Union army checked after a fierce battle. Stonewall Jackson wounded. Col. Grierson's raiders reached Baton Rouge, La., after 15 days of work on Mississippi—they defeated the rebels several times, destroyed railroads and bridges, and captured many prisoners.

3. Col. Streight's Union raiding force of 1,500 captured near Gadsden, Ala. Second battle of Chancellorville—Union troops repulsed—heavy loss on both sides. The colored regiment returned to Beaufort from the Cambahee river raid—they captured 800 slaves, and destroyed $2,000,000 worth of rebel property.

4. Battle of Chancellorville continued—Unionists forced back. Capt. Dwight murdered, after surrender, by rebels, at Washington, La.

5. Vallandigham arrested. Fort De Russy, Red River, occupied by Union forces.

6. Hooker retreats safely across the Rappahanock—Lee does not follow. Alexandria, Miss., occupied by Union troops.

7. Col. Kilpatrick's cavalry, after marching around Lee's army, arrived at Gloucester Point, Va.,

8. An attack upon Port Hudson commenced.

9. Bombardment of Port Hudson continued—no reply.

10. Stonewall Jackson died. Port Hudson assault renewed—rebel batteries silenced.
11. Fight at Greasy Creek, Ky.; Unionists defeated with loss of 25; rebel loss, nearly 100. Crystal Springs, Miss., burned by Union cavalry.
12. Battle of Raymond, Miss.; McPherson defeats the rebels under Gregg.
13. Yazoo City, Miss., captured.
14. General Grant occupies Jackson, Miss., after an engagement.
16. Battle of Champion Hills, Miss.
17. Grant evacuates Jackson, Miss., and has an engagement at Black River Bridge.
18. Gen. Grant occupies Haines' Bluff, and completes the investment of Vicksburg, Miss.
19. Fire opened on Vicksburg from Gen. Grant's batteries.
20. The navy yard at Yazoo City, Miss., destroyed by Porter.
21. Engagement in the rear of Port Hudson, La.
23. Port Hudson invested by General Banks.
24. C. L. Vallandigham banished to the South. Eight rebel steamers destroyed on the Yazoo River.
26. Gen. Weitzel's command joins Banks in the rear of Port Hudson.
27. An assault on Port Hudson repulsed.
30. Rev. E. W. Beecher leaves for Europe on a mission.

JUNE.

1. James Island, S. C., evacuated by the rebels.
3. Lee prepares for the invasion of the North.
5. Gen. Hooker makes a reconnoissance at Deep Run, Va.
6. Battle at Milliken's Bend, Miss.; negro troops engaged.
11. Moseby makes a foray on Poolesville, Md.
12. The *Clarence* captures the *Tacony*, converts her into a pirate and is burned. Gen. Gillmore relieves Hunter of the Department of the South.
14. Gen. Hooker moves from Falmouth to Bull Run in pursuit of Lee. Federal forces at Winchester and Berryville defeated, and fall back.
15. The President calls for 120,000 men to repel invasion. The rebels occupy Hagerstown, Md., Chambersburg and Greencastle, Pa.
16. Harper's Ferry invested by the rebels.
17. The rebel ram *Atlanta* captured.
18. 1,700 of Milroy's men arrive safely at Bedford, Pa. Small skirmishes with Lee's invaders in Maryland.
23. Rebels occupy Chambersburg, Pa. Skirmish near Gettysburg.
24. Rebels advance to Shippensburg and Hagerstown.
25. Rebels near Carlisle, Pa.
26. Rebels occupy Gettysburg. Unionists evacuate Carlisle. Skirmish at South Anna, Va.; General W. F. Lee (rebel) captured. Death of Admiral Foote.
27. The Potomac army northwest of Baltimore.
28. Gen. Hooker superceded by Gen. Meade. Rebels occupy York and threaten Harrisburg. Skirmish at Wrightsville, Pa.,—Columbia Bridge destroyed, to prevent the rebels crossing Susquehanna River. Rebels defeated at Donaldsville, La.
29. Rebels driven from Decherd, Tenn.
30. Mines exploded and rebel outworks breached at Vicksburg.—Cavalry fight at Hanover.

JULY.

1. *Battle at Gettysburg, Penn.*—The battle opened at 9, A. M., by an attack on the 1st and 11th Corps, by the rebels under Longstreet and Hill; the 1st Corps being in advance, sustained the whole shock, until the other came up. The fight was severe and attended with great loss. Major-General Reynolds was mortally wounded.

2. Battle at Gettysburg renewed.—The rebels attacked the Union lines at 4, P. M., but after a severe contest were repulsed at all points; upward of 6,000 prisoners reported taken.

3. Battle of Gettysburg.—This was the fiercest of the three days' fight. The rebels attempted to turn Meade's left flank, but were repulsed, losing 3,000 prisoners. The fighting was most furious, and the slaughter terrible; the loss in officers on both sides was heavy. The rebel loss was estimated at 2,439 killed, 14,580 wounded and 6,235 prisoners. The Union loss is set down at 14,000 killed and wounded. 20 battle-flags were taken by one corps.

4. Surrender of Vicksburg and Pemberton's entire army, numbering 32,000 men. Lee's army rapidly retreating to the Potomac.

5. Vallandigham arrives at Halifax.

6. John Morgan's rebels invade Indiana.

8. Surrender of Port Hudson; the Mississippi opened.

9. Rebel cavalry defeated at Boonsboro, Md., with heavy loss.

10. Gilmore lands on Morris Island, taking all the rebel works except Forts Wagner and Gregg, which are shelled by the Monitors. Our forces occupy Jackson, Miss. Rebels defeated at Big Creek, Ark.—Cavalry fight on the old Antietam field. Lee in fortifications opposite Williamsport.

12. Morgan gets into Ohio. Martial law in Cincinnati, Newport and Covington.

13. Great Draft Riot in New York; many buildings destroyed; *The Tribune* office assailed; Colored Orphan Asylum burned, several negroes killed. Bragg pulls up at Chattanooga. Yazoo City taken by our troops.

14. New York riots continue; military called out, several conflicts and some rioters killed—Governor Seymour issues a proclamation. Lee gets his army safely across the Potomac,—we capture a few stragglers at Falling Waters.

15. New York Riot continues.—cars and stages stopped,—two negroes killed,—military attacked—Col. O'Brien killed. Riots in Troy and Boston. Jeff Davis calls out white men from 18 to 45 to serve three years.

16. Last day of the N. Y. riot,—a great many rioters killed.

17. Orders given to enforce the draft at all hazards. Huntsville, Ala., taken by Union troops. Rebels evacuate Jackson, Miss.

18. Gillmore assaults Fort Wagner, but fails to take it. Rebels defeated at Wytheville, Va.,—the place destroyed and the Tennessee and Virginia railroad broken. Raid from Newbern into North Carolina. 400 rebels captured at Rienzi, Miss.

19. Fighting with Morgan at Buffington Island,—300 of his men captured.

20. Basil Duke and a portion of Morgan's force taken near Pomeroy, Ohio, Morgan escaping.

23. Engagement at Manassas Gap, Va.,—300 rebels killed or wounded, 60 prisoners.

24. Skirmish with Morgan's men at Washington, Ohio.

26. John Morgan and all his men captured near New Lisbon, Ohio. Rebels defeated at Lexington, Tenn.

29. Rebels defeated at Paris, Ky.

30. President Lincoln issues an order for retaliation in case of barbarous treatment of our men.

31. Lee's and Meade's army again on the Rappahannock.

AUGUST.

1. Heavy cavalry fight at Kelly's Ford; rebels defeated.

9. The rebels defeated at Sparta, Tenn.

14. General Gillmore mounts the "Swamp Angel" on Morris Island, S. C.

15. Rebels defeated at Pineville, Mo. Fort Sumter breached by siege guns.

17. Rebels defeated at Granada, Miss. The Mississippi declared open for trade. Capt. George W. Rodgers killed in Charleston harbor.

18. An expedition to Granada, Miss., destroys vast quantities of railroad material.

21. The citizens of Lawrence, Kansas, massacred by Quantrel. Gen. Rosecranz arrives in front of Chattanooga. The brig *Bainbridge* founders at sea. General Gillmore throws Greek fire into Charleston.

23. General Gillmore announces that Fort Sumter is a shapeless mass of ruins, incapable of further offensive operations. Gen. Steele captures Clarendon, Ark.

26. Gillmore assaults Fort Wagner on Morris Island after siege approaches. Jeff. Thompson captured at Pocahontas, Ark. John B. Floyd dies. General Steele captures Brownsville, Ark.

27. Rebels defeated at Hanover, Tenn., and Bayou Meteor, Ark.

29. Five bounty-jumpers shot in the Army of the Potomac. A rebel ram launched at Laird's Yard, Liverpool.

31. General Burnside seizes Emory's Gap, Tenn. The pirate *Sumter* sunk in Charleston Harbor.

SEPTEMBER.

1. Fort Smith, Ark., evacuated by the rebels. Knoxville, Tenn., occupied by Gen. Burnside's advance.

2. Burnside's main column occupies Knoxville, and is welcomed by the inhabitants.

3. The pirate *Florida* enters Brest, France. Rebels defeated at Diamond Gap, Tenn.

5. Forts Gregg and Wagner, S. C., assaulted.

6. Forts Wagner and Gregg evacuated by the rebels and occupied by Gen. Gillmore. Our forces defeated at Moorfield, Va.

7. Gen. Rosecranz occupies Trenton, Ga.

8. Chattanooga, Tenn., evacuated by the rebels. Naval engagement in Charleston Harbor; a naval attack on Fort Sumter repulsed.

9. Chattanooga occupied by General Crittenden. Cumberland Gap surrendered to Gen. Burnside. Union forces defeated at Tipton, Tenn.

10. Gen. Steele occupies Little Rock, Ark.

11. Battle at Dalton, Ga. The pirate *Florida* detained at Brest, France.

12. Culpepper, Va., occupied by Gen. Meade's advance.

15. The President suspends the writ of *habeas corpus*.

18. General Burnside's advance at Bristol, Tenn., when an engagement takes place.

19. Rebels defeated at Fort Smith, Ark.
19 and 20. *Battle of Chicamauga.*
22. Battle near Carter's Station, Tenn.
24. The President raises the blockade at Alexandria, Va.
27. Jonesboro, Tenn., reoccupied by rebels.
28. General Hooker leaves Virginia to reinforce Rosecranz.
29. Visit of English, Russian and French fleets to New York.
30. Aggregate value of naval captures to date, $30,000,000.

OCTOBER.

2. General Franklin occupies Franklin, La.
3. The President appoints a day of National Thanksgiving.
5. The rebels attempt to blow up the *New Ironsides.*
6. Quantrell massasres Gen. Blunt's body guard at Baxter Springs, Mo., after defeating his troops.
8. Quantrell burns Carthage, Mo. Rebels defeated at Lannington, Miss.
10. Lee commences a flank movement on Meade, but the rebels are defeated at Robertson's Ford, Va.
11. General Meade falls back to meet Lee. The rebel forces driven out of East Tennessee.
12. General Meade rests his army on Manassas Plains, having foiled Lee's plan.
13. Brisk fight from Catlett's station to Manassas. Rebels under Shelby, in Missouri, defeated by Gen. Brown.
14. Fight at Bristow Station; rebels defeated—450 taken prisoners.
15. Skirmishing on the Bull Run battle-field.
17. President Lincoln calls for 300,000 men.
18. Skirmishing near Stone Bridge and Manassas Junction. Jim Keller, a noted guerilla, taken near Sharpsburg, Ky., and shot.
19. Lee recrosses the Rappahannock and marches southward.
20. Gen. Rosecranz relieved; Gen. Grant takes command.
26. Grant starts his movement upon Lookout Mountain; a flanking force crosses the river.
27. Hooker defeats the rebels at Brown's Ferry.
28. Flanking and capture of Lookout Mountain; it is soon after abandoned and reoccupied by the rebels.
29. Union prisoners from Richmond, in a state of starvation, arrive at Annapolis; some die on the trip from Fortress Monroe.
30. Burnside's forces cross the river at Knoxville and occupy Loudon Heights. Heavy bombardment of Charleston, S. C.
31. Banks' expedition lands at Brazos Island. Plot in Ohio to overthrow the government comes to light. Gen. Hooker wins an important victory at Shell Mound, Tenn.

NOVEMBER.

1. Much anxiety in Richmond about food. Union raid in northern Alabama; they reach Florence.
5. Rebels continue to shell Chattanooga. Union camp at Rodgersville, East Tennessee, surprised, and 4 guns and nearly 800 men taken.
6. Much excitement about the starvation of Union prisoners at Richmond.
7. Meade's army begins an advance; sharp fighting at Kelly's Ford and Rappahannock Station—the rebels driven across the river.
8. Meade advances, the rebels retiring toward Gordonsville.

9. Fight on the Little Tennessee; a rebel regiment repulsed with 50 killed and 40 prisoners.
11. Charleston and Fort Sumter regularly shelled day by day.
14. Longstreet crosses the Tennessee and attacks Burnside, who retires toward his works at Knoxville.
19. Gettysburg Cemetery dedicated. Fighting at Knoxville.
21. Skirmishing along Burnside's and Longstreet's lines.
22. A portion of Knoxville burned; the city closely invested by Longstreet. Successful scouting by negro troops at Pocotaligo, S. C.; a grandson of John C. Calhoun killed.
24. Storming and capture of Lookout Mountain; Hooker's "fight above the clouds;" defeat of Bragg. Skirmishing near Knoxville.
25. Capture of Missionary Ridge; Bragg's army routed and driven back toward Ringgold. Colored troops doing good service in North Carolina. Rebel Cavalry repulsed at Kingston, Tenn.
26. Bragg's army pursued by our victorious troops. Meade's army crosses the Rapidan.
27. Brisk skirmishing between Meade and Lee, heavy fighting on the left.
28. John Morgan and six of his officers escape from the Ohio penitentiary.
29. Siege of Charleston progresses regularly. Longstreet attacks Knoxville, and is beaten after a heavy battle.

DECEMBER.

1. Meade's army recrossed the Rapidan without fighting Lee. Gen. Hooker retires from Ringgold, and the Army of the Cumberland again concentrated at Chattanooga.
2. Bragg superseded by Hardee in command of the rebel army in Georgia.
4. Longstreet abandons the siege of Knoxville, and marches toward Virginia.
7. General Foster announces Longstreet in full retreat from Tennessee, whereupon the President orders a Thanksgiving. General Grant's captures during the war announced as 472 cannon and 90,000 prisoners. Congress organizes; Mr. Colfax chosen Speaker of the House.
8. Congress passes joint resolutions of thanks to General Grant.
9. The President thanks General Grant for the victory in East Tennessee. The President issues a Proclamation of Amnesty.
12. Rebels refuse to receive any supplies for Union prisoners.
13. Rebels repulsed at Catlett's Station, Va.
16. The Virginia and Tennessee Road cut at Salem, by Gen. Averill.
17. The pirate *Chesapeake* captured at Sambro, N. S., by the *Ella & Anna*.
19. The pirates of the *Chesapeake* rescued by a mob in Halifax.
23. Passport required of persons leaving New York.
27. General Joe Johnston takes command of Bragg's army.

1864.

JANUARY.

1. Proposals issued for a loan of $35,000,000 to the United States.
3. Discovery of $6,000,000 in Confederate bonds printed in New York for the Confederate Government. Surrender of 300 Union troops to the rebels at Jonesville, Va.

9. The steamer *Chesapeake* (seized by rebels, and run into Halifax, N. S.,) ordered by the Admiralty Court to be returned to her owners in New York.

12. Gunboats and transports of Sherman's and Porter's expedition up the Yazoo River attacked by 3,000 rebels.

20. General Seymour, at Olustee, Florida, defeated by the rebels.

29. Capture of Scottsville, Ky., by the rebels.

FEBRUARY.

1. President Lincoln issued a proclamation for 500,000 men for three years.

2. Raid by the rebels on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; estimated damage to property $1,000,000. Rebel attack on Newbern, N. C., repulsed; the gunboat *Underwriter* captured and destroyed by the rebels. Roddy's rebel cavalry driven out of Tennessee.

4. Union forces capture Jackson City and Yazoo City, Miss.

7. An expedition, under Gen. Gillmore, ascends St. John's River, Fla., enters Jacksonville, and captures 100 prisoners, 8 pieces of artillery, and other property.

8. Advance of Union troops from Jacksonville, Fla., into the interior, and capture of property valued at $1,500,000.

18. Generals Smith, Sherman and others, make a successful raid into Alabama; they destroy over 1,000,000 bushels of corn, and capture 1,500 mules and horses, and over 300 prisoners.

19. The Enrollment Bill passed the Senate by a vote of 26 to 16, and the House (on the 12th,) by 93 to 60.

22. Unconditional Union State Convention of Maryland, held at Baltimore, and pass resolutions in favor of instructing the delegates to the National Union Convention to vote for Abraham Lincoln first, last and all time.

23. Bombardment of Fort Powell, Mobile Harbor, by Adm'l Farragut.

25. Tunnel Hill, Tenn., captured by Union troops, under General Grant. Athens, Ala., captured by the rebels under Roddy.

26. The rebels beaten at Athens and Florence, Ala., by Union troops. The rank of Lieutenant General conferred upon Ulysses S. Grant, of the United States army.

28. Successful reconnoissance by General Custer toward Gordonsville, Va.; capture of rebel camp.

MARCH.

1. Annihilation of a colored regiment by guerillas at Tecumseh Landing, near Grand Lake, Miss.

2. Successful raid by Gen. Kilpatrick near Richmond.

5. The rebels attack Yazoo City, Miss., and are defeated.

8. General Sherman returns to Vicksburg from a successful raiding expedition into Alabama and Mississippi, having destroyed over $2,000,000 worth of property, and captured 8,000 negroes and 4,000 prisoners. State election in New York decided that soldiers may vote.

9. Major General Grant receives his commission as Lieutenant General from President Lincoln.

10. Constitutional Convention of West Virginia adopted a resolution to abolish slavery.

14. Fort De Russy, on Red River, Louisiana, captured by Union troops under General A. J. Smith—11 guns and 300 prisoners taken. Major General Halleck retired from the position of Commander-in-Chief.

15. The rebels make a daring attempt to recapture Seabrook, near Hilton Head, S. C., used as a depot for coal for United States vessels. Call by President Lincoln for 200,000 men for the army, navy and marine.

17. Lieutenant General Grant assumes command of all the armies of the United States. Fort De Russy blown up accidentally—4 men killed and 6 wounded.

21. Act of Congress to admit Nevada and Colorado as States, passed.

23. The rebels under General Forrest commence an invasion of Kentucky. President Lincoln issued an order for the reorganization of the army.

25. The rebels under Gen. Forrest enter Paducah, Ky.—they were repulsed and driven from the city.

26. President Lincoln issues a new amnesty proclamation.

27. Union troops under Gen. Mower, capture 17 cannon from the rebels near Alexandria, La.

30. An expedition of Union troops under Colonel Clayton, to Mount Elba and Longview, Ark., captured 320 prisoners, 300 horses, about 40 wagons laden with camp and garrison equipments, besides 300 contrabands, and killing and wounding about 200 rebels.

APRIL.

1. A band of rebels attack the United States Government plantations on the Yazoo River, and set fire to the buildings—several negroes perish in the flames.

8. Defeat of Union troops under General Stoneman at Pleasant Hill, La.; loss 2,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners.

9. Fight between rebels and Union gunboats at New Falls City, near Shreveport, La.; defeat of the rebels—from 500 to 600 of them killed or wounded. Fight with the rebels at Grand Ecore, La.,—capture of 2,000 rebels and twenty cannon by Union troops.

12. Capture of Fort Pillow by the rebels under General Forrest; all found in the garrison, except about two hundred, massacred after they had surrendered—men, women and children.

17. The rebels attempt to capture Plymouth, N. C., but are repulsed with great slaughter. A portion of Hockman, Ky., burned by the rebels.

18. A rebel ram at Plymouth, N. C., attacks and sinks the gunboats *Bombshell* and *Southfield*. Act of Congress to admit Nebraska as a State.

20. Surrender of General Wessels and 2,500 Union troops at Plymouth, N. C., after four hours' fighting.

22. Fight between Union troops under General Banks, and the rebels at Cane River, near Alexandria, La.,—1,000 rebels and nine cannon captured.

25. One hundred thousand troops for one hundred days, tendered by the Governors of Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Illinois, and accepted by President Lincoln.

29. Madison Court House, Va., burned by Union troops, on account of rebels firing upon them from windows in the place.

MAY.

3. Admiral Wilkes suspended from duty for three years and publicly reprimanded. General Grant commences movements against Richmond.

4. Union troops, under General Butler, advance up the Peninsula toward Richmond, and occupy Yorktown, West Point, &c. The Army

of the Potomac, under General Grant, cross the Rapidan without opposition.

5. Gen. Butler transfers his army from Yorktown and West Point to City Point and Bermuda Hundred.

6. Battle at Mine Run between the rebels, under Lee, and the Army of the Potomac, under General Grant; the rebels defeated and driven back—Brigadier General James S. Wadsworth and Brigadier Alex. Hays among the killed.

7. Gen. Thomas occupied Tunnel Hill, Ga.

8. Dalton, Ga., occupied by Union troops under General Thomas. Severe battle between the Union army under Gen. Grant and the rebels under Lee, near Spottsylvania Court House—Major General John Sedgwick killed.

9. The gunboats of General Banks and Admiral Porter's expedition up Red River succeed in getting down over the Falls near Alexandria, through the engineering skill of Lieutenant Colonel Bailey. Fight between Union troops under General Butler and the rebels under Hill near Petersburg, Va.; the latter handsomely whipped. Another terrible battle near Spottsylvania Court House between the Union and rebel armies.

10. General Sheridan completes a successful raid in the rear of Lee's rebel army in Virginia, recapturing 500 Union soldiers, and destroying eight miles of railroad and two locomotives and three trains. Fight between Gen. Butler's troops and those of Beauregard, without definite results.

11. The rebel army in Georgia driven by General Sherman to Buzzard's Roost Mountain.

12. Major General Hancock captures 7,000 rebels and thirty guns in a battle near Spottsylvania, Va. Union troops evacuate Little Washington, N. C., when rebels enter and burn all the houses in the place except about twenty,—women robbed and turned adrift without food or shelter. The outer line of works of Fort Darling carried by Union troops under Generals Gilmore and Smith. General Sheridan captures the outer line of fortifications in front of Richmond.

15. Resaca, Ga., captured by Gen. Sherman's army, with 1,200 prisoners, ten guns and six trains going South for supplies; Union loss in killed and wounded, 2,700.

16. Defeat of the rebels under Johnston, at Resaca, by General Sherman.

21. The rebels make a furious assault on Gen. Butler's lines, near Fort Darling, and are repulsed.

23. The Union army under Gen. Grant, makes a grand flank movement against the rebels under Gen. Lee, resulting in a sharp fight and repulse of the rebels. Lee's rebel army falls back to the South Anna River; over 600 rebel soldiers captured by Union troops.

25. The rebels, under Fitz Hugh Lee, attack the Union forces at Wilson's Wharf, on the James River, and are repulsed.

26. Gen. Grant makes another flank movement on Lee's rebel army, crossing the Pamunkey River at Hanovertown Ferry, and reaching a point within fourteen miles of Richmond. Surgeon General Hammond, U. S. A., convicted by court-martial.

29. Fight between the rebels and General McPherson's Corps of Sherman's army at Dallas, Ga.; the rebels driven back with a loss of 5,500 in killed, wounded and prisoners.

JUNE.

1. A rebel ironclad descends James River from Richmond, and attacks some Union monitors, but is repulsed after two hours' fighting.—Fight between Union and rebel troops near Mechanicsville, Va.; about 4,000 rebels captured.

2. John C. Fremont resigns his position as Major General in the United States army. A portion of General Sherman's army advances to occupy Allatoona Pass, Ga. Successful advance of General Grant's army to Cold Harbor, Va. General Fitz Hugh Lee and 500 rebel cavalry captured by Gen. Butler's troops near White House, Va.

3. Gen. Grant attempts to drive the rebels across the Chickahominy River, and is repulsed; Union loss, 3,000—Union loss in three days, 7,500.

4. The rebels under Lee, attack Union lines near Bottom's Bridge, on the Chickahominy, but are repulsed.

6. General Hunter defeats the rebels at Staunton, Va., captures 1,500 prisoners, 3,000 stand of arms and 3 cannon, besides a large amount of stores, &c.; rebel General W. E. Jones killed.

7. National Union Convention assembles at Baltimore.

8. The Baltimore Convention nominates Abraham Lincoln for President, and Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, for Vice President.

10. General Kautz, with his Union cavalry troops, charges the rebel works in front of Petersburg, Va., and enters the place, but not being supported by General Gillmore, is compelled to retire.

11. Fight between Union cavalry, under General Sheridan, and the rebels under J. E. B. Stewart; defeat of the rebel troops and death of General Stewart. General Hunter burns the Virginia Military Institute, Governor Letcher's house, and captures 6 cannon and 600 horses, and a large amount of stores.

12. John Morgan, rebel general, captures Cynthiana, Ky., and two Ohio regiments; General Burbridge, with Union troops, subsequently arrives, defeats the rebels, captures 400 prisoners and 1,000 horses.

13. Expedition of 8,000 Union troops under General Sturgis defeated by 10,000 rebels under Generals Forrest, Lee and Roddy; wagons and ammunition trains lost. Lexington, Va., captured by Union troops under Generals Crook and Averill.

14. Army of the Potomac, under Grant makes another flank movement; crosses the Chickahominy river, also the James River to the South side of Richmond.

15. General (Baldy) Smith attacks the rebel defences in front of Petersburg, and captures 13 cannon and about 350 prisoners.

17. Desperate, but ineffectual attempt to capture Petersburg, Va., by Union troops; loss, 8,000 men.

18. General Sherman enters Marietta, Ga., the rebels having evacuated the place.

19. Fight off Cherbourg between the rebel cruiser *Alabama*, Captain Semmes, and the United States steamer *Kearsarge*, Captain Winslow: the former sunk after an hour's fight. The rebels commence an invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania.

21. Fight with the rebels in Georgia: an important position gained by General Sherman—rebel loss 700 men. Fight with, and repulse of the rebels at the White House, Va.

22. Desperate fight between rebel and Union troops on the line of the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad—the Union troops driven from their position, but afterward regain it—a Union brigade gobbled up.

26. General Hunter completes a successful raid into Dixie, capturing and destroying over $5,000,000 worth of property.

27. General Sherman makes an unsuccessful assault upon the rebel lines at Kenesaw Mountain—Union loss, 2,500.

30. Hon. Salmon P. Chase resigns his position as Secretary of the Treasury. New Tariff Bill passed by Congress. New Internal Revenue Act passed. Act passed to raise four hundred millions of dollars by six per cent. bonds.

JULY.

1. Hon. Wm. P. Fessenden, of Maine, appointed and confirmed as Secretary of the Treasury, in the place of Mr. Chase, resigned.

2. Union cavalry, under Gen. Wilson, returned from a successful raid south of Petersburg, having destroyed 50 miles of railroad and other rebel property.

3. The rebels commence a new invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania. General Sherman flanks the enemy at Kenesaw Mountain, and compels them to retreat.

5. Harper's Ferry and Hagerstown occupied by rebels—the stores at Hagerstown robbed.

7. The rebels push their invading columns towards Pennsylvania, and repulse small bodies of Union troops found at different points.

8. Artillery fight in front of Petersburg, Va.,—the town set on fire by shells from Union guns. Frederick, Md., evacuated by Union troops under General Wallace, and occupied by the rebels, who levy $200,000 on the citizens.

9. Union troops, under General Wallace, defeated by the rebels at Monocacy Bridge.

11. Governor Bradford's house robbed and burned by the rebels.—The rebels approach within 6 miles of Washington.

12. Frederick, Md., reoccupied by Union troops.

13. The rebels, after an unsuccessful attempt to capture Washington, retire across the Potomac.

14. Fight between Union and rebel troops at Tupelo, Miss.,—defeat of the latter.

16. General Sherman's army successfully crosses the Chattahoochee River.

18. Rebels whipped at Snicker's Gap by General Crook. President Lincoln issues a proclamation for 500,000 more volunteers.

20. Severe fight between the armies of Sherman and Hood in front of Atlanta—severe assaults of Hood successfully repulsed.

22. Terrible battle in front of Atlanta—rebel loss estimated at 7,000, 15 stand of color, and 5,000 stand of arms,—Union loss about 3,200,—General McPherson (Union) killed.

24. General Rousseau (Union) completes a successful raid in Alabama and Georgia, capturing 800 mules and horses and about 700 contrabands.

26. Union troops under General Averill defeated by rebels at Martinsburg, Va.

27. The rebel troops on North side of James River repulsed and defeated, and four of them captured.

28. Severe fight in front of Atlanta, Ga., between the rebel and Union armies—the rebels attack General Sherman, and are repulsed with the loss of 1,000 in killed and wounded.

30. A mine exploded under the rebel fortifications at Petersburg, Va., which are blown up with the troops in them,—a terrible battle ensues.

the Union storming column is repulsed with fearful slaughter,—Union loss, 6,000.

31. A rebel force enter and burn nearly the whole town of Chambersburg, Pa., and rob the inhabitants, leaving them in the most destitute condition.

AUGUST.

3. Rebels under Gen. Early again occupy Martinsburg, Va., and Hagerstown, Md.

4. Fight between rebel and Union troops at New Creek, Md.

5. United States fleet, under Admiral Farragut, passes Forts Morgan, Gaines and Powell into Mobile Harbor, and captures the iron-clad ram *Tennessee* (with Admiral Buchanan on board) and gunboat *Selma*,—the Union gunboat *Tecumseh* sunk by a torpedo or guns of Fort Morgan.

6. Another rebel mine exploded in front of General Grant's lines without doing much damage, the event being prepared for.

7. General Sherman makes an important flank movement in front of Atlanta.

8. Fort Gaines, entrance of Mobile harbor, with 26 guns, 56 officers and 818 enlisted men, surrendered to the United States forces. Fort Powell, with 18 guns, blown up and abandoned by the rebels. Union troops under General Averill defeat the rebels under McCausland.

10. Explosion of army ordnance boat at City Point, Va.,—53 men killed and 126 wounded, and a large amount of government property destroyed.

13. Defeat of the rebels on the North side of James River,—over 500 of the rebels, 13 cannon and 2 mortars captured.

14. About three hundred rebels make an attack on Selma, Ky., and are repulsed. Union troops, under General Hancock, advance on the North side of James River to within 7 miles of Richmond, and capture 600 rebels, 6 cannon and 2 mortars.

16. Another advance by Union troops on the North side of James River,—several hundred prisoners and a few heavy guns captured.

18. Advance of Union troops under General Warren across the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad.—a terrible battle ensues without definite results,—Union loss about 2,500.

19. Severe fight between the rebels and Union troops under General Warren,—the rebels repulsed,—Union loss 2,800.

21. Another battle on the line of the Weldon and Petersburg Road, between Union troops, under General Warren and the rebels,—the latter repulsed with fearful slaughter,—Union loss about 3,000.

22. The rebels make another desperate effort to drive General Warren from the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, but are again repulsed, with heavy loss. General Kilpatrick returned from a successful raiding expedition,—tears up 14 miles of railroad, captures 4 cannon and 200 prisoners.

23. Fort Morgan, Mobile Harbor, with all its guns, ammunition, &c., surrender to the United States forces.

25. The rebels make another assault upon Union troops under Gen. Warren, on the line of Weldon and Petersburg Railroad, and recapture four miles of the road,—loss on each side, 5,000.

SEPTEMBER.

2. Atlanta, Ga., captured by Union troops, under Sherman,—27 guns and 1,000 prisoners taken. Fight in the Shenandoah Valley, near Berryville, Va.,—defeat of the rebels—20 wagons, 2 battle flags and many prisoners captured.

4. Fight with rebels at Greenville, Tenn.,—John Morgan, the notorious guerilla, killed, and his force dispersed.

5. President Lincoln issues a proclamation of thanks to Admiral Farragut and Generals Canby, Granger, Sherman and Sheridan, for their signal victories over the rebels.

9. Successful night attack by Union troops on the rebel lines in front of Petersburg, Va.,—an important position gained.

18. Averill's Corps at Martinsburg, Va., attacked by the rebel Gen. Gordon,—the latter repulsed.

19. Desperate fight with rebels at Opequan Creek, Shenandoah Valley,—the Union troops, under General Sheridan, capture 3,000 prisoners, 15 battle flags and 5 guns.

20. The British government order that no vessel belonging to the Confederates or United States shall enter British ports for the purpose of being dismantled or sold.

22. Gen. Sheridan gains a great victory at Fisher's Hill, Shenandoah Valley,—captures 20 guns, beside caissons, horses and 1,100 prisoners—Union General Russell killed.

29. Rebel fortifications on Chapin's Farm, near Richmond, Va., stormed and taken by Union troops—15 guns and 200 prisoners captured.

30. The rebels make three unsuccessful attempts to drive the Union troops from Chapin's Farm, in front of Richmond. Advance of Union troops and defeat of the rebels at Poplar's Grove, near Petersburg, Va.

OCTOBER.

4. Severe fight between General Sherman's forces and the rebels at Allatoona, Tenn.

7. The rebel pirate *Florida*, with 12 officers and 58 of her crew captured in the Bay of Baha, Brazil, by the United States steamer *Wachusetts*.

8. Desperate fight with the rebels near Richmond,—severe loss of life on both sides. Rome, Ga., recaptured by the rebels,—some officers and 3,600 negroes taken prisoners.

9. Fight with the rebels near Strasburg, Va.,—about 350 rebels and 11 guns captured.

12. Death of Chief Justice Taney.

17. Capture of Ship's Gap, Tenn., by Sherman.

18. A party of twenty-five armed rebels enter St. Albans, Vt., and rob three banks of $150,000, and shoot five citizens, then flee to Canada, where they are arrested by the Canadian authorities.

19. Great battle in the Shenandoah Valley, between Union forces, under General Sheridan, and the rebels, under Early,—defeat of the latter, and capture of 43 guns, beside caissons, horses and prisoners.

28. The rebel ram *Albermarle* blown up in Roanoke River by a United States torpedo boat, under the command of Lieutenant Cushing. Fight between General Pleasanton's Union army and Price's rebel army at Newton, Mo.,—defeat of the latter—2,000 rebels and 7,100 stand of arms captured.

30. The State of Nevada admitted to the Union, officially announced.

31. Capture of Plymouth, N. C., by Union troops.

NOVEMBER.

3. Fight between the Union forces, under Sherman, and the rebels, under Hood,—defeat of the latter. Rebel troops, under Price, attack Fayetteville, Ark., and are repulsed with a loss of about 1,000 in killed and wounded.

7. Night attack by rebels on Union troops in front of Petersburg,—repulse of the former.

8. Presidential election—Abraham Lincoln carries every State except Delaware, Kentucky and New Jersey.

9. General Sherman starts on a march through Georgia to the coast.

11. Rebels rush into Atlanta, supposing it to have been evacuated by Union troops, and are handsomely whipped,—900 of them taken prisoners.

17. The rebels repulsed in a night attack on Union lines at Bermuda Hundred.

28. Rebels, under General Paine, occupy New Creek and Piedmont, and destroy considerable property; they are finally driven from the last named place.

29. Roger A. Pryor, of Virginia, captured by Union pickets in front of Petersburg.

DECEMBER.

1. Hood moving his forces against Thomas at Nashville. The President orders the organization of the First Army Corps by General Hancock. Hon. Wm. L. Dayton, Minister to France, dies at Paris.

4. Six Southerners arrested in New York by order of General Dix, on suspicion of being engaged in a plot to fire the city.

5. General Sherman's army united and marching on Savannah. A fight near Pocotaligo, S. C.

6. General Sherman skirmishes with the rebels 25 miles from Savannah. General Foster and Admiral Dahlgren land near Pocotaligo and cut the Charleston Road.

9. Captain Duncan of General Howard's scouts leaves Sherman's army to communicate with the coast.

12. Heavy skirmishing between Hood and Thomas. Admiral Dahlgren and General Sherman in communication. The rebel General Lyon enters Hopkinsville, Ky.

13. General Sherman investing Savannah. Admiral Porter's expedition leaves Fortress Monroe for Wilmington.

14. General Dix issues an order directing pursuit of the rebel raiders over the Canada border. Resolution offered demanding indemnity from England for the depredations of rebel pirates. Fort McAllister carried by storm.

15. General Thomas defeats Hood in front of Nashville.

16. Thomas again victorious over Hood; the rebel army in full flight.

17. Secretary Seward orders that passports be required of all persons entering or leaving the country. Thomas still pushing Hood.

19. President Lincoln calls for 300,000 more men.

20. Hood crosses Duck River, after losing half his army, 51 guns and nearly all his generals; Thomas in close pursuit. Hardee evacuates Savannah by the Union causeway.

21. Rear Admiral Farragut confirmed by the Senate as Vice-Admiral. Admiral Porter's fleet in sight of Wilmington, N. C. Sherman makes a triumphal entree into Savannah.

22. Hood at Pulaski in full retreat, with a demoralized mob, and a victorious army upon his heels.

24. Gordonsville occupied by a Union force. The naval and military expedition under Porter and Butler make an attack on Fort Fisher, and the powder-boat is exploded within 300 yards of the fort.

25. General Steedman moving on Decatur on Hood's rear. The attack on Fort Fisher renewed, and troops landed in the rear.

26. Admiral Porter continues the bombardment of Fort Fisher.

27. The expedition against Wilmington withdrawn. Admiral Porter continues the attack. Hood crosses the Tennessee on pontoons; Thomas pursuing.

28. Brilliant success of Generals Stoneman and Burbridge: Tennessee and Kentucky clear of rebels.

30. Stoneman returns to Nashville from his great raid in Tennessee and Virginia. Thomas announces the close of his campaign.

31. Thomas countermands his order for Winter quarters, and directs a concentration of his command for a renewal of hostilities.

1865.

JANUARY.

6. Sherman crosses New River and moves on Grahamsville, S. C.

12. Admiral Porter's and General Terry's joint expedition arrives off Fort Fisher, N. C.

13. The attack on Fort Fisher commenced; troops landed above the Fort.

14. Parson Brownlow nominated for Governor of Tennessee. Missouri declared a Free State. Capture of Pocotaligo, S. C.

15. Fort Fisher, N. C., captured. Hon. Edward Everett died.

19. Congress thanks Terry, Thomas and Porter.

20. General Thomas reports 13,189 prisoners and 72 cannon taken from Hood between September 7, 1864, and date.

25. Congress thanks Sheridan. Lee made General in Chief by Jeff. Davis.

28. The rebel House resolves to arm the negroes.

30. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell enter Grant's lines as Peace Commissioners. Sherman commences his South Carolina campaign.

31. The Constitutional Amendment prohibiting slavery passes the House by a vote of 119 to 56.

FEBRUARY.

1. Mr. Seward goes to Fortress Monroe to meet the rebel Peace Commissioners. Maryland House, and Illinois ratify the Constitutional Amendment. John S. Rock, a colored lawyer of Massachusetts, admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court.

2. The President leaves Washington to meet the rebel Peace Commissioners. The New York Senate and Rhode Island Legislature ratify the Constitutional Amendment. Gen. Sherman's advance at Braxton's Bridge.

3. The New York Assembly, and Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Maryland Senate, ratify the Constitutional Amendment.

4. Failure of the Peace Negotiations; Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward return to Washington; the rebels demand recognition, and it is refused. Sherman flanks the rebels at Solkahatchee, and they retire to Branchville, S. C.

7. Maine ratifies the Constitutional Amendment. The amended Enrollment Bill passes the Senate. The rebel Senate refuse to employ negroes in the army.

8. Official declaration of the Presidential vote: Abraham Lincoln 212, and George B. McClellan, 21. Delaware refuses to ratify the Constitutional Amendment; Ohio, Minnesota and Kansas ratify it.

10. Indiana ratifies the Constitutional Amendment. The President signs the notice to Great Britain for the termination of the treaty respecting the naval force on the Lakes. General Gillmore takes command of the Department of the South, and moves against Charleston.

11. The Senate thanks General Thomas.

16. General Sherman shells Columbia, S. C.

17. Columbia captured by General Sherman. Fort Anderson, Cape Fear River, shelled by our forces. General Schofield advancing from Smithfield, N. C. Rebel dollar estimated by the rebels as worth *two cents* in specie. CHARLESTON EVACUATED. Louisiana ratifies the Constitutional Amendment.

18. Charleston surrendered to General Gillmore. General Lee urges the employment of negroes in the army.

19. Fort Anderson, N. C., captured by General Terry.

20. The rebel House passes the bill to raise 200,000 negro soldiers, but the Senate rejects it.

21. Generals Crooke and Kelly captured by the guerillas. WILMINGTON EVACUATED.

22. The Kentucky Senate rejects the Constitutional Amendment.—Wilmington, N. C., occupied by General Schofield.

23. General Johnston takes command of the forces operating against General Sherman. Camden, S. C., captured. Georgetown, S. C., surrendered.

24. Columbia, S. C., burned. Beall, the pirate and spy, hung on Governor's Island. Wisconsin ratifies the Constitutional Amendment.

27. General Sheridan leaves Winchester, Va., on an expedition.

28. General Sherman's forces enter North Carolina.

MARCH.

1. The President officially notified of his re-election.

2. Stanton, Va., captured by General Sheridan.

4. President Lincoln and Vice-President Johnson inaugurated.

6. General Sheridan raiding on the James River Canal, destroying the great feeder to Richmond.

7. Hugh McCulloch confirmed as Secretary of the Treasury.

9. Bragg repulsed at Kinston, N. C., by Schofield's advance.

11. The President orders the disfranchisement of non-reporting deserters. General Sherman opens communication with Wilmington, N. C., by means of scouts.

13. Generals Crooke and Kelly exchanged.

14. Sheridan pursuing Early and body guard, all that is left of his army. General Sherman leaves Fayetteville, N. C., destroys the arsenal, and moves on Goldsboro.

16. The rebel Congress declares that it is impossible to issue any more Treasury Notes.

17. John Bigelow appointed Minister to France, *vice* Dayton, dec'd.

18. A movement against Mobile commenced.

19. General Sheridan's entire command arrives at White House, Va. Johnston defeated at Bentonville, N. C. GOLDSBORO EVACUATED, and the rebel forces fall back on Smithfield. General Steele leaves Pensacola, Fla., to attack Mobile.

21. General Schofield occupies Goldsboro, N. C.

22. Concentration of Sherman's, Schofield's and Terry's forces at and around Goldsboro, N. C.

23. The President leaves Washington for Grant's headquarters. The first company of negro State troops raised in Richmond.

25. Capt. Kennedy, the spy and incendiary, hung at Fort Lafayette. The rebels attack and carry Fort Steadman, but the fort is retaken by a vigorous charge of the 9th Corps, the President witnessing the action. General Granger commences a co-operating movement against Mobile.

27. General Sherman arrives at General Grant's head-quarters.—Gen. Stoneman captures Boone, N. C. Gen. Wilson moves on Greenville, Ala. A general advance made on Spanish Fort, Mobile Bay.

28. A Council of War held, at which the President, Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Ord are present; the Army of the Potomac moves. The fleet moves up Mobile Bay against Spanish Fort.

29. Mr. Seward visits the President at City Point, Va. The *Niagara* and *Sacramento* fired upon by the Portugese Forts at Lisbon; the *Niagara* struck on the poop and both vessels then anchor.

31. The rebels drive our left from Dabney's Mills, but are in turn forced back. The transport *General Lyon* burned off Hatteras, and nearly five hundred lives are lost.

APRIL.

1. Battle of Five Forks, Va.; the rebel right doubled up on the centre, and a portion of the wing cut off.

2. General Grant orders an attack on the whole line, and, after desperate fighting, both wings are rested on the Appomatox; the South Side Road is cut, and during the day and night RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG ARE EVACUATED, and Lee's army is in full retreat for Danville; the rebel General A. P. Hill killed. Selma, Ala., captured by General Wilson's cavalry, together with the greater portion of Forrest's and Roddy's commands.

3. The evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond discovered, and Gen. Grant starts in pursuit of Lee; General Weitzel occupies Richmond.—Jeff. Davis at Danville, Va., a fugitive.

4. The President visits Richmond and holds a levee in Jeff. Davis' house.

5. Mr. Seward thrown from his carriage and breaks his arm and jaw. General Sheridan and an infantry column reaches Burkesville, Va., heading off Lee, who is at Amelia Court House; an engagement at Lamer's Cross Roads in which the rebels are defeated.

6. General Sheridan attacks Lee West of Burkesville and routs him, capturing Ewell and a number of other generals. The news of the capture of Richmond announced to Sherman's army.

7. General Grant urges Lee to surrender to save the further effusion of blood; Lee asks for terms.

8. General Grant states the terms of surrender, upon which Lee asks an interview.

9. GENERAL LEE SURRENDERS THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA TO GENERAL GRANT. The President and Mrs. Lincoln return to Washington.

10. General rejoicing all over the country. The President issues a proclamation closing certain Southern ports.

11. The President makes a speech in which he defines the States of the rebellion and hints at plans for restoration. He issues a proclamation respecting the treatment of our national vessels in foreign ports and threatens retaliation for discourtesy. Lynchburg, Va., surrenders to a Union scouting party.

12. Members of the Virginia Legislature, by permission of General Weitzel, call a Convention to bring the State back into the Union. Gen. Canby and the fleet under Admiral Thatcher, capture the defences of Mobile. General Stoneman occupies Salisbury, N. C., capturing 19 pieces of artillery and destroying the arsenals. General Wilson captures Montgomery, Ala.; the rebels destroy five steamers and 95,000 bales of cotton.

13. General Grant advises that the draft and recruiting be suspended, and an order is issued to that effect. General Sherman captures Raleigh, N. C. General Canby occupies Mobile, Ala.; 400 guns taken in all.

14. PRESIDENT LINCOLN ASSASSINATED ABOUT TEN O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING IN A PRIVATE BOX AT FORD'S THEATRE, WASHINGTON, BY JOHN WILKES BOOTH. An attempt made by Lewis J. Payne to assassinate Mr. Seward and family; also attempts made by other conspirators to assassinate Mr. Johnson and Mr. Stanton. The news of the fall of Richmond received in England at 11.30 P. M. Jeff. Davis and a cavalry escort leaves Greensboro, N. C.

15. President Lincoln dies at 7.22 A. M.; Andrew Johnson inaugurated President at 11 A. M. Hon. Wm. Hunter appointed Acting Secretary of State. Intense excitement all over the country in consequence of President Lincoln's assassination. The Canadian Parliament adjourn. The old flag raised over Fort Sumter, with appropriate ceremonies.

16. Johnston asks General Sherman what terms of surrender will be offered. General Wilson captures Columbus, Ga.; 53 guns, 100,000 bales of cotton and 1,200 prisoners taken, and the gunboat *Jackson* and large quantities of stores destroyed.

17. General Sherman holds a conference with Johnston at Chapel Hill, N. C.

18. Arrest of Payne, the attempted murderer of Mr. Seward. Gen. Sherman grants an armistice and enters into negotiations with Johnston, subject to the approval of the President, for the restoration of peace "from the Potomac to the Rio Grande."

19. Funeral of Mr. Lincoln at Washington. General Sherman orders a suspension of hostilities. General Wilson captures West Point, Ga., also Griffin.

20. A reward of $100,000 offered for the capture of Booth and his co-conspirators. General Wilson captures Macon, Ga., and takes Howell Cobb and Gustavus W. Smith prisoners.

21. The remains of President Lincoln leave Washington and arrive at Harrisburg, Pa. General Sherman's peace negotiations with Johnston rejected at a Cabinet meeting, and General Grant leaves to visit Sherman. Kirby Smith declares that he will not recognize the surrender of Lee.

22. The remains of Mr. Lincoln arrive at Philadelphia. The surrender of Lee announced in England.

24. The remains of Mr. Lincoln arrive in New York. General Grant arrives at Raleigh, and General Sherman notifies Johnston of the rejection of the negotiations and suspension of the truce; Jeff. Davis leaves Charlotte, N. C.

25. President Johnson orders the 25th of May to be observed as a day of sorrow.

26. Booth, the assassin, found secreted in a barn belonging to Mr. Garrett, near Port Royal, Va., with his companion, Harold; the latter surrenders, but the former is mortally wounded and dies soon after.—General Joseph E. Johnston surrenders all the forces East of the Chatta-

hootchee on the same terms as those given to Lee. Ex-Governor Aiken, of South Carolina, arrested at Charleston, S. C.

27. Jacob Thompson, C. C. Clay, W. H. Cleary, William L. McDonald and Bennett Young indicted at Toronto for a breach of the neutrality act. The President's remains pass through Buffalo *en route* for Cleveland, Ohio. Benjamin G. Harris, member of Congress, of Maryland, arrested for treasonable conversation. Danville, Va., formally surrendered to General Wright, of the Sixth Corps; the machinery taken from Harper's Ferry Arsenal recaptured; the movement made by order of General Halleck. The news of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln received in England.

28. The remains of Mr. Lincoln arrive at Cleveland. The steamer *Sultana* blown up near Memphis, in consequence of overcrowding the boat, and over 1,700 soldiers, returning from rebel prisons, are killed. Mosby at Salem, Va., deserted by his command. General Wilson's advance arrives at Savannah, having raided 481 miles in twenty days, captured 332 guns, five generals and immense quantities of property.

29. The President changes the day of fasting and sorrow to June 1. The remains of Mr. Lincoln arrive at Columbus, Ohio. The President removes restrictions upon trade in Southern States. The War Department orders a reduction of the military establishment and the discharge of all recruits, save those for the regular army. An armistice between General Canby and Dick Taylor, preparatory to a surrender of the rebel army. The Army of the Tennessee, Gen. O. O. Howard, commences its triumphal march from Raleigh, N. C., to Washington.

30. Mr. Lincoln's remains arrive at Indianapolis, Ind. The formal surrender of Johnston takes place at Greensboro; 36,971 officers and men lay down their arms.

MAY.

1. The remains of Mr. Lincoln arrive at Chicago. Chief Justice Chase leaves Washington on a tour to Southern cities. Morgan's old command surrenders to General Hobson, at Mount Sterling, Ky.; Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee declared free of rebel forces.

2. A reward offered for the capture of Jeff. Davis, C. C. Clay, Jacob Thompson, George N. Sanders, Beverly Tucker and W. C. Cleary, as being concerned in the conspiracy to assassinate Mr. Lincoln.

4. The final obsequies of Mr. Lincoln celebrated at Springfield, Ill. The Connecticut Legislature passes the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery. General Dick Taylor surrenders to General Canby all the forces East of the Mississippi and West of the Chattahoochee.—Queen Victoria expresses her sympathy with Mrs. Lincoln.

6. $40,387,000 subscribed to the Seven-thirty loan during the week. The total number of Union prisoners who have died in the Andersonville, Ga., prison-pen announced as over 17,000.

9. The President issues a proclamation outlawing pirates. The trial of the assassins commenced at Washington. Governor Joseph G. Brown, of Georgia, arrested at Milledgeville. The formal surrender of the rebel fleet in the Tombigbee River, Ala., takes place: twelve vessels capitulate. St. Marks and Tallahassee, Fla., surrender.

10. The President orders active measures against rebel pirates in foreign ports. Jeff. Davis and family, and Reagan, his Postmaster General, captured at Irwinsville, Irwin County, Ga., by Colonel Pritchard and one hundred and fifty men of the Fourth Michigan; Jeff. tries to escape, disguised in his wife's shawl and a water-proof cloak. C. C.

Clay surrenders to General Wilson, at Lagrange, Ga. The Haytien rebels capture Cape Haytien, Hayti. The last of the rebel forces in Florida surrender to General Ed. McCook.

11. Gideon J. Pillow captured in Selma, Ala. Earl Russell modifies the order granting belligerent rights to rebels.

12. Z. B. Vance, of North Carolina, arrested. The last battle of the war fought at Boca Chico, Texas; the Union troops repulsed with a loss of 72 men.

13. Arrest of R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia.

15. Hon. James Harlan enters upon his duties as Secretary of the Interior.

16. General Sheridan's cavalry arrived at Alexandria, Va., also the advance of General Sherman's army.

17. It is announced that all rebels in arms East of the Mississippi, will be considered outlaws after June 1. Rear Admiral Frank Buchanan, the Chief of the rebel navy, surrenders at Mobile.

18. Dr. Blackburn, the yellow fever importer, arrested at Montreal. The ram *Stonewall* unconditionally surrenders to the Spanish authorities in trust for the United States.

19. Mr. Seward visits the State Department, and attends to official business. Jeff. Davis, Alex. H. Stephens, C. C. Clay and Reagan arrived in Hampton Roads. Lord Palmerston, in answer to a question, says that England will not interfere with the affairs of this country.

20. General Sheridan assigned to command all the forces West of the Mississippi.

21. General Sheridan reviews his command in Washington. Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, captured.

22. The Committee on the Conduct of the War adjourns *sine die* after examining General Sherman. Mrs. Lincoln leaves the White House for her home in Springfield, Ill. Jeff. Davis and C. C. Clay consigned to a casemate in Fortress Monroe. John Letcher, Ex-Governor of Virginia, arrested.

23. Grand review of the army of the Potomac by the President and General Grant. John A. Seddon, rebel ex-Secretary of War, arrested: also, Judge John A. Campbell. Negotiations opened for the surrender of Kirby Smith.

24. Grand Review of General Sherman's army in Washington, by the President and General Grant.

25. Jeff. Davis' shawl and cloak deposited with the War Department. A. H. Stephens and Reagan consigned to Fort Warren. The Ordnance Depot at Mobile explodes, destroying about 300 lives and $10,000,000 worth of property; also 1,000 bales of cotton.

26. PEACE FROM THE POTOMAC TO THE RIO GRANDE; Kirby Smith surrenders all the forces West of the Mississippi to General Canby; the forts at Sabine Pass occupied by a force from the *Owasco*. The Atlantic cable completed. Jeff. Davis and John C. Breckinridge indicted for treason by the Grand Jury of the United States District Court at Washington.

27. The President orders the release of all persons sentenced to be confined during the war.

29. The President issues a Proclamation of Amnesty, and one for the restoration of North Carolina; Mr. Seward signs both. Telegraphic communication opened between New York and New Orleans.

31. The public debt to date officially stated at $2,635,753,000 00 interest $124,638,874 02. General Hood, the last of the rebel generals, surrenders. General Brown takes possession of Brownsville, Texas.

JUNE.

1. National Fast Day by proclamation of President Johnson. The President remits the punishment imposed by Court Martial on Benj. G. Harris, M. C. from Maryland. John Mitchel, formerly of the Richmond *Examiner*, becomes editor of the New York *Daily News*.

2. The order requiring passports rescinded; also the order restricting the exportation of anthracite coal. General Grant issues a congratulatory order to his army. Kirby Smith, by proxy, formally surrenders his command on board the *Fort Jackson*, in the bay of Galveston. England withdraws the concession of belligerent rights to the South, but fails to remove the twenty-four hour rule.

3. The *Missouri*, the last of the rebel fleet on Red River, surrenders.

4. Spain withdraws order conceding belligerent rights to the South.

5. Occupation of Galveston, Texas, by Capt. B. F. Sands, of the *Fort Jackson*. France withdraws the order conceding belligerent rights to the South.

6. An order issued directing all rebel prisoners of war below the rank of Major to be discharged.

9. The President occupies the White House. The transport *Kentucky* strikes a snag on the Red River and sinks; 200 rebel soldiers drowned.

10. Great destruction of Government property at Nashville, Tenn.; $10,000,000 of stores burned. Mr. Seward announces the withdrawal of the order of the Netherlands conceding belligerent rights to the South.

11. The monuments, erected on the battle-field of Bull Run, Va., appropriately dedicated. John C. Breckinridge arrives at Cardenas a fugitive.

12. Missouri adopts a new Constitution.

13. A proclamation issued removing restrictions on trade East of the Mississippi, declaring Tennessee no longer in rebellion, and appointing William L. Sharkey Provisional Governor of Mississippi. Mr. Clarence A. Seward appointed Assistant Secretary of State.

14. John Mitchel, of the *Daily News*, sent to Fortress Monroe.

16. Generals Butler, Banks, Heintzelman and other generals of volunteers, mustered out of service.

17. The President appoints James Johnson Provisional Governor of Georgia; and Andrew J. Hamilton, of Texas. Edmund Ruffin, who fired the first gun at Sumter, blows out his brains.

19. The Secretary of the Navy notified of the partial withdrawal of belligerent rights by England and that English vessels will not be entitled to the customary courtesies.

21. Lewis E. Parsons appointed Provisional Governor of Alabama.

23. The President issues a proclamation ordering the blockade of all the ports in the United States raised on July 1. Admiral Samuel F. Du Pont dies at Philadelphia.

26. All restrictions on trade West of the Mississippi removed by the President; trade open all over the States.

27. The losses to the South in consequence of the war estimated in money at $5,800,000,000.

On the first day of July all the ports of the United States were declared no longer under blockade. The Stars and Stripes again waved unchallenged over every portion of our great country. On the 6th of July, Mrs. Surratt, L. T. Powell, David D. Harold and Geo. A. Atzerott, assassination conspirators, were executed.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

January 1st, 1863.

WHEREAS, On the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be thenceforth and forever free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any effort they may make for their actual freedom.

"That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States, and parts of States, if any, in which the people therein respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such States shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days from the day of the first above mentioned order, designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit: Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourge, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves, within said designated States and parts of States, are, and henceforward shall be free, and that the

Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free, to abstain from all violence unless in necessary self-defence, and I recommend to them, that in all cases, when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that such persons of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness wherof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this first day of January,
[L. S.] in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.

WM. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

January 1, 1863.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S

SECOND INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

March 4th, 1865.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN:—At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at first. Then a statement of a course to be pursued seemed very fitting and proper.

Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented.

The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself, and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hopes for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured.

On the occasion corresponding to this, four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it; all sought to avoid it.

While the Inaugural Address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it without war; seeking to dissolve the Union and divide the effects by negotiation. Both parties deprecated

war, but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish; and the war came.

One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the Southern part of it.

These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was somehow the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate, and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union by war, while the Government claimed no right to more than restrict the territorial enlargement of it.

Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease with, or even before the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding.

Both read the same Bible and pray to the same God, and each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces: but let us judge not, that we may not be judged. The prayer of both could not be answered. That of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has His own purposes. "Woe unto the world because of offences, for it must needs be that offences come, but woe unto the man by whom the offence cometh." If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of these offences which, in the Providence of God, must needs come, but which having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offence came, shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him?

Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.

With malice toward no one, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphans, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

CASUALTIES OF THE WAR.

Official estimates in the War Department compute the number of deaths in the Union armies since the commencement of the war, including the starved prisoners, at three hundred and twenty-five thousand. There were doubtless fully two hundred thousand Southern soldiers removed by disease and the casualties of battle, so that no less than five hundred and twenty-five thousand lives were sacrificed in a contest, begun and

prolonged by the South in their vain effort to build up a new Republic and strengthen the slave power.

Our greatest losses in any one campaign occurred at Gettysburg, when 23,267 Union soldiers were killed, wounded and taken prisoners.—Hooker's campaign in 1863 in the Wilderness ranks next to Gettysburg, as far as regards Union losses, they having amounted to about 20,000, though generally reported at 10,000. Burnside lost 12,000 at the battle of Fredericksburg, McClellan 11,426 at Antietam, Porter 9,000 at Gaines' Mills, Rosecrans 12,085 at Murfreesboro, and 16,851 at Chickamauga, and Sherman about 9,000 in the two days' battle around Atlanta.

The official reports of Gen. Grant's losses from the time he crossed the Rapidan until receiving the surrender of Lee compute them at 80,000. In the various engagements fought by General Grant in the West, he left 13,573 at Pittsburg Landing, 9,875 in the severe contests around Vicksburg, and in the attack on Missionary Ridge about 7,000.

CONTRIBUTIONS, INCIDENTS, &C.

When Schuylkill County sent her sons to the field to defend the imperilled Union, she resolved, that her means should be offered unsparingly, to assuage their sufferings and those of their brave compatriots when disease or the balls of the enemy should prostrate them in the hospital or on the field. Soldiers' aid societies, under the superintendence of patriotic ladies, were organized throughout the County, while individual effort, the full extent of which will never be known, sent goods worth many thousands of dollars to the hospitals and to the army. This was early in the war. After the operations of the United States Sanitary and Christian Commissions became fully known and appreciated, they were used as the best means for distributing to our soldiers the gifts of the thoughtful and generous donors. The amount of suffering relieved, the number of precious lives saved by these donations during a period of four years, must have been great.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

The "LADIES AID" of Trinity Church, Pottsville, organized Nov. 13, 1861, by electing the following officers:

President—MRS. ANDREW RUSSEL.

Vice-Presidents—MISS SARAH SILLIMAN, MRS. MICHAEL BRIGHT, MRS. J. C. HUGHES, MRS. D. J. RIDGWAY, MRS. A. HENDERSON, MISS AMELIA POTT.

Secretary and Treasurer—MISS AMANDA SILLIMAN.

Sixty-eight (68) boxes were forwarded to Washington City, Christian Commission, Sanitary Commission, Ladies' Aid Society of Philadelphia, Miss Green for Palmyra, Col. Nagle, Hatteras, Dr. J. T. Carpenter, Charleston, Va., and Cumberland, Md., Harrisburg, Miss Spackman, 1010 Vine Street, Philadelphia, New York, Cooper Shop Hospital, Cherry Street, Master Street and West Philadelphia Hospitals, and to 96th Pa. Regiment.

In addition to above, sixteen (16) boxes from the public and private schools were forwarded through the Society for soldiers in the field and hospitals.

Contributed to the Sanitary Fair, Philadelphia;		
Goods, valued at	$238 40	
Coal,	240 00	
Cash,	401 35	
		$939 75
Estimated value of boxes, independent of those sent to the U. S. Sanitary Fair,		7,219 06
Total,		$8,158 81

THE LADIES' SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF POTTSVILLE.

From the breaking out of the war till May 1, 1863, the Ladies of the M. E. Church co-operated with the other Protestant Churches of the Borough in a Union movement in aid of the Sanitary Commission. Of the amount of stores and cash furnished at that time they have no account.

In May, 1863, however, they formed themselves into an independent Association under the title "The Ladies' Soldiers' Sanitary Aid Society of the Pottsville M. E. Church." Under this title they operated for one year, sending forward in the meanwhile *seven boxes* of stores valued at *five hundred dollars*. On May 2, 1864, they became auxiliary to the Christian Commission, since which time they have been known as "The Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society of the Pottsville M. E. Church, auxiliary to the U. S. C. Commission." Under this new organization they forwarded:

Twelve boxes of stores valued at	$1,182 00
Cash to the amount of	968 50
Total to the C. C.	$2,150 50

To this may be added the sum of $79 00 in hand May 23, 1865, and $275 00 collectible subscriptions, or a total of $354 00 which were to be forwarded to the Christian Commission; thus making a total to that organization of $2,504 50 or a grand total to both organizations from May, 1863, to May, 1865, of $3,004 50.

The Pastor of the Church, Rev. J. B. McCullough, was out as a delegate of the Christian Commission *four times*, about two weeks each time, viz.: after the battles of Antietam, of Gettysburg, of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House, aiding with the wounded; and once on a preaching tour, while the Army of the Potomac was lying in winter quarters on the Rapidan.

From the Congregation and Sabbath School of the Church there went to the war, so far as we know, some 81 recruits, for terms varying from 3 months to 6 years. Of this number the following were killed or died in the service, viz:

John Maddison, Alexander Govan, Theodore Beck, John Eplin, Thos. G. Houck, John W. Kennett; Charles Aurand, James M. Rich, John W. Hall, James Jenkins, Wm. Williams, John Robinson, John Homer, Silas Hough.

THE SANITARY FAIR.

The Pennsylvania Fair of the United States Sanitary Commission was held in Philadelphia, in June, 1864. Mrs. Benjamin Bannan of Pottsville, received a commission, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE COMMITTEE ON LABOR, INCOMES AND REVENUES, Philadelphia, May 14, 1864.

MRS. BENJAMIN BANNAN:

Madam:—I have sent you a commission as Chairman for Pottsville, covering the work for the whole neighborhood, excepting only the Coal Miners, who are under another organization. The commission covers all the Trades, *Commercial and Manufacturing Interests, Lawyers, Clergymen, Physicians, Households, Day's Labor, &c.*

Very truly yours,

L. MONTGOMERY BOND.

Miss Amanda Silliman was appointed Chairman of the Committee upon "Labor, Income and Revenue" in the female department of labor in Pottsville. She was assisted by Mrs. J. Noble, Miss Taylor, Miss Parvin, Mrs. Bohannan, Miss Lessig, Mrs. Wallace Wolff, Miss Hartz, Miss Wolff, Miss Haywood, Mrs. Kate Thompson of Ashland, Mrs. E. J. Fry of Tamaqua, Misses Lottie E. Birch, Mary Slobig, Sallie L. Wasley, Annie Freeman, Louisa Allison, Sallie A. Watkins, Mary A. Buechley, Ellen Denning, of St. Clair, Mrs. Ezra Cockill, Llewellyn, Miss Margaret Dolben, Cass Township, Mrs. M. Lindenmuth, Minersville, and other patriotic ladies assisted in the work.

Messrs. B. Bannan, E. O. Parry, Geo. W. Snyder, H. L Cake, T. M. Freck, John J. Dovey, Geo. W. Cole, John Hoch, Henry Heil, Theo. Garretson, P. Heckscher and Wm. Verner were appointed a Committee to receive contributions from the coal trade, of which fund Mr. E. Borda, Philadelphia, was Treasurer.

The contributions of Schuylkill County to the Fair were as follows:

Pottsville,	$3,788 43
" Goods, valued at	80 91
Legal Profession,	503 00
Employees Ridgway's wharf, Mt. Carbon,	17 50
Ashland,	380 70
Eldred Township,	108 85
New Castle,	77 16
Westwood,	2 50
Barnesville,	7 50
Foster Township,	30 00
Llewellyn School No. 1,	6 36
Mahanoy City,	307 85
McKeansburg and vicinity,	39 90
Barry Township,	132 00
Wayne Township,	40 15
Minersville,	174 31
West Penn,	53 65
Port Clinton,	25 25
Llewellyn,	45 10
Cass Township,	49 00
Palo Alto Rolling Mill,	388 02
South Manheim Township,	22 50
St. Clair,	272 35
Port Carbon and vicinity,	639 60
East Brunswick,	22 50
Tamaqua,	237 10
Carried forward,	$7,451 19

Brought forward, - -	$7,451 19
Schuylkill Haven, - - - - - -	275 54
Transportation Department Sch. & Susq. R. R. - -	93 55
Port Carbon Select School, - - - -	10 50
Cressona, - - - - - - -	38 41
One box goods from Soldiers' Aid Society, Minersville, -	100 00
Tamaqua Cavalry, - - - - - -	70 00
Henry Barret, soldier, - - - - -	5 00
Total, - - - -	$8,044 19

COLLIERY CONTRIBUTIONS.

St. Nicholas Colliery, H. L. Cake, 40 cars of coal, -	$1,619 20
" " employees, - - - -	200 00
Employees at Wheeler, Miller & Co's Colliery, - -	124 53
" at J. & E. S. Silliman's " - - -	125 00
J. & E. S. Silliman, - - - - -	200 00
Hammett, Van Dusen & Lochman, 50 cars of coal, - -	1,578 03
Employees at Hammett, Van Dusen & Lochman's Colliery, at Big Run, - - - - - -	305 00
Employees at Geo. W. Snyder's Pine Forrest Colliery, -	314 75
George W. Snyder, 50 cars of coal, - - -	1,758 60
Employees at Wm. R. Williams' (agt.,) Colliery, Mt. Laffee	159 00
Wm. R. Williams, (agt.) 15 cars coal, - - -	589 05
Employees at C. Garretson's Girard Colliery, - -	122 26
" " " Middle Creek Colliery, -	248 69
C. Garretson, 35 cars of coal, - - - -	1,105 96
Employees of J. M. Freck & Co., Ashland, - - -	154 85
J. R. Blakiston and Jos. M. Freck, 50 cars coal from Centralia Colliery, - - - - -	1,605 91
Employees at J. & W. F. Donaldson's Keystone Col'y, Ashland,	230 31
J. & W. F. Donaldson, - - - - -	1,000 00
David Pearson & Co., 50½ cars coal, - - -	1,830 61
Hewett, Clayton & Co., - - - - -	1,000 00
John Jones, Foulkton Colliery, 20 cars coal, - -	724 95
Employees of " " - - - - -	98 00
Kitzmiller, Græff & Co., Lorberry, 100 cars coal, -	3,453 47
Workmen of " " " - - - -	54 25
Lewis Audenried & Co., 40 cars coal, - - -	1,337 99
Employees of F. J. Anspach & Co.'s Locust Mountain Colliery, Centralia, near Ashland, - - -	141 51
F. J. Anspach & Co., 25 cars coal, - - - -	828 00
Henry Guiterman and workmen, - - -	189 76
Bedall & Robertson, " - - - -	143 25
St. Clair Coal Company, 81 cars coal, - - -	2,656 38
Employees of St. Clair Coal Co., - - - -	556 38
Wheeler, Miller & Co., 16 cars coal, - - -	563 78
Henry Heil, 8 cars coal, - - - - -	290 40
Employees of H. & G. Smith & Co., Gilberton, - -	74 60
Employees at John Jones' Colliery, Mahanoy - -	98 00
H. & G. Smith & Co., and employees, Mahanoy, -	74 60
T. H. Schollenberger and workmen, 88½ tons of coal, -	663 75
Carried forward, - - -	$26,211 82

Brought forward, - - -	$26,211 82
Geo. W. Cole, Reevesdale Colliery, near Tamaqua, - -	150 00
Workmen at " " " " - -	250 47
" " Levan " " " - -	38 50
" " Wm. H. John's Colliery, St. Clair, -	320 50
" " Otto White & Red Ash Coll'ies, Heckscher & Co.,	434 06
" " Forrestville Colliery, Heckscher & Co., -	64 00
" " Thomaston " " " - -	24 00
Employees of Heckscher & Co., - - - -	156 50
Workmen at Heckscherville Colliery, H. H. Dunne, - -	41 00
" " Norwegian Coal Company, - - -	450 30
" " Locustdale Colliery, Geo. C. Potts & Co., -	285 35
" " Kitzmiller, Greff & Co.'s Rausch Creek Collieries,	205 99
Greenwood Coal Company, 30 cars, - - -	1,124 75
Heckscher & Co., 40 cars coal, and H. H. Dunne, 10 cars,	1,614 55
Workmen at Wm. Dovey's Colliery, Tuscarora, - -	107 65
" " Wiggan & Treibel's Colliery, - -	69 00
" " Henry Heil's Strongville Colliery, - -	235 82
" " Geo. H. Potts & Co.'s Wolf Creek Colliery, -	775 52
" " Belmont Colliery, - - - -	76 45
Geo. Ormrod and workmen, Tamaqua - - -	100 00
Workmen at Dundas Colliery, No. 6, Allen Fisher, - -	127 26
From a Clerk—odd change for five days, owing to scarcity of pennies and currency, could not be paid under 25 cents, - - - - - -	67 00
Workmen of John Anderson, - - - -	25 25
B. Hammett—proceeds of coal contributed by him, - -	1,929 13
Total, - - - -	$34,834 98

While the Sanitary Commission was the recipient of large sums of money from Schuylkill County during the War, and of stores of value upon which no exact estimate can be placed, the Christian Commission claimed and received substantial assistance. Meetings were held in Pottsville, at which Geo. H. Stuart, Esq., and clergymen acting for the Commission, laid the claims of the Commission before the people. There was, invariably, a generous response.

The contributions in cash were as follows:

Pottsville, - - - - - -	$3,947 90
Crow Hollow, - - - - - -	10 48
New Philadelphia, - - - - - -	217 20
Minersville, - - - - - -	160 00
Pinegrove, - - - - - -	67 45
Orwigsburg, - - - - - -	118 80
Middleport, - - - - - -	169 39
North Manheim, - - - - - -	17 00
West Brunswick, - - - - -	21 25
	$4,731 47

Brought forward,	$4,731 47
East Brunswick,	7 50
Pinegrove,	213 75
St. Clair,	294 95
Kaska William and Thomaston,	43 85
Wadesville,	38 00
Evangelical Sunday School, Schuylkill Haven,	3 33
J. H. Shœmaker, Tuscarora,	20 00
George Wiggan, Tamaqua,	10 00
"H. S.," Port Carbon,	2 00
Total,	$5,362 85

The contributions of the Coal trade to the Christian Commission, were as follows:

Workmen at W. Milnes', Jr., Hickory Colliery, St. Clair,	$ 511 50
Wm. Milnes, Jr., & Co.,	488 50
Davis Pearson & Co., 50 cars coal,	1,830 61
Henry Heil and workmen,	122 00
Lewis Audenried & Co., 40 cars coal,	1,387 99
Employees, Mining Department, Little Sch'kill Nav., R. R. and Coal Company,	134 18
Total,	$4,474 78

The following miscellaneous contributions and estimated value of stores sent during the war, will sum up as far as we are able to give them, the contributions of the County:

Middleport, goods valued at	$ 135 00
St. John Sunday School, Auburn,	60 00
Tremont,	82 75
Ashland, estimated value of stores sent,	1,500 00
Minersville, " " " "	2,500 00
Port Carbon, " " " "	1,000 00
Tamaqua, " " " "	2,500 00
Schuylkill Haven, " " "	1,500 00
Mahanoy City, " " "	1,500 00
Orwigsburg, " " "	1,000 00
Cressona, " " "	1,000 00
Middleport, " " "	800 00
New Philadelphia, " " "	800 00
Palo Alto, " " "	800 00
Tremont, " " "	1,500 00
Pinegrove, " " "	2,000 00
Other sections of County, " "	5,000 00
Total,	$26,277 75

The above is only an estimate, but we believe it falls short of the real value of hospital and other stores which were sent during the war for the relief of the soldiers.

During the absence of many soldiers their families, unless relieved, especially during the inclement winter season, would suffer. A movement for their relief was inaugurated throughout the County. In Pottsville the receipts of the Soldiers' Aid Society up to March 16, 1865, were $679 22. A considerable quantity of coal was sent to Philadelphia for the relief of suffering families of soldiers in that city. Each locality in the County provided for the wants of families in the neighborhood, but we have no account of the receipts.

In 1864 the sufferings of the Union people of East Tennessee were brought to the attention of our citizens, and $1,301 00 were collected and remitted to Caleb Cope, Treasurer, Philadelphia.

These sum up the voluntary contributions of our citizens during the war, for philanthropical purposes. They show that Schuylkill was no niggard with her purse, to alleviate the sufferings of the men who went forth to battle for the perpetuity of free institutions.

GRAND RECAPITULATION.

Ladies' Aid Society, Trinity Church, Pottsville,	$ 8,158 81
" " " Methodist Episcopal Church, Pottsville,	3,004 50
Borough, Township and individual contributions to Pennsylvania Sanitary Fair,	8,004 19
Colliery contributions to Penn. Sanitary Fair,	34,834 98
Borough, Township and individual contributions to Christian Commission,	5,362 85
Colliery contributions to Christian Commission,	4,474 78
Miscellaneous contributions for sick and wounded soldiers,	26,277 75
For relief of soldiers' families, Pottsville,	679 22
" " " suffering East Tennesseeans,	1,301 00
	$92,138 08

In our notings in the "Three Months' Campaign" of the patriotic exertion of our citizens to furnish men at the call of the Government, we hardly devoted space enough to a record of the energy which characterized the efforts of Capt. Charlemange Tower in that direction. That history is briefly but comprehensively as follows:

On Monday, April 15, 1861, immediately after the news of the fall of Fort Sumter, on the same day but before the Presi-

dent's Proclamation, calling for 75,000 volunteers, C. Tower posted large printed handbills all through Pottsville, inviting his fellow-citizens to join him in forming a company to assist in sustaining the Government.

On Monday, the 22d April, 1861, C. Tower went, with his company, containing 160 men, styled then the "Tower Guards," to Harrisburg, and reached Camp Curtin, in that place, in the afternoon of that day. Only 77 men being allowed, at that time, in a company, his men were divided; one company being allotted to him, one other full company being formed from them, and the surplus, beyond these two companies, being put into other companies. The second full company elected Daniel Nagle, who was third Lieutenant under Capt. Tower, for its Captain, and David P. Brown and William W. Potts, who had been privates under Capt. Tower, for first and second Lieutenants, and took the name of "Nagle Guards." The two companies, as well as the surplus men, were in the Sixth Regiment Penn. Vols., during the whole three months' service.

While in Harrisburg, where the regiment was mustered out, after its return from the three months' service, Capt. Tower's company was noticed as follows in a Harrisburg paper of August 1, 1861:

THE TOWER GUARDS.—This fine company made street-parade on Saturday morning and were universally admired. They drew up in line in front of the Treasury Department, when Captain Tower in a few forcible remarks presented the company to Gov. Curtin. The men were then put through the manual and drill by Capt. Tower, and their performances were most admirable. The Governor addressed the company in a few very pertinent remarks, in which he alluded to the patriotism of Schuylkill County in so promptly responding to the nation's call, and concluded by returning his thanks to Capt. Tower and his company for the honor conferred upon their commander-in-chief in the visit.

The Guard, we believe, is the only company that has paid the Governor the compliment of a company visit, and considering the excellent condition of the company, and all the circumstances connected with its origin, was highly complimentary.

Before the time of the men expired he purchased new uniforms for them at his own expense.

On the 10th of August, 1861, Capt. Tower again posted large printed handbills throughout the town, urging reorganization of the "Tower Guards." He offered a bounty of $505 to 101 men, to be paid from his private funds as soon as they were mustered in.

Under this call another company was raised and under Henry Pleasants as Captain, joined the 48th Regt. Penn. Vols., Colonel James Nagle, for three years, or during the war.

During the war swords and other testimonials of esteem were presented to officers from the County.

On the 18th of September, 1861, the ladies of Schuylkill Haven, Fanny H. Koons, Addie Kline and Kate M. Levan, Committee, presented a sword, sash and belt to Lieut. U. A. Bast of the Forty-eighth Regiment.

In 1862 the Ninety-sixth Regiment presented to their Lieut. Col., Jacob G. Frick, a beautifully ornamented sword, bearing the following inscription:

Presented to

LIEUT.-COLONEL J. G FRICK,

96th Regiment, P. V., by his friends in the Regiment, for his gallant conduct at Gaines' Hill, June 25th, and his efficiency as an officer.—July, 1862.

Subsequently while commanding the 129th Regiment, Col. Frick was presented with a sword valued at $400. The scabbard bore the following inscription:

TO COLONEL JACOB G. FRICK,

129th Pa. Vols. as a Testimonial of the high esteem in which his many virtues as a Commander and Citizen, are held by the officers of his command. Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 25, 1862.
Camp near Falmouth, Va.

The citizens of Pottsville presented a fine sabre to Col. Geo. C. Wynkoop while he was in command of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.

In 1863 the Ninety-sixth Regiment presented to their Colonel, Henry L. Cake, a very valuable sword, bearing the following inscription:

Presented to

COLONEL HENRY L. CAKE,

By the officers and soldiers of the 96th Reg., P. V., as token of respect for their commanding officer, and a testimonial of admiration for his gallantry on the battle-fields of West Point, May 7th, Gaines' Hill, June 27, and Charles City Cross Roads, June 30th; and also for his universal kindness and care of his Regiment, in providing for them on all occasions, whether in the field, or on the march.

February 7, 1863, in Port Carbon, a sword was presented to Col. J. K. Sigfried of the 48th Regiment. The scabbard bore the following inscription:

Presented to
COLONEL J. K. SIGFRIED,
48th Regiment, P. V., by his friends of Port Carbon, for gallantry and efficiency as an officer in the battles of Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg.

In 1863, the officers and members of Company B, Forty-eighth Regiment, presented a sword to Major James Wren. On it were inscribed:

Bull Run, Aug. 29th, 1862, *Chantilly, Sept. 1st*, 1862, *South Mountain, Sept.* 14, 1862, *Antietam, Sept.* 17, 1862. *and Fredericksburg, Dec.* 13, 1862.

In 1862, Capt. Frank Pott received a sword bearing the following inscription:

Presented to
CAPTAIN FRANK POTT,
by the Members of Co. B, 6th Penna. State Militia, as a token of their esteem for his kindness and courtesy. Pottsville, Pa., 1862.

In 1863, the Ninety-sixth Regiment presented to Lieut.-Col. Lessig a sword inscribed:

Presented to
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. H. LESSIG,
By the Enlisted Men of the 96th Reg., Pa. Vols., Sept. 23d, 1863. *West Point, May* 7, 1862, *Bull Run, Aug.* 29, 1862, *Crampton's Pass, Sept.* 14, 1862, *Antietam, Sept.* 17, 1862, *1st Fredericksburg, Dec.* 13, 1862, *2d Fredericksburg, May 2d, 3d and 4th*, 1863, *Gettysburg, July 2d, 3d and 4th*, 1863.

In 1862, Capt. Charles Blacker was the recipient of a sword from the citizens of St. Clair.

In 1864 the members of Co. I, 48th Regiment, presented a sword to their Captain, F. D. Koch, inscribed as follows:

Presented to
CAPTAIN F. D. KOCH,
By the Members of Co. I, 48th Regt., Penn. Vet. Vol., Dec. 13, 1864.

Swords were also presented to Col. John E. Wynkoop, Major Joseph Gilmour, Capt. O. D. Jenkins, and other gallant officers.

While at Hatteras Inlet, Company D, 48th Reg., presented a sword to Major Daniel Nagle. It was inscribed:

Presented to

MAJOR DANIEL NAGLE,

By the members of Co. D, 48th Regiment, Penn. Vols., Hatteras Inlet, N. C., December 25, 1861, as a mark of their esteem for their former Commander.

When in consequence of ill health, Captain Philip Nagle, of Co. G, 48th Reg., P. V., resigned in 1862, the members of his company presented at Newberne, N. C., June 9, their portraits, numbering ninety-one, to him, handsomely framed.

In Newberne, N. C., in May, 1862, the members of Company I, 48th Reg., presented a sword which cost $130, to Captain John R. Porter.

In 1864 a beautiful watch was presented to Sergeant, afterwards Lieutenant Charles E. Beck, of the Fifteenth (Anderson) Cavalry. The case bore the following inscription:

One of the Noble Three Hundred.

SERGEANT CHARLES E. BECK.

From his Friends of Pottsville, Pa. Presented April 1st, 1864.

When the Forty-eight Regiment was home on furlough in 1864, the members of Company H presented a tenor drum to their drummer boy, who had been with them in all the engagements in which the Regiment had participated. It cost $45. A small silver shield on the drum bore the following inscription:

Presented to

ANDREW J. SNYDER,

By the members of Co. H, 48th Regt., P. V. V., as a token of esteem, February, 1864. Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Fredericksburg and East Tennessee.

The Union League of Pottsville presented to Alfred Bowen, the first drummer boy from the North to enter the National Capitol in the war, a drum.

In 1863 the ladies of Pottsville presented through the medium of a committee, a flag to the Ninety-sixth Regiment. It was made of the richest silk, and contained on one side the State arms of Pennsylvania, surrounded by the following inscription:

Presented to the
96TH REGIMENT, PA. VOL.,
By the Ladies of Pottsville, Schuylkill County, Pa.;

together with the names of the battles in which the regiment had been engaged. The reverse contained the United States coat of arms, and also the names of

Chickahominy, Charles City Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Crampton's Pass, Antietam and Fredericksburg.

The Committee went to "the front" to make the presentation, and on its return submitted the following report:

To the Misses Clara E. Lessig, Matilda P. Russel and Maggie Boyle, representing the ladies of Pottsville who presented a stand of colors to the 96th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers:

LADIES:—The undersigned, committee appointed by you to carry to the field and present a flag, on your behalf, to the 96th Regt. P. V., left Pottsville for this purpose on the 8th of June last, and proceeded *via* Washington City (where the necessary pass and order for transportation were procured) to Falmouth Station, near the Rappahannock; and thence on the 10th to the pontoon bridges below and near Fredericksburg, Va. There, upon inquiry, we learned the 96th were, where they have mostly been found, "in the front"—having crossed the river the night before, to the line of our entrenchments on the Rebel side. Being refused permission to join them there, we were obliged to return to Falmouth, having sent word of our arrival to Maj. Lessig, commanding the Regiment, through Capt. Edward C. Baird (whom we accidentally and very fortunately met on the field.)

The next morning, 11th, we were waited upon at the station, by an escort from the Regiment, who conducted us to their camp on this side of the river, to which they had returned the night previous.

How cordially we were welcomed by the whole Regiment, officers and men, and how generously entertained, we cannot pretend to describe. Nor can we risk invidious distinctions by naming individuals, when all were so uniformly ready and anxious to do us service. It must suffice to say that every attention was shown us, and apparently no effort spared to render our stay both instructive and pleasant, and in our varied and novel sight-seeing, the fact that we were all the while in the very face of the enemy and within easy range of his guns, did not tend, you may be sure, to *dull* our perceptive faculties, or lessen our appreciation of the exposures of a soldier's life.

At 3 o'clock, P. M., the Regiment was called out and formed in a hollow square to receive the flag; and upon its being unfurled for the first in their presence—the pleasant breeze lifting gracefully its silken folds, and its handsome lettering and ornamentation sparkling in the sunshine—then went up such a shout of admiration and grateful welcome from the ranks, as made the Rebel hills around ring again—it was Schuylkill reflected on the Rappahannock!

In the presentation remarks that followed, the speaker endeavored to convey a sense of the high estimation in which the gallant men before him were held by you, of your appreciation of their services to the whole country, and of the general pride and interest felt at home on their behalf, to which Gen. Bartlett, in command of the Brigade, re-

plied for the Regiment in most eloquent terms, indicative of the scholar and statesman, as he had already proven himself the soldier—expressing the warmest thanks for your magnificent present, and guaranteeing that the honor of the flag was committed to trustworthy hands.—It was with special gratification we noted his marked commendation of the spirit and courage and general conduct of the 96th, upon all occasions, during their long connection with his command.

During the night following, orders were received for the Regiment to move, and by daylight next morning the camp was broken up, and your committee were left alone on the field, to make our way back to the railroad station and thence home, with many messages of love and gratitude, and to render you a report of our mission.

Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN CLAYTON,
C. LITTLE.

Pottsville, June 15, 1863.

Subsequently the flag was returned to Pottsville, accompanied by the following letter from Dr. Bland:

CAMP OF THE 96TH REGIMENT, P. V.,
February, 22d, 1864.

To Messrs. Christopher Little and John Clayton, Committee on Presentation, on behalf of the ladies of Pottsville.

GENTLEMEN:—

At the urgent solicitation of the officers of the Regiment, I have been deputed to transmit to you by the hands of Lieut. A. S. Fasig, and through you to the ladies of Pottsville, the battle-flag of the Regiment.

The occasion of the presentation is still verdant in our memory. Upon Stafford Heights, in the presence of the enemy, and within range of their shot and shell, we received this national emblem and regimental history. Since then it has waved upon the hard fought and victorious fields of Gettysburg, Funktown, Williamsport, Rappahannock Station and Mine Run.

I need hardly say, the officers and men part with this souvenir reluctantly. I can present no prouder record than the fact of its azure field always unfurled before the enemy, and it has yet to trail in the dust or retreat from the foe.

In connexion with the battle-flag, we send the original national colors presented by Gov. A. G. Curtin, previous to the departure of the Regiment for the field. This flag contains its own history. It has waved upon all the battle-fields of the army of the Potomac, from May 7th, 1862, up to the present time. We confide this flag to your safe-keeping.

The anniversary of the birth-day of Washington, is an appropriate opportunity for perfecting this arrangement.

With the brilliant prospect before us, the renewed energy and patriotism of the North, we are ever hopeful for a speedy and successful termination of this unholy war.

Before closing, I may be permitted to offer the following reasons for returning the flag. The estimate in which we hold this magnificent present is beyond expression; but, by reason of exposure to the weather, the storm of battle, and use upon various occasions, we fear its entire destruction. The massive fringe has already been torn from the silk, the splendid paintings and the historic scroll are separating from the blue field. We cannot but feel, from the value of its association, that

it should be placed in safe keeping. It is our desire that the ladies become the temporary custodians of these battle tattered banners, to be retained until such time as they may be called for.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
D. WEBSTER BLAND,
Surgeon, 96th, P. V.
(For the Officers.)

In 1863 the ladies of Port Clinton presented a flag to Company A, Forty-eighth Regiment.

In 1864 the citizens of Schuylkill Haven presented a flag to Co. C, Fiftieth Regiment.

In 1865 the ladies of Pottsville presented a flag to the Fifth United States Cavalry. It bore the names of forty-one engagements in which the Regiment had participated.

In 1862 Mr. Benjamin Pott of Pottsville gave $300 to Co. B, 129th Reg., it having been the first company of nine months' men from Schuylkill County, mustered into service.

While the Forty-eight Regiment was stationed at Lexington, Ky., in 1863, Gen. James Nagle and Major James Wren resigned. The events were thus noticed at the time by the Lexington, Ky., *Loyalist:*

General James Nagle, who, ever since its formation—now more than a year—has commanded the 1st Brigade of the 2d Division, 9th Army Corps, and has led it through all its battles, has resigned on account of ill health. The General was beloved by all his command, possessed the confidence and esteem of his superior officers, and more than once received proof of his acknowledged ability from Gen. Burnside himself.—He was the embodiment of a true soldier, a strict disciplinarian; he was humane and kind as a father, or dear friend, approachable at all times by even the lowest; he was brave, prudent, honest and good, and his form, countenance and bearing inspired the beholder with the belief that he was born to command. In the closing of his military career our country loses one of her bravest, most honest, patriotic and faithful officers.

Major James Wren, of the 48th Penn'a. Vols., has also resigned and gone home. The Major commanded one of the first companies that reached Washington City at the outbreak of the war, and has been doing honorable service ever since. He was deservedly popular with the regiment, and the boys would have done anything for the Major. On Sunday evening last, at dress parade, he took a formal leave of his old companions. After making a few most affecting remarks, he began on the right of the regiment, and taking every man by the hand, bade him good-bye. His feelings bore him out until he came to his old company, (B,) when he burst into tears. He was now to part with men whom he had trained and taught to be soldiers, watched over, and led in battle. The images of many of their dead companions must have come to his mind at this moment, and with them the thought that he might never again see many of the brave fellows now before him. This parting was

like the disruption of a family—one of the most affecting scenes in life—and there were few dry eyes present, even the spectators giving way to the infection. Early on Monday morning the Regiment, without arms, escorted the Major to the depot on his way home. They deeply regret his leaving them, and can never forget him.

Mr. Daniel Christian, of Pottsville, who was himself a soldier in the war of 1812, for a period of three months, had *seven* sons in the service, during the Rebellion, as follows:

Charles Christian was in the Sixth Regiment, P. V., three months service, in Capt. Tower's company. Before the war he was three years and four months on board the United States ship Independence as a sailor.

Daniel Christian, Jr., was in the three months' service. Enlisted February, 1862, in the 67th Regt., P. V., in Capt. John C. Carpenter's company, and became a re-enlisted veteran volunteer for three years or the war.

Benjamin Christian was also in the three months' service, and became a re-enlisted veteran in the same regiment and company in which Daniel served.

John Christian, the same.

George W. Christian enlisted August, 1861, for three years in Capt. Hinkle's company, 48th Regt. Became a re-enlisted veteran volunteer.

William A. Christian was, with the men furnished by the draft of 1862, a 1st Lieutenant in the 173d Regiment.

Henry F. Christian enlisted in February, 1864, for three years in Capt. Hinkle's company, 48th Regiment.

In 1864, Miss Sarah, daughter of James Silliman, Esq., of Pottsville, completed a table composed of pine and spruce burrs, acorns, etc., which she presented to the Central Fair.

While the 48th Regiment was in Lexington, its Colonel, J. K. Sigfried, who was Post Commandant, was presented with a pair of silver spurs by the Union citizens of that place. The Regiment was highly esteemed by the citizens of Lexington for the gentlemanly conduct of the members and for their sterling worth as soldiers.

The benevolent Orders in the County during the Rebellion maintained a firmly loyal stand. Many of their members entered the service, some of whom laid down their lives in the struggle

for liberty. We might instance the following, which was the first action taken immediately after the commencement of hostilities:

PULASKI LODGE, No. 216, A. Y. M.

POTTSVILLE, SCH'KILL CO., PA.

Stated Communication,—22d April, A. L. 5861.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, the so-called Confederate States of America have insulted the Flag of our Country, and have brought civil war upon our people: and WHEREAS, certain members of this Lodge have responded to the call of the President of the United States, and have joined the army for the national defence—

Resolved, That we, the members of this Lodge, hereby "mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor," for the support of our Country, its Constitution, and its Laws.

Resolved, That in bidding our brethren a hearty farewell, we commit them to the care of our Almighty Master, in a prayer for their support and protection in their trials and danger, and for their happy return from their present *labor*, and we commend to them the bright Masonic and Patriotic example of our Brother WASHINGTON.

Resolved, That all members of this Lodge, now absent in, or who may hereafter enter, the military service of the United States, shall be exempt from the payment of dues while in said service.

Resolved, That during the continuance of the present war, the following prayer be used in addition to the prayers heretofore prescribed for the services of the Lodge:

O Thou Most High, who doest according to Thy will, in the army of Heaven, and among the inhabitants of the earth—when Thou givest quietness, who then can make trouble? In this time of rebellion, hide not Thy face from us; for, in Thee do we hope, and Thy presence is salvation. Give strength and wisdom plenteously, we pray Thee, to all in authority over us; and preserve the imperilled life of the nation, that it may continue a blessing to all time.

O God, Thou art our King! Command deliverance for our people, that they be not seduced and ensnared; and do Thou restore to the disaffected a right mind. Go forth with our armies, that they may do valiantly, and push down all enemies of the government which thou hast ordained: through Thy name may our armies tread them under that rise up against us.

Supreme Master, we implore Thy gracious and providential protection of all worthy Brethren amid the dangers of the war; in battle may they be as in the hollow of Thy hand. To the absent members of this Lodge, now engaged in the service of the country, grant, we beseech Thee, good health, and complete success in their righteous undertaking, with a speedy and safe return.

And we will praise Thee, who art the health of our countenance, and our God. AMEN.

Resolved, That Brother Secretary be instructed to forward a copy of the above to each member of the Lodge now absent in the country's service.

(Extract from the minutes.)

CHRISTOPHER LITTLE, *Secretary.*

The same Lodge at a stated communication held in April, 1865, adopted the following :

WHEREAS, it has been officially announced by the Secretary of War, that the City of Richmond, the Capital of the so-called Confederate States of America, was captured by the army of the United States, on the 3d inst., and that the rebel army of Northern Virginia under Gen. Lee, was on yesterday surrendered to the national forces under Lieut.-General Grant :

Resolved, That this Lodge offer to the Sovereign Master of the world, its humble and hearty thanks for these late victories, and its sincere and fervent prayer for the speedy and permanent establishment of national unity and peace.

ADDENDUM.

The following names of volunteers we obtained after the preceding pages had been put to press :

Adjutant Thomas Nichols, 9th Pa. Cavalry.
W. Thomas Price, Co. C, 47th Pa. Regiment.
Andrew Brown, 73d Pa. Regiment.
John Butterwick, 124th Illinois Regiment.
Edward Brecken, " " "
William M. Steele, " " " died at Vicksburg, Aug. 7, 1863.
Henry Metz, drum-major, 15th Iowa Regiment.
Thomas Long, representative recruit for Edward S. Silliman, Mahanoy Township.
Thos. Brennan, representative recruit for David P. Brown, Pottsville.
Henry S. Rudy, Reading City Troop.
James Wagner, 4th Delaware Regiment ; died at Magnolia, Delaware, July 1, 1865.
Captain Herman Krauth, 103d New York Volunteers, Chief Commissary of Musters, on General Hartruff's staff, died at Petersburg, Va., July 7, 1865.

The following soldiers from Schuylkill County, died in prison at Andersonville, Ga. :

J. Brenny, Co. E, 48th Regiment, died July 8, 1864.
J. Fetterman, Co. H, " died Sept. 8, "
E. Gallagher, Co. E, " died Aug. 22, "
H. Hilm, Co. C, 50th " died June 25, "
Jas. Tobin, Co. E, 55th " died Oct. 11, "
J. McRath, Co. C, 48th " died July 8, "
Mathias Muldowney, Co. K, 96th Regiment, died August 6, 1864.
J. Mose, Co. A, 48th Regt., died Oct. 4, 1864.
D. Root, Co. B, 48th Regt., died Sept. 14, 1864.
H. Strong, Co. E, 55th Regt., died October 4, 1864.
S. Winsinger, Co. E, 96th Regt., died July 6, 1864.

Between February 26, 1864, and March 24, 1865, 12,884 Union soldiers died in prison at Andersonville, victims of rebel cruelty and neglect.

Among those from this County killed in battle during the war, were John Ward and Owen Brennan, Co. F, 7th Penn. Cavalry. They fell at the Battle of Chickamauga.

John M. Rich, of Pottsville, and John Eckel, Jr., of Tremont, who were in the South when the war commenced, were marked as Union men ; were imprisoned after repeated efforts to escape North, and suffered indescribable barbarities at the hands of the rebels. Mr. Rich was imprisoned many months in a dungeon under ground at Salisbury, N. C. He was finally released, and entered the 7th Penna. Cavalry, where he was known as an excellent soldier.

The Forty-eighth Regiment was mustered out of the service, and reached Schuylkill County on the 20th of July, 1865. The men met a warm reception at the hands of the citizens.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF

PROMINENT OFFICERS.

GENERAL JAMES NAGLE.

General Nagle was born in Reading, Pa., on the 5th of April, 1822. Even when a youth his tastes were military. In 1842 he organized in Pottsville, were he resided, the Washington Artillery Company. When war was declared against Mexico, he, among the first, tendered the services of his Company. They were accepted. The Company left Pottsville, December 5, 1846, for Pittsburg, Pa., and was mustered into the United States service as Company B, 1st Pennsylvania Regiment. The Regiment was among the first troops to land at Vera Cruz. The Company was one of the four that first approached the city within a few hundred yards under cover of darkness, to clear away the chapparel to enable a naval battery to be planted. Gen. Nagle was engaged during the entire siege, and rendered efficient service. At the Battle of Cerro Gordo he acted as Major with his Regiment, with distinguished ability. He advanced with the Regiment to Perote Castle, where he was stationed with three other companies under command of the Colonel to keep communication between Vera Cruz and Puebla open, while the army under Gen. Scott, was advancing. June 20, 1847, he and his company were engaged at Lahoya in assisting Gen. Cadwallader through the Pass with reinforcements and large trains of stores and money. The Pass was strongly fortified by guerillas, but they were routed. October 9, 1847, he and his company were engaged at Huamantla; on the 12th at Puebla, and on the 19th at Atlixco. In each engagement the enemy was routed with heavy loss. Subsequently he advanced with his Regiment to the City of Mexico; remained there several weeks, and was finally stationed at San Angel until the close of the war. The company was mustered out of the service at Philadelphia, July 27, 1848, and reached Pottsville on the 28th, where it experienced an enthusiastic reception.

At a meeting of the citizens of Pottsville, the following among other resolutions, was adopted:

Resolved, That while we rejoice in the glorious termination of the late struggle with Mexico, we acknowledge the brave and gallant conduct of the officers and men composing the volunteers from Schuylkill County, under the command of Capt. James Nagle, who answered to the call of duty, regardless of the privations and sufferings incident to a long campaign in an enemy's country, thousands of miles from their homes.

Soon after his return he was presented with a handsome sword by the citizens of Schuylkill County, for his gallant services in Mexico. In

the Autumn of 1852 he was elected Sheriff of the County, and subsequently to Brigade Inspector and Colonel. He kept up the organization of the Washington Artillerists, until the commencement of the Rebellion in 1861, when his Company under command of Capt. James Wren, was one of the first five companies to reach Washington for its defence.

Captain Nagle was commissioned Colonel of the Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment by Gov. Curtin, for three months. His Regiment served in the Brigade of Col. Geo. H. Thomas, Gen. Patterson's Department. Col. Nagle was engaged with his Regiment in the skirmish at Falling Waters. He crossed the Potomac four times, and advanced beyond Martinsburg and Charlestown, Va. At the termination of his term of service Col. Nagle was highly complimented by Gen. Patterson, and received a complimentary order (No. 16,) from his Brigade Commander, Col. Thomas.

In a fortnight after his return from the three months' service, Col. Nagle organized the 48th Pennsylvania Regiment for "three years or the war." He was commissioned Colonel of it by Gov. Curtin. He was ordered to Fortress Monroe, and shortly after his arrival there, was sent by Gen. Wool to Hatteras Island, after Gen. Williams had been relieved. He was in command of the post four months. After the capture of Roanoke Island, he, with a portion of his Regiment, accompanied Gen. Burnside's fleet, and was present at the capture of Newbern, N. C. Immediately after the battle of Newbern, he was assigned by Major-General Jesse L. Reno to the command of the 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 9th Army Corps. The Corps soon joined Gen. Pope. Gen. Nagle was engaged with his Brigade in the Second Battle of Bull Run. In an assault upon the enemy, made in dense woods, where it was impossible to remain mounted, he led his Brigade on foot. His horse was captured after receiving eight wounds.

Soon after the battle Gen. Reno recommended him to the President for promotion to Brigadier-General. Gen. Reno's letter was as follows:

HEAD-QUARTERS, 9TH ARMY CORPS,
NEAR WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, 1862.

To His Excellency, the President of the United States.

SIR:—I have the honor to recommend Col. James Nagle, 48th Reg. Pa. Vols., for promotion as Brigadier-General. Col. Nagle has served with me with fidelity and ability as commander of a Brigade, since the Battle of Newbern, and in the recent battles conducted himself with gallantry, and led his command with judgment and discretion.

I have the honor to be
Very Respectfully, Your obd't servant,
[Signed] J. L. RENO,
Major-General com'dg.

The appointment was made. Gen. Nagle was subsequently in the battles of Chantilly, South Mountain and Antietam, where his Brigade did good service. During the last named engagement Gen. Nagle's Brigade was the first to advance upon the enemy at the bridge over the Antietam, and, when it had expended all its ammunition, the 2d Brigade of the same Division relieved it. Several more rounds were fired, when

the enemy began to waver, and the bridge was stormed and carried by the 2d Division, commanded by Gen. Sturgess. The loss was heavy, but the gallant assault saved the day, as appears from the following order:

HEAD-QUARTERS, 2d DIV., 9th A. C., }
ANTIETAM, Sept. 20, 1862. }

General Order, No. 11.

The General commanding the Division, avails himself of this lull in the roar of battle, to return his thanks to the officers and troops, for their handsome behavior in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam Bridge, and to say to them that he has been assured by Gen. Burnside that Gen. McClellan considers the carrying of the bridge as having saved the day. * * * * * * * * *

[Signed] S. D. STURGESS,
Brig. Gen., com'dg.

An officer wrote from the battle-field that Nagle's and Ferrero's Brigades of Sturgess' Division, occupied the ground and held the crest of the hill all that night, and drove the enemy from the field.

At Amissville in a skirmish, Gen. Nagle with his Brigade, drove the rebels finely. They were also engaged in the First Battle of Fredericksburg. The Brigade fought bravely under its gallant commander, and sustained a heavy loss.

Subsequently the Ninth Corps was detached from the Army of the Potomac, and sent to Newport News to recruit. They remained there for several weeks, and were then sent to Lexington, Ky., where Gen. Nagle was in command of the post for a short time. He was then ordered to advance with his Brigade to Winchester to watch the movements of the enemy. From there he went to Richmond, Ky., Paint Lick and Lancaster, where in May, 1863, Gen. Nagle resigned on account of severe suffering from *angina pectoris*—a painful disease of the heart.

Upon tendering his resignation, Gen. Nagle received from Gen. Sturgess the following expression of regret:

HEAD-QUARTERS, 2D DIV., 9TH ARMY CORPS.

DEAR GENERAL:

I cannot better express the pain it gave me to forward your resignation, than by giving you a copy of my endorsement upon it, viz: "Respectfully forwarded and approved. But I must express my deep regret at the necessity for thus forwarding it. By his intelligence, energy, zeal and courage, and quiet, unassuming deportment, withal, Gen. Nagle has endeared himself to this command, and will carry with him the love and respect not only of those gallant troops he has led so often to victory, but of all who have had the good fortune to know him."

[Signed] S. D. STURGESS,
Brig. Gen., com'dg.

Gen. Nagle issued a farewell address to his troops, and amid their regrets and with their earnest wishes for the speedy recovery of his health, returned home.

After having been at home about a month, rest and absence from the excitement and exposure of the field, had a beneficial effect. His health became better, and when Gen. Lee commenced his invasion of Pennsylvania in June, 1863, Gen. Nagle organized the 39th Regt., Pa. Militia, for "the emergency," and was commissioned Colonel by Gov. Curtin. He was mustered into the service on the 4th of July, 1863, and proceeded to the front at once. On his arrival there, Gen. Couch immediately

assigned him to the command of a Brigade, composed of six regiments and one battery, numbering some forty-eight hundred men. He was mustered out of the service, August 2, 1863.

When in 1864, a call was made for the Hundred Days' Service, Gen. Nagle with characteristic promptness and energy, organized the 194th Penna. Regiment, of which he was commissioned Colonel by Gov. Curtin, July 21, 1864. He was ordered to Baltimore. On his arrival Gen. Wallace directed him to report to Gen. Lockwood, commander of the 3d separate Brigade, who assigned Gen. Nagle to the command of all the troops at Mankins' Woods—about 8000 men. He guarded some of the approaches to the city until the expiration of his term of service, when he was relieved and returned with his Regiment to Harrisburg, and was mustered out, Nov. 5, 1864.

General Nagle's services in the Rebellion will ever be remembered with gratitude by not only the people of Schuylkill County, but by the nation at large, who owe the preservation of their liberties to the self-sacrificing devotion of men like him.

GENERAL GEORGE C. WYNKOOP.

He was commissioned Brigadier-General by Governor Curtin, April 19, 1861. On the 20th the 1st, 2d and 3d Regiments, Pennsylvania Volunteers, were placed under his command, and he received orders to march to Cockeysville, Md. On the morning of the 21st, at 1 o'clock, the command left Harrisburg by railroad; arrived at Cockeysville at 10 o'clock, and went into camp. The same day Gen. Wynkoop received orders from Gen. Scott to march his command back to Pennsylvania. On the afternoon of the 22d, at 4 o'clock, he arrived at York, and went into camp. On the 19th of July, Gen. Wynkoop received orders from Gen. Patterson at Charlestown, Va., to march his command to Harrisburg, and have it mustered out. The General was mustered out, August 1, 1861.

On the 21st of August, 1861, he commenced to raise the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, and on the 18th of November received a commission as Colonel—term of service, three years. On the 18th of December he left with his Regiment for Louisville, Ky., and arrived there on the 25th. Left Louisville January 26, 1862, for Bardstown, Ky. Left Bardstown Feb. 27th, for Mumfordsville, and arrived there March 4th. Left March 11th for Nashville, Tenn., and arrived there on the 18th. Left Nashville, May 3, for Murfreesboro, by the way of Lebanon. Col. Wynkoop and his command reached Lebanon, May 5th, at 4, A. M., and attacked John Morgan and his command. The Seventh gallantly drove the rebels from the town to Carthage, a distance of twenty miles, where what was

left of Morgan's band escaped by crossing the river in a boat. In this spirited encounter Col. Wynkoop captured 167 prisoners and 192 horses. On the 4th of August the Colonel had a skirmish with a large body of Forrest's cavalry at Sparta. After fighting half an hour the Colonel withdrew his men, and returned to join Gen. Nelson's command, ten miles in his rear. Col. Wynkoop had but 163 men with him. Forrest was 700 strong. On the 17th of August, with three companies of the Seventh, he left McMinville for Liberty, to join Gen. Johnson. Johnson's force consisted of the 2d Indiana, 5th Kentucky, two companies of the 4th Kentucky, and three companies of the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry, making a total of 900 men. On the 21st of August Gen. Johnson attacked Morgan at Gallatin, and after a fight surrendered. Col. Wynkoop, however, determined that he would not surrender, and brought off 732 men and horses. He returned to Nashville where he arrived at 1, A. M., on the 22d.

In consequence of physical disability, Col. Wynkoop was mustered out of service on the 26th of July, 1863, having served over two years with fidelity and honor.

GENERAL BENJAMIN C. CHRIST.

General Christ entered the three month's service as private of Company E, Capt. Wm. Homer, 5th Penna. Regiment, April 20, 1861. He was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of that Regiment, on the 22d, and was mustered out of service July 24, 1861. Upon the return of Colonel Christ he re-entered for three years, and was commissioned Colonel of the 50th Pennsylvania Regiment, July 27th. In July, 1862, he was ordered to take command of a Brigade, and from that date commanded Brigades and Divisions, until mustered out of the service, October 4th, 1864. Col. Christ was recommended for promotion by Major-General Burnside, immediately after the Maryland campaign, in September, 1862, which recommendation was favorably endorsed by Gen. McClellan and forwarded to the President. He was brevetted Brigadier-General, August 1, 1864, for meritorious services on Nye River and before Petersburg. Gen. Christ made one campaign in South Carolina, one in Maryland, four in Virginia, one in Kentucky, one in Mississippi, and one in East Tennessee. He was at the taking of Port Royal; at the Battle of the Coosaw, and at the Battle of Pocotaligo, South Carolina; at Sulphur Springs, Second Bull Run, Centreville, Chantilly, Frekericksburg, and in all the battles of Grant's campaign of 1864, in Virginia, from the Wilderness until our forces entrenched before Petersburg. He was at South Mountain and Antietam in Maryland; at the siege and fall of Vicksburg and Jackson, Mississippi, and at Blue Springs, Hough's Fer-

ry, Lenoir Station, Campbell Station, and at the siege of Knoxville, East Tennessee. During his term of service General Christ was wounded three times—slightly at the battles of the Coosaw and Antietam, and severely before Petersburg.

General Christ was a brave officer, and the responsible commands entrusted to him prove that he had the entire confidence of his superior officers. We regret that for want of the necessary data we are unable to enter more fully into the details of his eventful military career. It was fraught with peril and hardships, and adorned by a heroism worthy of the sacred cause in which he drew his sword.

GENERAL JOSHUA K. SIGFRIED.

General Sigfried entered the service in April, 1861, as Captain in the 6th Penna. Regiment, Col. James Nagle, for a period of three months, at the expiration of which he was mustered out at Harrisburg. After his return home he assisted to organize the 48th Penna. Regiment, of which he was commissioned Major, and mustered into the service on the 1st of October, 1861. He moved with the Regiment to Hatteras on the 11th of November, 1861. He was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel by election, on the 30th of that month. He was ordered to the command of Camp Winfield, Hatteras, on the 9th of December. He moved with the Regiment to Newbern, N. C., on the 11th of March, 1862. In April, 1862, he took command of the Regiment, Col. Nagle having been detached to command the 1st Brigade, 2d Division of what was afterwards the 9th Corps. The Regiment left Newbern on the 6th of July, and reached Newport News on the 9th. Colonel Sigfried spent the month here in placing his Regiment in an effective condition. He left with his Regiment for Fredericksburg, to join Gen. Pope, on the 2d of August.—The Regiment left Fredericksburg on the 12th; marched to Culpepper, and joined Gen. Pope on the 14th. It was immediately thrown forward to Cedar Mountain, and performed picket duty when Gen. Pope's retreat commenced. The Regiment moved from there on the retreat, on the 18th. It moved towards and occupied Kelly's Ford on the Rappahannock. Lieut.-Colonel Sigfried, with a portion of his Regiment, recrossed the river, in support of Buford's Cavalry, who were engaged in a sharp skirmish with the enemy. The Regiment remained at Kelly's Ford until the 22d, when it moved up the River. The Regiment under command of Lieut.-Colonel Sigfried was in the Second Battle of Bull Run, Aug. 29 and 30, 1862. It fought gallantly and lost heavily. Sept. 1st he manœuvred the Regiment skillfully at the Battle of Chantilly.—He commanded the Regiment through the Maryland campaign of 1862, participating in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. After the

last engagement he was promoted Colonel, to date from the 10th of September, 1862. He commanded the Regiment at the Battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. After the battle he was complimented by Generals Sturgess, Ferrero and Nagle for the manner in which he took the Regiment into, and for the ability with which he handled it, while in action. March 25, 1863, Col. Sigfried left Newport News with his Regiment, for the West. Reached Lexington, Ky., April 1st, where the Regiment remained on provost duty until September 10, 1863. During that time Col. Sigfried was provost marshal of the city, and military commandant. He left Lexington on the 10th of September, as Colonel commanding the 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 9th Army Corps, on the march to East Tennessee, to join Burnside's forces at Knoxville. The distance—two hundred and twenty miles—was marched in eighteen days, without fatigue or straggling, in consequence of an admirable plan adopted by Col. Sigfried upon starting. Arrived at Knoxville, Sept. 28th. Were ordered to and reached Bull's Gap, Oct. 4th. From there marched to Lick Creek and Blue Springs. Col. Sigfried commanded the Brigade in the Battle of Blue Springs, fought Oct. 10th. Returned to Knoxville, Oct. 15th, shortly after which he was ordered to take command of the 2d Division, 9th Corps. On the 22d, with his Division, Col. Sigfried moved to Louden; then to Lenoir, where it remained until the 14th, when the Division returned to Louden, and covered the retreat of the Army on the 15th from Lenoir to Campbell's Station. At this point Col. Sigfried resumed command of the 1st Brigade, Col. Hartranft taking command of the Division. At the Battle of Campbell's Station, fought on the 16th, Col. Sigfried's Brigade opened the engagement, and participated in it all day, retreating at night to Knoxville, reaching that place on the following morning. At this time the siege of Knoxville by the Rebel General Longstreet, commenced. The key of the defences was held by the Ninth Corps—a very important point in the line of works being held by the Brigade of Col. Sigfried. The siege was raised on the 5th of December, the rebels retreating towards Virginia, and our forces following. January 3, 1864, the 48th Regiment having re-enlisted for three years, left its camp near Blaines' Cross Roads, Tenn., for home on veteran leave, for re-organization. Arrived at Pottsville, Feb. 3. Having recruited its ranks to the maximum number, the Regiment left Pottsville March 14, 1864, under command of Col. Sigfried, for Annapolis, where it was ordered to rendezvous. Left Annapolis to co-operate with Gen. Grant in his great Virginia campaign, April 23, 1864. On the 4th of May Col. Sigfried was appointed to command the 1st Brigade, 4th Division, (colored) Ninth Army Corps, the duty of which was to guard the immense trains necessary to facilitate Grant's operations. That duty ceasing after the army had crossed the James and established itself in

front of Petersburg, Col. Sigfried's Brigade was assigned to other important duty. At the explosion of the mine at Petersburg, Col. Sigfried, with his Brigade, participated in the charge on the enemy's works. Subsequently he was brevetted Brigadier-General by President Lincoln, for gallantry in this action. He continued in command of the Brigade, until mustered out of service, Oct. 2, 1864, by reason of expiration of term of service.

During his career in the Army General Sigfried won the highest encomiums from his superior officers for the fidelity, prudence and ability with which he discharged the duties devolving upon him. Without his knowledge they recommended him for promotion from Colonel to Brigadier, for meritorious conduct in the field.

COLONEL HENRY L. CAKE.

Colonel Cake left Pottsville with the first troops, April 17, 1861, as a corporal in the National Light Infantry. Was mustered in at Harrisburg on the 18th, as second lieutenant; commissioned Colonel 25th Penna. Regt., May 1, 1861. At the expiration of the three months' service, he was mustered out.

After Col. Cake's return home he organized the 96th Regt., P. V., and was commissioned Colonel of it, August 18, 1861. The Regiment encamped at Pottsville until Nov. 8, 1861, when it left for the front. On the 10th Col. Cake was appointed acting Brigadier-General, and placed in command of six regiments at Camp Wilder, near Washington. Dec. 10, 1861, the 96th was attached to 2d Brigade, Gen. Slocum, in General Franklin's Division. Slocum's Brigade subsequently became 2d Brigade, 1st Division, 6th Army Corps. Col. Cake participated with his Regiment in the following engagements: West Point, Gaines' Hill, Charles City Cross Roads, Malvern, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Crampton's Pass, Antietam and Fredericksburg. His gallantry and the effective fighting of his men won the highest praise. Col. Cake resigned March 12, 1863, and was mustered out May 3, 1863.

COLONEL JACOB G. FRICK.

Colonel Frick was mustered into the service as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 96th Pennsylvania Regiment, September 23, 1861. He remained with the Regiment in that capacity (moving with the Army of the Potomac to the Penninsula, and participating with it in the battles of Gaines' Hill, June 27th, Charles City Cross Roads, June 30th, and Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862,) until August 29th, when his resignation was accepted, and he returned home to lead a new regiment to the field.

He was appointed by Governor Curtin Colonel of the 129th Pennsylvania Regiment, August 15th, and left on the 16th for Washington. His Regiment was subsequently attached to the 3d Division, 5th Corps, and marched to Antietam. On the 16th of October he accompanied Gen. Griffin's Division of the 5th Corps in a reconnoissance to Leetown, Va. They had a brisk skirmish at Kearneysville, after which they returned to camp near Sharpsburg.

Col. Frick and his command moved with the Army of the Potomac, October 31st, and arrived at Fredericksburg, Va., November 17, 1862. He was engaged in the Battle at that place, December 13th, losing 140 men. He marched with the army under Gen. Hooker, April 29, 1863, for Chancellorsville, and was hotly engaged in battle on Sunday, May 3, with considerable loss. The Regiment returned to camp near Stoneman's Station, and after remaining there one week, marched to Harrisburg, and was mustered out of service May 18, 1863.

On the 17th of June, 1863, Col. Frick was commissioned Colonel of the 27th Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia. By order of Gen. Couch the Regiment went to Columbia, Pa. On the 28th the Regiment had a skirmish with the enemy in front of Wrightsville. Being unable to hold its position in consequence of the superior number of the enemy, the Regiment retired to the Columbia side of the Susquehanna River. To prevent the enemy crossing and taking Harrisburg in the rear, the Columbia Bridge was burned in pursuance of the following order from Major-Gen. Couch to his aid-de-camp, Maj. Granville O'Haller, 7th Infantry, U. S. Army, and communicated to Col. Frick on the field, when it was found impossible to successfully resist the advance of the enemy:

(*By the Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph lines.*)

HARRISBURG, JUNE 28, 1863.

To Major O'Haller, U. S. Army, A. D. C.

When you find it necessary to withdraw the main body of Col. Frick's command from Wrightsville, leave a proper number on the other side to destroy the bridges, and use your own discretion in their destruction. Keep them open as long as possible with prudence.

[Signed] D. N. COUCH

On the 4th day of July Col. Frick was ordered to report with his command to Gen. Smith at Carlisle. He was at the same time placed in command of the Brigade, composed of the 27th and 31st Pennsylvania Regiments. This force subsequently marched from Carlisle to Hagerstown and Chambersburg, a distance of about one hundred and fifty miles, *via* Pinegrove, Newman's Cut, Waynesboro, Ringgold, Md., Cavetown, Chewsville and Boonsboro. Col. Frick and his command were mustered out of service at Harrisburg, July 31, 1863.

During his military service Col. Frick was the recipient of many expressions of esteem from his fellow-officers. After the Battle of Gaines' Hill, the officers of the 96th Regiment sent him a communication, dated "Camp Nugent, July 22, 1862," expressive of their admiration "for his

gallant services upon that occasion," and for "his gallant behavior on all occasions." In forwarding to Col. Frick the acceptance of his resignation, Gen. Bartlett expressed his appreciation of Col. Frick's soldierly qualities, and of his valuable services during the trying scenes of the Peninsula campaign. Gen. Slocum, in parting with Col. Frick, expressed his thanks for the manner in which the Colonel had discharged his duties, and his high appreciation of the Colonel's conduct. For a few weeks on the Peninsula Col. Frick commanded the 5th Maine Regiment. When he left the officers presented a pair of Colonel's shoulder straps to him, with a letter of thanks for his courtesy and gentlemanly conduct to them. When the 129th Regiment returned home Gen. Tyler wrote a letter to Gov. Curtin, in which he stated that Col. Frick "is every inch a soldier, a rigid disciplinarian, an efficient and worthy officer. His conduct on the battle-fields at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, was characterized by coolness and courage that plainly showed his capability to manage a large command." These testimonials to an officer who drew his sword in the holiest cause, must be of priceless value.

GENERAL HENRY PLEASANTS.

Gen. Henry Pleasants, a Civil Engineer, residing at Pottsville, Pa., assisted in recruiting over 160 men for the three months' service, and went out as 2d Lieutenant of Company H, (The Tower Guards) 6th Penna. Regiment.

He subsequently went out as Captain in the three years' service.—During the month of August, 1861, he recruited his company, which was mustered into the U. S. service at Harrisburg on the 11th of September, 1861, being the first Company filled in the 48thPenna. Regiment. While his Regiment was stationed at Hatteras, N. C., Capt. Pleasants in conjunction with Lieutenant Farquhar of the Engineers, erected during the months of November, December and January several fortifications.

The 48th Pa. Regt., having been sent to reinforce Gen. Pope, Capt. Pleasants was in that memorable retreat from the Rapidan and in the two days' Battle of Second Bull Run, August 29th and 30th, 1862; and fought at the Battle of Chantilly, Sept. 1, 1862, where Generals Kearney and Stevens were killed.

During the retreat of the army of the Potomac to Washington and its subsequent advance against Lee's army, and in the hard-fought battles of South Mountain (Sept. 14, 1862,) and Antietam, (Sept. 17th and 18th, 1862,) he was always with his company, which he commanded in all the engagements.

Shortly after the Battle of Antietam, Capt. Pleasants was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel of the 48th Pa. Regt., the commission dating from

Sept. 20, 1862. At the bloody battle of Fredericksburg, Dec., 1862, Lieut.-Col. Pleasants, although suffering from a contusion of his leg, not only did good service in his own Regiment, but, under a heavy fire, placed in position the 12th Rhode Island Regiment and a New York Regiment.

In March 1863, upon the arrival of the 48th Pa. Regt. at Lexington, Kentucky, Col. J. K. Sigfried was made commandant of the Post, and Lieut.-Col. Pleasants commanded the Regiment till July, 1863, when he was appointed Provost Marshal General of the 23d Army Corps. In August, 1863, he accompanied Burnside's expedition into East Tennessee (his Regiment remaining at Lexington till September,) and was through the various engagements in that State and at the memorable Siege of Knoxville.

The 48th Pa. Regt. having re-enlisted as Veterans, returned home in February, 1864, and having been recruited to about the maximum strength, Lieut.-Col. Pleasants took it to Annapolis, Md., when by constant drilling the new men became almost as proficient in marching and the use of their arms, as the Veterans. From the time the Veteran Regiment left Pottsville, Lieut.-Col. Pleasants had command of it, till he left the service, except when he was ordered to command the 1st and 2d Brigade of the 2d Division, 9th Army Corps. He, with his Regiment, were in all the battles of Gen. Grant's campaign from the Wilderness to Petersburg. At Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864, he commanded his Regiment, which almost destroyed Col. Gilbert's Georgia Brigade and captured over 100 prisoners. At Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, it captured about 50 of Kershaw's men, and some 200 muskets. In the battle before Petersburg, on the 17th and 18th of June, 1864, it captured over 300 of Beauregard's troops, 2 brass cannon and two battle-flags. On the 18th of June Lieut.-Col. Pleasants assumed command of the 1st Brigade of the 2d Division, 9th Corps, and retained it till some time in July. He proposed, and, with the assistance of his Regiment, excavated the great mine in front of Petersburg, Va., which, when exploded, (on the 30th of July,) destroyed a large rebel fort, with its garrison and armament, consisting of six cannon and about 400 South Carolina soldiers.

Major-General Meade, the commander of the Army of the Potomac, issued a special order, thanking Col. Pleasants and his Regiment for their extraordinary feat.

Col. Pleasants, during the battle of the 30th of July, 1864, volunteered and did duty on the staff of Gen. Potter, his Regiment not being engaged in the action. He was in different battles near Petersburg, when the 9th Corps was engaged, and on the 30th of September, when the 2d Division was surrounded and nearly all captured, his Regiment was the only one that was brought out safely and with small loss.

During the month of August, 1864, Lieut.-Col. Pleasants commanded the 2d Brigade of his Division, and was commissioned Colonel by the Governor of Pennsylvania on the 6th of October, 1864. On the 15th of December he received an appointment by the President of Brevet-Colonel of Volunteers for distinguished services, which he declined.

Colonel Pleasants' health having become impaired by the hardships and exposures of nearly four years of active service in the field, he applied to be and was honorably mustered out on the 19th of December, 1864.

Subsequently the Secretary of War promoted Col. Pleasants to Brevet Brigadier-General "for skillful and distinguished services during the war, and particularly in the construction and explosion of the mine before Petersburg."

General Pleasants was generally recognised as one of the most gallant officers in action, and his record is one of which Schuylkill County is proud.

COLONEL GEORGE W. GOWEN.

Geo. W. Gowen was mustered into the United States service as First Lieutenant of Co. C, 48th Penna. Regiment, at Harrisburg, Pa., on the 11th of September, 1861. Thus commenced the military career of one of Schuylkill County's grandest soldiers.

As 1st Lieutenant he was made, by Brig.-Gen. Thos. Williams, while at Hatteras Inlet, N. C., Provost Marshal of Hatteras Island. Soon afterwards he was placed on detached service in Battery C, 1st U. S. Artillery, Capt. O. O. Morris. In this capacity he exhibited qualifications as an artillery officer of the highest order. He accompanied the Battery to Newbern and was with it at the siege of Fort Macon. His gun at this latter point, was excellently managed and did effective service in reducing the Fort to terms.

In June, 1862, he was relieved from duty in Battery C, to be made Acting Regimental Adjutant of the 48th Regt. With marked ability he managed this department, and won the esteem of the entire Regiment, both officers and men, by his gentlemanly deportment. In this position he passed through Pope's arduous campaign in the Summer of 1862, and the Maryland campaign of the Fall of the same year, participating in the battles of Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain and Antietam. In September, 1862, he was made Captain of Company C.

Adapting himself to every new position with remarkable ease, he entered upon its duties with a seeming fore-knowledge of their nature.—Keeping his Company under an excellent state of discipline—always rigorously just and yet kindly forbearing, he could not but win the love of his men.

As commanding officer of his Company, he passed through McClellan's campaign from Harper's Ferry to Warrenton in the fall of 1862, and was with Burnside at the Battle of Fredericksburg.

Upon the removal of the Regiment to Kentucky, in the Spring of 1863, he was placed upon detached service for the purpose of obtaining laborers to work on the Government fortifications at Camp Nelson. In this exceedingly difficult position—requiring the utmost care and tact in order to allay the spirit of opposition to the Government, so easily aroused, when any interference with the negro was at all possible,—Captain Gowen acquitted himself in a most creditable manner. He was relieved from this position to yet a more responsible one—that of assisting in the laying out of a new military railroad, to connect with the Kentucky Central at Nicholasville. Here his engineering abilities were developed and rewarded by the appointment of Assistant Chief Engineer on the staff of Major-General Burnside, commanding Department of Ohio, upon that officer's advance into East Tennessee. From this position he was made Asst. Engineer on the staff of Brig.-Gen. R. B. Potter, commanding 9th Corps, and found ample opportunity to display his ability during the memorable Siege of Knoxville. Soon after the raising of the Siege he was made a personal Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Major-General Jno. G. Parke. Here was a yet larger scope for his ability, and in this capacity his services were of the greatest value to Gen. Parke. Enduring the hardships of the East Tennessee campaign, he returned with the 9th Corps to the East, and took part in Grant's unparalleled campaign of the Spring, Summer and Fall of 1864.

Shrinking from no danger, but ever ready, Capt. Gowen, in this campaign, won the highest praise. Ever on the alert—the first on the ground at an alarm—his untiring activity rendered him one of General Parke's most trusty agents and reliable assistants. For gallantry upon such fields as the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Tolapotomy, Cold Harbor and Petersburg, he was brevetted Major and again Lieutenant-Colonel. None came out of that year's brilliant campaign with a brighter record than Lieut.-Col. Gowen. In December, 1864, he was made Colonel of the 48th Regiment, and never was officer more graciously welcomed by his troops, than was Col. Gowen by the brave men of the 48th. So highly esteemed was he that he was made the recipient of a most noble horse and sett of equipments by his men, who took this method of testifying their love and regard for their beloved commander.

The Spring of 1865 dawned, and found our army still firmly holding the rebels at Petersburg. The hour for decisive action had arrived.—The Lieutenant-General determined to strike the blow. To the 9th Corps was assigned the difficult task of attacking the enemy in front, and breaking through his strongest lines—of assaulting the works at Peters-

burg. Early on the morning of the 2d day of April this brave Corps moved to the attack—the 48th Regiment, led by its gallant Colonel, in the van. The rebel Fort Mahone the objective point. The work of carnage began—Mahone was terribly assaulted. The enemy fought with desperation. The Fort was almost reached, when Col. Gowen, perceiving a break in the ranks to the right and left of his Regiment, and fearing his men might waver, sprang to the front, and raising his cap with one hand and waving his sword in the other, led his Regiment on, and the stronghold was speedily captured; but oh, the sacrifice!

In the hour of victory Col. Gowen fell, beloved, honored and mourned by all who knew him.

Thus, when fortune seemed ready to crown the manly efforts of one so promising, he fell, a martyr to the cause of Freedom. For his many social qualities, for his genial, frank, honest nature and for his able military abilities he is mourned. His ready, quick perception at adapting himself to every position he was called to fill, marked him as a man of no ordinary ability. Schuylkill County may well be proud of Colonel Gowen's career, and feel that he has added no small glory to her bright list of honored heroes.

COLONEL I. F. BRANNON.

The subject of this sketch enlisted as Corporal in the 6th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, for three months, April 27, 1861, and was mustered out at the expiration of term of enlistment.

He was commissioned by Governor Curtin 1st Lieutenant of Co. K, 48th Regiment, Pa. Vols., August 20, 1861. He was commissioned Captain of his Company, August 30, 1862, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of H. A. M. Filbert, who was killed in action, August 29, 1862. On the 11th of October, 1864, he was commissioned Major of the Regiment, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the mustering out of Major O. C. Bosbyshell, at the expiration of his term of service. On the 1st of March, 1865, Major Brannon was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment, to fill the vacancy caused by the mustering out of Lieut.-Col. Henry Pleasants at the expiration of his term of service. On the 3d of April, 1865, he was commissioned Colonel of the Regiment, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Colonel George W. Gowen, who was killed in action, April 2, 1865.

Colonel Brannon, during four years of arduous, faithful service, was in the following engagements:

Second Battle of Bull Run, August 29 and 30, 1862; Chantilly, Va.,

Sept. 1, 1862; South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, 1862; Antietam, Md., Sept. 16 and 17, 1862; Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; Wilderness, May, 1864; Spottsylvania, May, 1864; North Anna River, May, 1864; Tolapotomy, May, 1864; Bethesda Church, May, 1864; Cold Harbor, June, 1864; before Petersburg, June 17, 1864; before Petersburg, (explosion of mine) July 30, 1864; Weldon Rail Road, Aug., 1864; South Side Rail Road, Sept. 30, 1864; Hatchers Run; front of Petersburg and final capture of the city, April 2, 1865.

COLONEL DANIEL NAGLE.

When the Mexican War commenced, he enlisted—then 18 years of age—in Company B, Capt. James Nagle, 1st Penna. Regt., as drummer, and participated in the siege of Vera Cruz and battles of Cerro Gordo, Lahoya, Huamantla and Atlixco. When hostilities commenced in the American Rebellion, he enrolled his name, April 20, 1861, in Capt. C. Tower's Company for three months, and was elected 2d Lieutenant. At Harrisburg the Company, having 160 men, was formed into two companies. Of the second company, called Nagle Guards, he was chosen Captain, and was assigned to the 6th Pa. Reg. He was with his company in the skirmish at Falling Waters, and crossed and recrossed the Potomac four times. After his return home he organized a company for the 48th Pa. Regt., with which he remained as Captain until the 30th of November, 1861, when he was promoted Major. When six companies of the Regiment joined Gen. Burnside at Newbern, March 11, 1862, he was left with four companies in command of Hatteras Island, where he remained until May, when he was relieved, and joined the Regiment at Newbern. He resigned at Newport News on the 21st of July, 1862. When Gen. Lee invaded Pennsylvania in September, 1862, he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the 19th Pa. Militia for the emergency. In November, 1862, he organized the 173d Penn. Regiment, for nine months' service, and was commissioned Colonel. The Regiment relieved the 158th New York Regiment, to guard the approaches to Norfolk, Va., which duty it discharged until May, 1863, when it was detailed to do provost duty in Norfolk. On the 10th of July Col. Nagle with his Regiment, was ordered to Washington, and was assigned to the 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 11th Corps, and was detailed to guard the Orange and Alexandria Railroad from Broad Run to Manassas Junction. The Regiment was mustered out of service on the 17th of August, 1863.

COLONEL WILLIAM H. LESSIG.

In September, 1861, Col. Lessig organized a company for the 96th Pa. Regiment, (Co. C,) of which he became Captain. He commanded his Company in the engagement at West Point, Va., and soon after became so sick that he had to go into hospital early in June, 1862. He was prostrated during the Peninsula campaign. After recovering his health, he rejoined the Regiment on the 9th of August, 1862. He was with the Regiment at the Second Battle of Bull Run. He was promoted to Major, September 15, 1862. He commanded in that capacity through the Maryland campaign of 1862, being at the Battle of Crampton's Gap, Sept. 14, and at Antietam, Sept. 17. He was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on the 23d of December, 1862. Col. Lessig commanded the Regiment at the First and Second Battles of Fredericksburg, and at the Battle of Gettysburg, Pa. He was promoted Colonel, March 12, 1863, and was at Rappahannock Station, Nov. 7, 1863. He commanded the Regiment through Gen. Grant's Virginia campaign, 1864, and was afterwards in Sheridan's Campaign in Maryland and the Shenandoah Valley, up to Sept. 22, 1864, when he, with his Regiment, left the field at the expiration of its term of service, and was mustered out October 21, 1864. Col. Lessig was a brave officer, and commanded the entire confidence of his men.

COLONEL JOHN E. WYNKOOP.

Col. Wynkoop entered the service, April 19, 1861, as Captain of the Ashland Dragoons, to be employed as a rifle company. He was appointed Major of the Sixth Regiment, Penn. Vols. Infantry, April 21, 1861. In that capacity he served through Maryland and Virginia, with Gen. Patterson, in the three months' campaign, until August 1st. He reentered the service, and was appointed Major of the 3d Penna. Cavalry, (then Young's Kentucky Regiment of Light Cavalry) August 7, 1861. He served through Southern Maryland with his Battalion, it being attached to the commands of Brigadier-Generals Sickles and Hooker, who campaigned along the Patuxent and Potomac. He was transferred in October, 1861, from the 3d to the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry, of which he became Junior Major, his commission bearing date, Oct. 14th. He served through the South-West with Buell, Rosecranz, Thomas and Stanley, from the taking of Nashville to the Battle of Stone River or Murfreesboro, winning praise from his superior officers for his gallantry in action, and for the skillful manner in which in every instance he manœuvered his command. "Rosecranz's Campaign with the Fourteenth Army Corps, or the Army of the Cumberland," published in Cincinnati

in 1863, repeatedly mentions the Major and the gallant Seventh, in the highest terms. In February, 1863, Major Wynkoop was ordered to Pennsylvania, with a permanent party, consisting of Lieutenant Heber Thompson, Co. F, Lieut. Jones, Co. A, Sergt.-Major Dennings and Sergt. Kelley, to recruit for his Regiment. The following June, upon the invasion of Pennsylvania by Lee, he was ordered by the War Department to report to Gen. Couch, then commanding the Department of the Susquehanna. Upon reporting Gen. Couch appointed him Chief of Cavalry in his Department. He had command of all the cavalry of the Department during the Battle of Gettysburg and the retreat of Lee into Virginia. On the 7th of August, 1863, he was appointed Colonel of the 20th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and reported with his command to Gen. Kelly, commanding the Department of West Virginia. He served through that section, having several successful skirmishes with Imboden, Mosby, McNeal, and other leaders of guerilla bands then infesting the country. Col. Wynkoop reorganized the 20th Penna. Cavalry, in January, 1864, and reported in March to Gen. Sigel, at Cumberland, Md. He was placed in command of the 1st Cavalry Brigade, 1st Division. On the 1st of April, 1864, he with his command, went with Gen. Sigel, into the Shenandoah Valley. In the beginning of May he fought part of Breckinridge's command near Mt. Jackson, and drove it several miles, killing and capturing many of the rebels. Breckinridge was reinforced and offered battle to Gen. Sigel. The latter was compelled to fall back to Woodstock, Va., Breckinridge's force being too strong. In a few days afterwards Gen. Sigel was relieved, and Major-General Hunter assumed command. Col. Wynkoop served with Hunter from Woodstock to Lynchburg, participating with his Brigade, in all of the battles fought during that campaign. At Piedmont, with three hundred men of his Brigade, he charged the rebel line of infantry, capturing seven hundred and sixty rank and file; forty-six line and field officers, and three Brigade-Commanders. Subsequently he defeated Imboden's command at Tie River Gap, capturing forty men and three commissioned officers. Col. Wynkoop formed with his Brigade, the rear-guard in the retreat from Lynchburg, fighting constantly for seven days and nights. When Col. Wynkoop left Cumberland early in April, to enter upon this campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, his Brigade numbered twenty-two hundred and sixty men. When he returned in the following July after the retreat of Hunter, his command was reduced to about eight hundred men. In crossing the Big Suel Mountain he lost three hundred men and horses. After the return Col. Wynkoop was ordered to Cumberland, Md., to reorganize the Brigade: to remount, arm and equip the men. Col. Wynkoop was in command of the Brigade eleven months altogether, which completed his service in the Army.

COLONEL ROBERT H. RAMSEY.

Col. Ramsey was mustered into the service of the United States, July 3, 1863, as 2d Lieutenant of Co. H, 45th Reg., Penna. Militia, Col. Wm. D. Whipple, commanding. He entered the Regiment at Philadelphia,—in which city he was then engaged in business,—at the time of Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania and of the battles at Gettysburg. The Regiment was sent to the field at once, under command of Lieut..Col. Wheeler. After the escape of Lee and his army across the Potomac, the services of the militia being no longer required in Southern Pennsylvania, the Regiment to which Lieut. Ramsay was attached, was ordered to the coal districts of Schuylkill County, as part of a force placed under command of Brigadier-General Wm. D. Whipple, to quell disturbances which threatened not only the peace of the County, but which impeded the operation of the laws of the United States. The Regiment arrived in Pottsville, July 31, 1863, where it went into camp. Lieut. Ramsay was detailed Aug. 2, 1864, from his Regiment as acting Assistant-Adjutant-General on the staff of Gen. Whipple, commanding second Sub-District of the Lehigh District. Lieut. Ramsay entered upon his new duties immediately, which position he held from that date, under Gen. Whipple, Col. H. O. Ryerson, 10th New Jersey Regiment, and Col. Oliphant, 14th Veteran Reserves, until ordered to the Army of the West for duty in the field. Lieut. Ramsey's strict attention to duty was rewarded by his appointment by the President at Gen. Whipple's request, as Assistant-Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain, to date from December 5, 1863, which appointment was subsequently confirmed by the Senate. Capt. Ramsey remained on duty at the headquarters in Pottsville until February, 1864, when he was relieved and ordered to report in person to to Major-General Geo. H. Thomas, commanding the Department of the Cumberland. Early in December, 1863, General Thomas had applied to the War Department for Captain Ramsey; but General Couch, commanding the Department of the Susquehanna, to whom the matter had been referred, declined granting the request for the reason that in consequence of the frequent change of commanders, Capt. Ramsey was the only officer left fully acquainted with the duties of the post at which he was stationed. A subsequent application, however, resulted in Capt. Ramsey being ordered to report to Gen. Thomas, which he did on the 22d of February, 1864. He was assigned to duty at Headquarters, Department of the Cumberland. Upon the opening of the campaign against Atlanta, Capt. Ramsay went into the field with Gen. Thomas as Acting A. D. C., and Assistant-Adjutant General. He participated in all the marches, skirmishes and battles of that memorable campaign, which ended with the capture of Atlanta. He was constantly under fire, and on several occasions narrowly escaped being captured by the enemy.—

Though much exposed, he passed through his entire field service uninjured. After the capture of Atlanta and the suspension of field operations in that section, Capt. Ramsey returned with Gen. Thomas along the line of railroad between Atlanta and Chattanooga, on which raiding parties of the enemy were at work—and subsequently to Nashville, Tenn. There much had to be done, and Capt. Ramsey was of great assistance to Gen. Thomas. Finally, when all of the work of preparation had been completed, he again took the field, and participated in the din and strife of the memorable battle before Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864, which resulted in the complete, decisive defeat and demoralization of the enemy. In commendation of Capt. Ramsey's services during these two days' engagement, and his uniform bravery in the field, as well as for his untiring devotion to duty, both in the Atlanta and Nashville campaigns, Gen. Thomas recommended him strongly to the Secretary of War, for promotion to the rank of Major and Assistant Adjutant-General. The appointment was made, the commission bearing date January 27, 1865. Subsequently he received the thanks of the Secretary of War for what he had done during the war. The President, to show his personal appreciation of Major Ramsey's services in the field, conferred upon him the additional promotions of Lieutenant-Colonel, and Colonel by brevet. Col. Ramsey, at the time of preparing this, is still on duty with Gen. Thomas, commanding Military Division of Tennessee. We understand that he is much attached to the General, who on repeated occasions, has shown his appreciation of Col. Ramsey's abilities and services by flattering commendation. The principal battles in which Col. Ramsay participated, as far as we are able to learn, are as follows: 1864—Buzzard Roost, Ga., May 6: Resaca, May 14 and 15: Cassville; New Hope Church; Dallas; Kenesaw Mountain, June 27: Peach Tree Creek, July 20; Atlanta, July 22; Jonesboro, Sept. 1, and Lovejoy's Station, Sept. 2.; before Nashville—Richland Creek, Dec. 15, and Brentwood Hills, Dec. 16. In addition to these Col. Ramsey participated in many skirmishes, etc., of which we have no record. Col. Ramsey's promotions in the service were rapid, but we, who know the young man, are not surprised at it; for he possesses qualifications which must command the respect and confidence of his superior officers. Schuylkill County is proud of her young and gallant Colonel.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM THOMPSON.

Col. Thompson left a profitable banking business on the 6th of September, 1862, on receiving authority from Gov. Curtin to recruit a company of cavalry in Schuylkill County. He was mustered into the service as Captain of Company H, 17th Pa. Cavalry, Nov. 1, 1862. This

Regiment was always connected with the 2d Brig., 1st Cav. Div. under the successive commands of Generals Pleasantson, Buford, Merritt and Devin. On May 24, 1863, Capt. Thompson was detailed to take command of Gen. Meade's escort, in which capacity he remained several months.—Capt. Thompson was present at nearly all of the prominent battles fought by the Army of the Potomac during the last three years of the war, and was with Gen. Sheridan in all of his battles, raids, etc. Capt. Thompson received a severe flesh wound through the right shoulder, August 25th, 1864, at Kearnystown, Va., in a charge made by three divisions of cavalry on Gen. Early's entire army, for the purpose of developing his strength and movements. On the 8th of February, 1865, he was promoted to Major, and on the 19th of May was brevetted Lieut.-Col. by the Secretary of War, through the recommendation of Gen. Sheridan, for "meritorious and distinguished conduct in the field," especially at Hatcher's Run, Five Forks and Appomattox Court House. To his great credit the reports show that Col. Thompson never lost a day's duty while in service, except when he was wounded. He was mustered out with his Regiment, June 20, 1865, after an honorable career of nearly three years in the service of his imperilled country.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FRANK T. BENNETT.

He served through the three months' campaign as Major of the 16th Penna. Regiment, Col. Ziegle. He was mustered in on the 4th of December, 1861, as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 55th Penna. Regiment, Col. Richard White. Col. Bennett was taken prisoner at Edisto Island, March 16, 1862, and was released October 12, 1862. He rejoined his Regiment at Beaufort, S. C. On the 16th of June, 1864, he was wounded and taken prisoner at Drewry's Bluff, in Gen. Butler's expedition to the South side of James River. He was released Sept. 12, 1864, and mustered out of service, January, 1865.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. A. HENNESSEY.

Col. Hennessey was mustered into the 52d Regt., Pa. Vols., as Second Lieutenant, Co. K, Dec. 3, 1861. In that capacity he passed through the first Peninsula campaign, most of the time in command of his Company. He was re-mustered as Captain of that Company, Sept. 11, 1862, at Yorktown, Va. He served as such until Feb. 5, 1865, when he was promoted to the Majority at Morris Island, S. C., while in command of the boat infantry. Was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel of same Regiment at Salisbury, N. C.

At different periods Col. Hennessey acted in the positions of Provost Marshal and Inspector, and was in command of the Regiment for several months, during which time he entered Charleston and raised the first U. S. flag over its walls.

Colonel Hennessey's military career reflected the highest credit upon him. At Charleston Gen. Gillmore congratulated him upon the fact that he was the officer to raise, after a lapse of four years, the first National flag over the walls of Fort Sumter and the city. This event is one of which any officer might well be proud.

MAJOR E. H. LEIB.

No officer from Schuylkill County made a better record during the Rebellion than Edward H. Leib, of the 5th United States Cavalry.

He left Pottsville, April 17, 1861, as a private in the Washington Artillery. On the 26th of April he was commissioned 2d Lieutenant in the 2d, afterwards 5th, U. S. Cavalry. June 10, 1861, he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant; April 26, 1863, to Captain, and March 13, 1865, to Brevet-Major, 5th U. S. Cavalry.

The engagements in which Major Leib participated during the war, were as follows:

1861.—Capture of Alexandria, Va., May 23; Blackburn's Ford, July 18; First Battle of Bull Run, July 21.

1862.—Catlett's Station, Va., March 12; Williamsburg, May 5 and 6; Mechanicsville, May 24; Hanover Court House, May 27; Old Church, June 13; Gaines' Mills, June 27; Savage Station, June 28; Malvern Hill, July 1; Harrison's Landing, July 3; White Oak Swamp, (cavalry battle,) July 29. [His command did picket duty at St. Mary's Church, and in front of Malvern Hill, while on the Peninsula, and brought up the rear guard under Gen. Averill when the Army left the Peninsula for Washington.] South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14; Antietam, Sept. 17; Sharpsburg, Sept. 19; [Major Leib and his command then moved to Oldtown, Cumberland, Md., and Romney, Va. While at the latter place the rebel General Stuart made a raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania. Our forces, commanded by Gen. Averill, pursued him for over four hundred miles.] Halltown, Va., Sept. 26 and 29; Union, Nov. 2; Upperville, Nov. 3; Mannassas Gap, Nov. 4; Little Washington, Nov. 7; Amosville, Nov. 10; Second Battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13.

1863.—Kelly's Ford, Va., March 17; [where Major Leib commanded the Regiment. This was the first signal cavalry victory of the war for the Union troops.] Raccoon Ford, April 30; Fleming's Cross Roads, May 4; Beverly Ford; Middleburg; Aldie; Gettysburg, Pa., July 3; Williamsport, Md., July 6; Boonesboro', July 8 and 9; Funktown;

Falling Waters; Hazel River, Va.; Brandy Station, Aug. 21; Mine Run; Charlottesville: Stanardsville.

1864.—Major Leib was stationed at Baltimore in this year, at the time of the invasion by the rebel General Early. He offered his services to Major-General Wallace. They were accepted. He was in the Battle of July 7th, at Frederick, Md., and brought up the rear guard on the 8th to Monocacy Junction. On the 9th he was ordered to take command of the one hundred days' regiments of infantry, which were there, and hold the Baltimore pike bridge crossing the Monocacy. He fought all day and lost a great number of men, but succeeded in holding the only road that General Wallace had to fall back on. The General states this fact in his report of operations. Finally Major Leib brought up to Baltimore the rear guard of our routed army. On the 13th of July he was appointed Inspector and Chief of Cavalry of the 8th Army Corps, and went to Washington with Gen. Ord, where he assisted in driving the enemy from the gates. In the Fall the Major went on a raid under Gen. Torbert, to Gordonsville, Va. They were gone twelve days, and had two fights, one at Madison Court House, the other near Gordonsville.

1865.—Major Leib participated in the last grand raid under Major-General Sheridan. After the Battle of Waynesboro', he captured with his Regiment, the town of Scottsville, a large amount of ammunition and provisions, and destroyed canal locks and boats. He was in the advance, and was at one time within fifteen miles of Lynchburg, Va.—Major Leib captured the main railroad bridge over the South Anna River, three pieces of artillery, and five hundred rounds of ammunition. He finally, with his Regiment, reached White House, crossed at Deep Bottom, joined the Army of the Potomac, and took part in the battles before Richmond. Major Leib commanded the 5th Regiment during the last brilliant campaign, and was severely wounded in the Battle of Five Forks, a few days before the surrender of General Lee.

That sums up as eventful a military career as could be compressed within a period of four years, for a single individual. Truly we may well feel proud that Major Edward H. Leib is a son of Schuylkill, and point to him as a model of worth and bravery.

MAJOR EDWARD C. BAIRD.

Edward C. Baird entered the service as a private in the 6th Regt., Penn. Vols., in April, 1861. Upon the organization of the 48th Regt., Pa. Vols., he was commissioned as 2d Lieutenant of Co. H. He was appointed Captain and Assistant-Adjutant-General in September, 1861, and assigned to duty upon the staff of Gen. Meade, then commanding 2d Brigade, P. R. V. C. He participated in the Battles of Mechanicsville,

Gaines' Mill, Charles City Cross Roads and Malvern Hill, and in the seven days campaign before Richmond in 1862.

He was engaged in the Battles of Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, First Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. In September, 1863, he was promoted to Major and Assistant-Adjutant-General, U. S. V., and was in the Battles of Hatcher's Run and Dabney Mill. He resigned March, 1865.

Major Baird secured the esteem of his superior officers by his fearless bravery, conscientious attention to every duty devolving upon him, and strict sense of honor. He was an ornament to the service.

MAJOR JOSEPH A. GILMOUR.

One of the most gallant soldiers from Schuylkill County, beloved by all who knew his manly worth, was Joseph A. Gilmour. He laid his young, bright life on the altar of his country—a martyr to the cause nearest and dearest to his generous heart.

He entered the service, April 17, 1861, as a private in the Washington Artillery Company of Pottsville, and was mustered in and promoted Sergeant on the 18th. He reached Washington the same evening with his company—the first, with four other Pennsylvania companies, to arrive at the National Capital for its defence.

At the expiration of the three months' service he recruited a Company (H,) for the 48th Pennsylvania Regiment, and was commissioned Captain. He commanded his Company with marked ability until he was promoted Major of the Regiment. He was with his Regiment at Newbern, at the Second Battle of Bull Run, at Chantilly, Battle of South Mountain, Antietam, Siege of Knoxville, and in many other engagements of less importance. At Knoxville he commanded the Regiment with coolness, excellent judgment and consummate ability. In Gen. Grant's great campaign, 1864, Major Gilmour fought bravely with his Regiment from the Rapid Ann, and was almost in view of the spires of Richmond, when on the 31st of May, a ball from the rifle of a rebel sharpshooter struck his left knee. Amputation on the field was deemed necessary. The operation was performed, and he was subsequently conveyed in an ambulance to the White House, Va., a distance of over twenty miles The journey was painful, but he bore it with a heroism which under every circumstance distinguished the man. From the White House he was conveyed to Seminary Hospital, Georgetown, D. C., where he lingered until the 9th of June, when death terminated his sufferings.

The body of the dead hero was brought to Pottsville, and interred on Sunday afternoon, June 12, 1864, with Masonic ceremonies and military

honors. The funeral was one of the largest ever witnessed in Pottsville —a tribute of love for the man.

The last moments of Major Gilmour were attended by Chaplain W. H. Keith, who ministered to the departing soul with brotherly affection. After death he had the body embalmed and dressed in uniform. The flowers placed on the lamented Major's breast by the kind hand of the Minister of God, were yet fresh when the coffin reached Pottsville, and formed a band of sympathy between the unknown friend who had placed them there and the relatives and friends of the deceased. In other cases of soldiers dying in the hospitals, Mr. Keith acted in a similarly friendly manner, endearing himself to those related to the dead. He may not have his reward here, but he will receive it hereafter.

MAJOR LEWIS J. MARTIN.

Major Martin entered the service as corporal in the National Light Infantry, which left Pottsville April 17, 1861. During his term of service, three months, he was promoted to 2d Lieutenant. In the latter part of August he reorganized the Company, which entered the 96th Regiment as Company A. He was promoted Major and mustered in, September 23, 1861. Major Martin was with the Regiment in the engagement at West Point, Va., through the Peninsula campaign and in the seven days' retreat. He was in the Second Battle of Bull Run, and took part in the Maryland campaign of 1862, up to September 14, when he fell at Crampton's Pass. Major Martin was a gallant officer, and strictly conscientious in the discharge of his duties. With a cultivated mind he possessed amiable qualities that rendered him a great favorite in the 96th Regiment. Had Major Martin lived he would have taken high rank among our military officers. His death cut short a most promising career.

CAPTAIN BENJAMIN B. SCHUCK.

Captain Schuck entered the service, October 1, 1861, as first Sergeant of Co. I, 48th Penna. Regt. In August, 1862, he was promoted 2d Lieutenant of his Company. He was in Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam and First Fredericksburg. At Lexington he was promoted Captain of his Company. He commanded his Company at Campbell's Station, Tenn., Siege of Knoxville, and through Grant's campaign in 1864. He was wounded in front of Petersburg while on the skirmish line, from the effects of which he died. He was a very popular officer, and a good man in every respect. All who knew Capt. Schuck esteemed him highly.

CAPTAIN H. A. M. FILBERT.

Captain Filbert was mustered into the service on the 1st of October, 1861, at Camp Hamilton, Va., as Captain of Co. K, 48th Regt. He commanded his Company through the North Carolina and Pope's campaigns. He was missed after the Second Battle of Bull Run, and it is presumed that he was killed during the engagement. Rebel prisoners reported that the body of an officer resembling the description given of Capt. Filbert, was taken from the railroad ditch, occupied during the Battle by the 48th Regiment, and buried.

CAPTAIN HORACE BENNETT.

Captain Bennett served in the 16th Penna. Regiment, Col. Ziegle,—three months—as Captain of Co. K. In advance of Gen. Patterson's army, Capt. Bennett with a portion of his Company, crossed the Potomac, at Williamsport, Md., in June, 1861, on a reconnoitering expedition. He drove in the rebel pickets, and had a sharp skirmish with the enemy.

After his return he organized Company E, 55th Pa. Regt., of which he became Captain in August, 1861. He was stationed with his Company in South Carolina, from December, 1861, and was engaged in several skirmishes. He was killed in the engagement at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862. He was a brave young officer; entered the service from the purest patriotic motives; was loved by all who knew him, for his many estimable qualities of mind and heart, and fell at the post of duty.

CAPTAIN JAMES SILLIMAN.

Capt. Silliman was mustered into the service, June 28, 1861, as a Sergeant in Company A, 28th Penna. Regiment, Col. John W. Geary, which subsequently formed part of the famous White Star Division of the old 12th Corps. The Company was encamped at Camp Coleman, near Philadelphia, until the Regiment was filled to the maximum number of fifteen hundred men. From that camp the Regiment was moved to the Upper Potomac, and picketed the valley from Point of Rocks to Bolivar Heights. At the latter place it met the enemy in force, and a battle took place, Oct. 16, 1861, resulting in the defeat of the enemy. Sergt. Silliman was continually with his Regiment during all its subsequent engagements, and was promoted step by step, until he finally reached the Captaincy of his Company, August 16, 1864. He was in the engagements at Leesburg, Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock, Sulphur Springs, Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg; in skirmishes at Middle-

burg, Telegraph Hill, Bristow Station, Bull Run Bridge, Fair Play, Charlestown, Winchester, Parker's Gap, Dumfries, the Wilderness, etc., and marched almost over every foot of Virginia soil, from Lovellsville to the gates of Richmond; from the Shenandoah to the fortifications at Washington, crossing and re-crossing the Blue Ridge at least half a dozen times. In March, 1863, he with his Regiment, was transferred to the Army of the Tennessee. In December of same year, while at Wauhatchie, the members of the Regiment, including Capt. Silliman, re-enlisted as veterans. He, with his Regiment, participated in all of Gen. Sherman's celebrated operations from Lookout Mountain, Tenn., to Bentonville. He was at Missionary Ridge, Pea Vine Creek, Ringgold, Siege of Atlanta, Savannah, etc. He made the circuit with Sherman after the surrender of Gen. Johnson, and marched *via* Richmond to Alexandria, Va., where the Regiment encamped until the review of Sherman's forces in Washington, in which he participated. The Regiment then proceeded *via* Bladensburg, to Philadelphia, July, 1865, to be mustered out of service. While at Alexandria the men of Capt. Silliman's Company presented a beautiful sword to him. At Philadelphia Captain Silliman became very ill, yet such was his indomitable spirit, that he wanted and was endeavoring to finish up the business connected with his Company, preparatory to muster out, when his friends forced him to his home in Pottsville, which he reached on the 27th of July. He told them, alas, too truly, that he had come to die. He expired on the 31st, in the 32d year of his age, and was buried in Mount Laurel Cemetery, Pottsville, on the 2d of August, the Colonel of his Regiment, and General of his Brigade being present, with hundreds of citizens who appreciated the worth of the fallen soldier.

Of Captain James Silliman it can be truly said that he died in the service of the country to which he was devoted, and that no officer in the army had a greater attachment for his command, a more profound sense of duty. His memory is embalmed in the hearts of his countrymen.

CAPTAIN HERMAN G. KRAUTH.

Capt. Krauth served in the three months' campaign, in Capt. Tower's Company, 6th Pa. Reg. He re-entered the service, March 11, 1862, in the 103d New York Regiment. He was promoted 2d Lieutenant, Sept. 29th; 1st Lieutenant, March 18, 1863; Captain, June 1st, and Chief Commissary of Musters in Gen. Hartruff's Staff, May 24, 1865, for the District of Nottoway, Va. On the evening of the 27th of June, 1865, he was assaulted in Petersburg by three ruffians—it is supposed that he

was mistaken for some other person—and so severely wounded, that he died on the 5th of July, 1865. He came to this country from Wurtemberg, a year before the Rebellion commenced. He was a gentleman of education, and highly esteemed by his companion-in-arms.

LIEUTENANT NICHOLAS E. WYNKOOP.

Lieut. Wynkoop, one of the bravest men who left Schuylkill County during the Rebellion, entered the three months' service as fourth Sergeant of the Nagle Guards, that left Pottsville on the 22d of April, 1861, and formed part of the 6th Pa. Reg. After his return from that service he entered the 7th Pa. Cavalry; was appointed Adjutant of the Second Battalion, and left Harrisburg with the Regiment, for the West, December 18, 1861. He served with the Regiment, ably and faithfully, and fell in the Battle of Gallatin, Tenn., on the 21st of August, 1862.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM CULLEN.

Lieutenant Cullen was mustered into the service on the 1st of October, 1861, as 1st Lieutenant of Company E, 48th Penna. Regiment. He was with the Regiment, faithfully discharging his duties up to the time of his death, which happened at Antietam. Lieutenant Cullen was one of the bravest men in the Regiment. At the Second Battle of Bull Run, after our men had been forced back by the enemy, he rallied a second time into the fight. He was also in the Battles of Chantilly and South Mountain, where he distinguished himself by his coolness and gallantry.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM H. HUME.

Lieutenant Hume was mustered in, September, 1861, as 1st Sergeant of Co. B, 48th Penna. Reg. He was with the Regiment at Second Battle of Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain and Antietam, where he fought bravely. In September, 1862, he was promoted 2d Lieutenant of his Company. He was in the Battle of Fredericksburg, December, 1862, and was shortly after promoted to 1st Lieutenant. He was with the Regiment and participated in all of its engagements in East Tennessee.—He was in all the battles in which the command participated, in Grant's campaign in Virginia, 1864, and on the 31st of May, while on the skirmish line, was wounded in the arm, from the effects of which he died. Lieutenant Hume was a good, brave officer, and highly respected by his brother officers and men of the Regiment.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM LAUBENSTINE.

Lieutenant Laubenstine was mustered in at Harrisburg in September, 1861, as a Sergeant in Co. H, 48th Penna. Regiment. He was at Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam and First Fredericksburg.—At Lexington he was promoted from 1st Sergeant to 2d Lieutenant of his Company. He was through the East Tennessee campaign, and in Grant's campaign of 1864. On the 31st of May he was killed instantly while on skirmish line. He was a good officer.

LIEUTENANT DAVID B. BROWN.

Lieut. Brown was mustered into the three months' service, April 18, 1861, and served in Co. H, 25th Reg., P. V., during that time, as a private. In September, 1861, he was mustered in as a corporal in Co. H, 48th Regt., P. V. He was with the Regiment at Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam and 1st Fredericksburg. In September, 1862, he was promoted Sergeant-Major of the Regiment, and in that position went through the East Tennessee campaign, and Grant's Virginia campaign, 1864. During the siege of Petersburg he was promoted 2d Lieutenant of Co. H, to date from June 1, 1864. On the 5th of August he was mortally wounded in front of Petersburg, while sitting near his tent in camp. He died while being conveyed to the hospital. Lieutenant Brown was an efficient officer, and commanded the respect of his superior officers.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE H. GRESSANG.

Lieutenant Gressang served in the three months' campaign as Commissary Sergeant in Co. H, 25th Reg., P. V. In August and September, 1861, he assisted Capt. John R. Porter to organize Company I, 48th Pa. Regt. He was mustered into the service as 1st Lieutenant, October 1st. He was an active, intelligent, good officer, and unfortunately was drowned in the Potomac River, August, 1862, while *en route* on the steamer West Point, to rejoin his Regiment, after recovering from severe illness.

LIEUTENANT JOSEPH EDWARDS.

Lieutenant Edwards was mustered into the service as a Corporal in Co. I, 48th Reg. He was with the Regiment in all of its engagements, and was severely wounded in a charge on the enemy's works, near Petersburg, on the 17th of June, 1864, from the effects of which he died. He successively filled the positions of Sergeant, 1st Sergeant, 2d and 1st Lieutenants. He was a brave, good officer.

LIEUTENANT HENRY C. JACKSON.

When the war broke out in 1861, he was a student at the Millersville Normal School. From a sense of duty and not from impulse, he left to join Co. B, 14th Pa. Vols., under Capt. Jennings of St. Clair—a three months' regiment. His time served out he returned to his home, St. Clair, and remained until the 48th Regiment was organized, when he enlisted in Co. G. Appointed Orderly Sergeant, he acted in that capacity until June, 1862, when he was promoted to the 2d Lieutenantcy. The first engagement in which he took part was Second Bull Run, in which he was taken prisoner, and after some hardships in getting there he took up an involuntary but short residence in the famous Libby Prison.—His health remained good, but through mishaps of the campaign he lost all his clothing except the old suit on his person (which after leaving Libby, for obvious reasons, he had to throw away) and he lost also his sword and pistol. Soon exchanged he rejoined the Regiment and took part in the sad affair of Petersburg. From this engagement he came out safe.

Soon afterward the 48th were transferred to Kentucky. While in Lexington he was appointed Acting Assistant Provost Marshal of Eastern District of Kentucky,—Major Lyon being Chief. During the Major's illness he had some most important duties. Afterwards he was Acting Provost Marshal of the City of Lexington. While performing its duties, he had charge of the money taken temporarily from the prisoners, and the office having been broken open by burglars, nearly $300 were stolen—all of which he made up out of his private funds to preserve his character for integrity from even the breath of suspicion.

In the East Tennessee campaign he was wounded by a piece of shell in the thigh during the defence of Knoxville, while commanding the picket lines at the time of a charge at night by the enemy on them.

In his last campaign under Gen. Grant he was killed in the severe Battle of Spottsylvania, Va. He was shot by a rifle ball in the neck, the ball passing into the chest, and died in twenty minutes. This occurred while lying in line of battle with the Regiment on a higher inclined piece of ground. Thus fell Lieutenant Jackson, faithful to every duty, and though sensible of danger and perils, yet braving them with heroic disregard of self. He had determined if life were spared to remain in the army till the last organized force of rebellion was overthrown. Gifted with a vigorous physical organization, considerable energy, a clear and active mind, ready utterance, strict integrity, and withal modest and affectionate, his friends had high hopes of his success in a civil profession, but he was reserved by Providence to be one of the numerous martyrs in behalf of the preservation of the Union, and the honor and free institutions of our country.

LIEUTENANT CURTIS CLAY POLLOCK.

Lieut. Pollock enlisted in the "Washington Artillerists," Capt. Wren, April 16, 1861, when the first call was made for volunteers, in the three months' service; was one of the first to enter Washington City, and was there during the eventful ten days when all communication with the North was suspended. The Company was from there sent to Fort Washington, where he remained until his time expired, and arrived home the latter part of July. He was then just 19 years of age. About the 20th of September following he re-enlisted under Capt. Philip Nagle, 48th Regt., P. V. The Regiment was ordered to Fortress Monroe, and from there to Hatteras Island. The following Spring they participated in the capture of Newbern, and were camped in that vicinity for some time. While there one of the Company officers resigning, he was recommended for Second Lieutenant, was commissioned by the Governor, and immediately after, Capt. Nagle having resigned, he was promoted to First Lieutenant. His conduct as an officer was without reproach. Although firm in the discharge of his duty, he never allowed an opportunity to pass for doing a kind office for any of his men, and many have testified to his kindness of heart, and sympathy in their long and weary marches. His coolness and courage on the battle-field were remarkable in one so young. Never absent from his post in danger, he inspired others by his presence of mind and undaunted courage. In August, 1862, his Regiment was ordered to Fredericksburg, and from there marched to Culpepper, to reinforce Pope. Hardly had they arrived, when commenced that memorable "retreat" which "tried men's souls." Marching and fighting night and day—at Sulphur Springs, 2d Battle of Bull Run, Chantilly, etc.,—they reached Alexandria and Washington, and were immediately ordered to join McClellan. After participating in the battles of Antietam and South Mountain, they camped in Pleasant Valley, near Harper's Ferry—when they obtained a rest which was so much needed.

Burnside, having superseded McClellan, the 48th was again ordered to Fredericksburg, and that terrible battle was fought, when so many brave men fell. Lieut. Pollock narrowly escaped with his life. From there the Regiment was sent to Newport News, and then to Lexington, Ky. In July, 1863, he, with several other officers, was detailed for duty, and ordered to Brattleboro, Vt. He remained there until October following, when he rejoined his Regiment in Tennessee; was in several engagements near Knoxville, and at the Siege of that place had the satisfaction of seeing Longstreet repulsed, and a retreat beaten by the enemy.

In January, 1864, nearly all the Regiment having re-enlisted, they arrived home, having a thirty days' furlough. Alas! many saw their

loved ones then, who were destined never to see them again on earth! among that number was Lieutenant Pollock. About the 10th of March the Regiment went to Harrisburg, and were ordered from there to Annapolis. There they remained until ordered to join Grant's Army in his Virginia campaign. At Spottsylvania, in the terrible battles of the Wilderness and Cold Harbor Lieutenant Pollock participated and faithfully did his duty, being most of the time the only officer in his Company. Having crossed the James and marched rapidly to Petersburg, the 48th assaulted and successfully carried a portion of the enemy's works. It was at that time, June 17, 1864, Lieutenant Pollock fell, severely wounded in the shoulder. The ball having been successfully extracted, hopes were entertained for his recovery, and he was taken to Georgetown Hospital, where, notwithstanding all efforts to save him, lockjaw terminated his existence, June 23, 1864. One of the many who have given their lives a sacrifice on their country's altar. Who could die a nobler death?

LIEUTENANT ERNEST T. ELLRICH.

Lieutenant Ellrich was in the three months' service as a private in the National Light Infantry. On his return he assisted Capt. Filbert to recruit a Company for the 96th Regiment (Co. F.) of which he became 1st Lieutenant. Was mustered in, Sept. 23, 1861. From February 12, 1862, to May 12th, he was absent from the Regiment with a broken leg, and on recruiting service. May 12th, he rejoined the Regiment. He was killed in the Battle of Gaines' Hill, Va., June 27, 1862. A good officer and an estimable man.

LIEUTENANT JOHN DOUGHERTY.

In the three months' campaign Lieutenant Dougherty was 2d Lieutenant in Company F, 6th Pa. Reg. He was a native of Ireland, and came to this country while quite young. He was a soldier in the regular service in Texas and on the frontiers for several years before the Rebellion. He came to Pottsville shortly before the war, and when hostilities commenced entered the 6th Regiment, as stated. After his return from the three months' service he assisted Capt. Anthony to recruit a Company for the 96th Reg., (F.) and was commissioned 1st Lieutenant. He was in the Battle of West Point, Va.; through the Peninsula campaign; in the retreat; at the Second Battle of Bull Run, and through the Maryland campaign of 1862, up to Crampton's Pass, Sept. 14th, in which engagement he fell mortally wounded. His last words were, "Oh, God, must I die?" He was an excellent soldier, and died for a country in whose service he had many years gallantly borne a musket.

LIEUTENANT JOHN T. HANNUM.

He was commissioned 2d Lieutenant of Company D, 96th Pa. Reg., September 23, 1861, and was with the Regiment at the Battle of West Point. He was sick in hospital during the seven days' fight on the Peninsula and until he rejoined the Regiment, August 30, 1862. He was at Crampton's Pass, Antietam and First Fredericksburg. After the latter engagement he was promoted 1st Lieutenant, Nov. 21, 1862. He was also in the Second Battle of Fredericksburg. On the 27th of December, 1862, he was detailed as Acting Adjutant of his Regiment, in which position he was at Rappahannock Station, Locust Grove and Gold Mine Run, in 1863. He was in all of the Battles of Gen. Grant's Virginia campaign in 1864, up to Cold Harbor, in which engagement he was mortally wounded by a fragment of a defective shell, fired by one of our batteries. He died in June 1864.

OUR SURGEONS.

During the war Schuylkill County was most ably represented in the medical corps of the National service. Several of her surgeons were ordered to the most responsible positions, while all were useful and efficient. We will give brief data of their respective service, merely premising that it is a chapter honorable to the gentlemen whose names are contained in it, and of which Schuylkill County can justly be proud:

JOHN T. CARPENTER.

Dr. Carpenter was appointed Surgeon by Governor Curtin, his commission dating April 21, 1861. He was forthwith ordered on duty at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, to examine recruits and organize the hospital department of the camp. By commission, dated June 4, 1861, Dr. Carpenter was appointed Surgeon of the 5th Pennsylvania Reserves, Col. S. G. Simmons. He went into the field in Western Virginia, June 21st, with the first Pennsylvania Brigade of three years' troops, as Surgeon of the Brigade, by seniority. He served as Senior Surgeon of the Pennsylvania Reserves, when that Division was on duty in the Army of the Potomac, at Washington, after the First Battle of Bull Run. Dr. Carpenter was examined by the United States Army Medical Board at Washington, and promoted to Brigade Surgeon, U. S. Vols., by commission from President Lincoln, dated September 4, 1861. He reported to

Major-General Rosecranz in the field at Tompkin's Farm, West Virginia, Oct. 14, and was assigned to the German Brigade, commanded by Col. Robert L. McCook of Ohio. He established the general hospitals for the sick and wounded of Gen. Rosecranz's army, at Charlestown, and took charge of them in November, 1861. He was ordered to Cumberland, Md., March 13, 1862, to take charge of the general hospitals of the army. He was ordered to Wheeling, Va., April 29, by Gen. Fremont, as Medical Purveyor of the Mountain Department, of which Department he was appointed Medical Director on the 10th of May. He was ordered to Cincinnati, Ohio, and entered on the duty of Medical Inspector of hospitals, August 25, 1862. He was appointed Medical Director of hospitals in Cincinnati and vicinity, September 1st. He was appointed May 18, 1863, by the Surgeon-General U. S. Army, to be President of the Army Medical Board at Cincinnati, for examination of candidates for the appointment of Assistant-Surgeons of Volunteers.—Gen. Burnside in General Order, No. 131, Aug. 13, 1863, appointed Dr. Carpenter Assistant Medical Director of the Department of the Ohio. He was appointed by Gen. J. D. Cox, Medical Director of the District of Ohio, Oct. 31. Dr. Carpenter was relieved from duty at Cincinnati, March 8ht, 1864, by order of the War Department, and ordered to report to the Assistant-Surgeon-General at Louisville, Ky. On the 19th he was appointed Superintendent and Inspector, U. S. Army general hospitals, District of Kentucky. Dr. Carpenter resigned on the 26th of April, 1864. His resignation was accepted, to take effect May 15, 1864. To the exertions of Dr. Carpenter is due the fact that the sanitary condition of some of our most important general hospitals, was brought to a high state of excellence—a work of the utmost importance. In addition Dr. Carpenter was recognized in the army as an able, skillful operating surgeon.

D. J. M'KIBBIN.

On the 21st of April, 1861, Dr. M'Kibbin was commissioned Surgeon of the 6th Penna. Vols., Col. Jas. Nagle. He served three months, principally in the Shenandoah Valley, in the 1st Brigade of "Patterson's Corps of Observation," Col. (afterwards Major-General) Geo. H. Thomas commanding Brigade. After being mustered out, Dr. M'Kibbin appeared August 6, before a Board of Medical Examiners at Harrisburg, and was appointed a Surgeon of Pennsylvania Volunteers. He performed duty at Camp Curtin until September, 1861, when he was assigned to and commissioned Surgeon of the 50th Penna. Reg., Col. B. C. Christ. On the 21st of October Dr. M'Kibbin was examined and commissioned Brigade Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers. He continued to act as Surgeon of the

50th Regiment, until February 5, 1862, when he was assigned to duty as Post Surgeon at Hilton Head, S. C. April 1, 1862, he was appointed Medical Purveyor of the Department of the South, and on the 15th was assigned to the additional duty of Acting Medical Director, Department of the South, by order of Major-General D. Hunter, commanding—the Medical Director, Surgeon G. E. Cooper, U. S. A., having been relieved from the Department while on leave of absence to the North. On the 20th of July Dr. M'Kibbin was relieved of the latter duty by Surg. C. H. Crane, U. S. A., and sent North in charge of sick and wounded.—While on this duty he was assigned to organize and take charge of the U. S. Gen. Hospital at Portsmouth Grove, Rhode Island. On the 12th of September Dr. M'Kibbin was re-ordered to Hilton Head, S. C., where he performed a range of medical service under direction of Surgeon Crane, Medical Director at the post, in hospital, in inspections along the coast, and finally as Division Surgeon of the 1st Division, 10th Army Corps, Brigadier-General (afterwards Maj.-Gen.) Alf. H. Terry, commanding. On the 15th of June, 1863, Dr. M'Kibbin was relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and ordered to report in person to Gen. Rosecranz, commanding Department of the Cumberland. July 1, he was assigned to the charge of the U. S. Gen. Hospital at Manchester, Tenn., and subsequently in consequence of exigencies arising from the advance of our army southward, organized and took charge of hospitals at Tullahoma, Tenn., Stevenson, Ala., and Chattanooga, Tenn. On account of ill health induced by exposure at Chattanooga, and in consideration of more than two and a half years' service in the front, Dr. M'Kibbin was relieved from duty in that Department, February 11, 1864, and ordered to report to the U. S. Provost Marshal-General at Washington. At the General's instance Dr. M'Kibbin was appointed a member of a military examining Board of officers for the Veteran Reserve Corps. He remained a member of this Board until Sept. 5, when he was assigned to the medical inspection of Boards of Enrollment, and visited and inspected the Boards of each Congressional District in the States of Vermont, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. This duty being completed with the last draft and the termination of the war by the surrender of Lee, Dr. M'Kibbin performed office labor in the Medical Branch of the Provost Marshal-General's Bureau, until May 30, 1865, at which date being desirous of going abroad, he solicited the Surgeon-General Jos. K. Barnes, U. S. A., to request his muster out of the service of the United States.

During the three months' service Dr. M'Kibbin was in the skirmish at Falling Waters, Va. In November, 1861, he was with the 50th Regiment, and encountered the dangers of a terrific gale off Hatteras. He witnessed the bombardment and surrender of the rebel forts on Hilton

Head and Bay Point, S. C., to the Naval force under Dupont, the land forces under Brig.-Gen. T. W. Sherman, not being called into action. He was present at the assault by Brig.-Gen. I. I. Stevens, on the rebel works at Port Royal Ferry, S. C., January 1, 1862; was at the Battle of Pocotaligo, S. C., under Gens. Brannan and Terry; was at the demonstration against Charleston, S. C., by Com. Dupont and Gen. Hunter; was at the Battle of Mission Ridge, Tenn., under Gen. Thomas; was a close observer of the gallant attack upon and capture of Lookout Mountain by Gens. Geary and Hooker, and was present at Fort De Russy during the raid of the rebel Generals Early and Breckinridge, on Washington City, in July, 1864.

Dr. M'Kibbin's four years of service, were eventful, and he possesses the satisfactory consciousness of having in every sphere of duty, fulfilled to the letter his contract with the Government.

HENRY CHESTER PARRY.

Dr. Parry entered the State service of Pennsylvania, as an Assistant-Surgeon, April 23, 1861. He was attached to the Eighth Regiment of Infantry, commanded by Col. Emiley. From April until the latter part of May this Regiment was quartered at Chambersburg, and during that time Dr. Parry was the Ward Surgeon in the temporary military hospital established in that town. In the beginning of June he marched with his Regiment in Patterson's column, as far as Martinsburg, Va., where he was detached and ordered to Hagerstown to take charge of the Kennedy Hospital. He remained there until August 4th, when he obtained permission from the Secretary of War to be examined by a Board of Medical Officers, to examine candidates for admission into the medical corps of the Regular Army, then convened in New York. He passed an examination on the 12th of August, and was appointed an Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army, his commission to date from August 26, 1861. He was then ordered to Washington, and remained on duty as executive officer of the U. S. General Hospital for regular soldiers, until January 13, 1862, when he was relieved from duty in Washington, and ordered to report at Louisville to Major-General Buell, commanding the Army of the Ohio. The General ordered him to report to Major John King, U. S. A., commanding the First Battalion of the 5th, 16th, and 19th U. S. Infantry, in camp at Mumfordsville, Ky. There he was assigned to duty as Regimental Surgeon in the 19th Infantry, and with this Regiment, and afterwards as Surgeon-in-Chief of the Brigade, he served in McCook's Division, and marched with the Army of the Ohio, from Kentucky, Feb. 25, 1862, through Nashville, across Duck River, and through Columbia to Savannah, Tennessee, where Buell's Army ar-

rived on the night of the 6th of April. It was immediately put on steamers, and hurriedly sent up the Tennessee River to Pittsburg Landing, where the Army landed, just in time to reinforce and save the exhausted and shattered forces of Gen. Grant. The next day, April 7, the first great battle of the war was fought, and the rebel army under Beauregard, compelled to retreat to its entrenchments at Corinth, Miss. After the Battle of Pittsburg Landing, Dr. Parry was temporarily detailed from his command, and placed in charge of the tents containing the rebel wounded. In that fatiguing and unpleasant duty he was engaged for five days, when he rejoined his Brigade. From April 13th to May 30th, the combined armies of the Ohio, Tennessee and Mississippi besieged Corinth. On the 30th the place was evacuated by the rebels. In the camps before Corinth, the officers and men were often exposed to the noxious exhalations which rose from the broad forest swamps. There Dr. Parry became ill with malarial fever, and when the army reached Florence, Ala., June 20, he was unable to attend to his duties, and was sent to Louisville to regain health. At Louisville he obtained leave of absence, and returned to his home in Pottsville, July 4th. Shortly after he was ordered to report to Major-General McClellan, commanding the Army of the Potomac, at Harrison's Landing, Va., where he arrived August 11th. At that station Dr. Parry was placed on board of the steamer Montreal, and ordered to remove sick and wounded from the Army to hospitals in the North. He was on this duty nearly three weeks, when he was ordered to report to Assistant-Surgeon McClellan, U. S. A., whom he assisted in establishing hospitals at Hampton, Va., where he remained until April, 1863. While he was stationed at Hampton, he was at different times detailed on examining Boards, and for duties of similar character. In the latter part of April he was ordered to report to Major-General Peck, commanding the army at Suffolk, Va., which place was threatened by a large rebel force under Gen. Longstreet.—At Suffolk Dr. Parry was placed in charge of Batteries D and L, 4th U. S. Artillery, with which command he served until Suffolk was evacuated by the National forces, and in the entrenchments constructed near Portsmouth, Va. He participated in all of the raids made into the enemy's country, and was often detailed on temporary duty at Fort Monroe, Norfolk and Portsmouth. In January, 1864, he was ordered to report to Maj.-Gen. Couch, commanding the Department of the Susquehanna. Arriving in Philadelphia he was placed in charge of the U. S. General Hospital for nervous diseases, in Christian Street. He remained on that duty until late in February, when he was ordered to Harrisburg, Pa., to take charge of the hospitals in that city. He remained there until June 23d, when he was ordered to Philadelphia, as executive officer of the large army hospital in West Philadelphia. At that hospital he was stationed until September 3, when at his request he was relieved from

duty, and ordered to report to Major-General Sheridan, commanding the National forces in the Shenandoah Valley. There he served as Regimental Surgeon of the Second U. S. Cavalry, and afterwards as Surgeon-in-Chief of the Regular Brigade and the First Cavalry Division. He shared with the troops the perils and hardships of the Valley, being present at all of the battles, raids and skirmishes that Sheridan or Merritt fought from the Battle of Opequan, September 19, to Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864. After the latter battle had been fought, and the scattered remnant of the rebel army under Early had been driven down the Valley to New Market, the Regular Brigade was ordered to proceed to Harper's Ferry to protect the men engaged in rebuilding the railway from that place to Stephenson's Depot, a station about five miles from Winchester, Va. The Brigade was on this duty until Nov. 27, when it started from Winchester to hunt the notorious guerilla Moseby. Like other commands before, it failed to catch him, and after three weeks' search, was ordered to rejoin the Division (then engaged in collecting cattle) near Snicker's Gap. When it had done so Merritt's Division marched back through Middleburg, Upperville, Paris, Millwood and Warrenton. The route was dangerous, the troops being constantly annoyed by guerillas who hovered about their flanks and rear, in the mountains. The Robinson, Hazel and Shenandoah rivers were obstructed by ice, which rendered crossing tedious, perilous and difficult. The raid terminated on the last day of December, when the cavalry arrived at its old camp near Keanstown. On the 23d of January, 1865, Dr. Parry obtained a leave of absence to go home. At the expiration of his leave as he was returning to his command he became ill in Baltimore, and lay in Camden Street Hospital for two weeks, when he obtained another leave of absence to return home and recruit his health. After this leave had expired he repaired to City Point, Va., on his way to join the First Cavalry Division, then on the far left of our line before Petersburg. Before he could reach his command, and while at the Ninth Army Corps' front, a friend whom he loved dearly—Col. George W. Gowen, 48th Pa. Veteran Volunteers—was instantly killed while leading the assault on Fort Mahone, April 2d. Dr. Parry took charge of the body of Colonel Gowen. He removed it from the field, embalmed it, and obtaining permission from Gen. Grant, carried the precious charge to the late home of Col. Gowen, Germantown, Pa. After discharging this sacred duty to the remains of his friend, Dr. Parry returned to Petersburg, April 12th, and on the 20th succeeded in reaching his command. His health however, unfitted him for active service, and he was sent to Washington in charge of Major O'Keefe, a personal aid of Gen. Sheridan, who had been dangerously wounded at the Battle of Five Forks. Dr. Parry was ordered to the U. S. General Hospital, Augusta, Me., and July 6, 1865, to Fort Preble, Portland, Me., where at the time of writing this he is

stationed as Post Surgeon. Dr. Parry was present at many skirmishes and fights, both in the West and East; endured fatigue and encountered peril and a thousand hardships known only to those who have experienced a soldier's life. We trust that his health may be fully re-established, and that he may live long for the benefit of the service of which he is an ornament.

HENRY R. SILLIMAN.

Dr. Silliman was commissioned Assistant-Surgeon in the U. S. Army, May 28, 1861. At the First Battle of Bull Run, as principal assistant of Surgeon McGruder, he rendered valuable aid in the unfortunate hospital which late on the day of that memorable fight, became the object of rebel barbarity. During the war he was stationed on the frontier and at Fort Delaware, discharging his duties with great fidelity. We are not in possession of *data* to enter more fully into Dr. Silliman's military career.

D. WEBSTER BLAND.

Dr. Bland was commissioned Surgeon, October 12, 1861, by Governor Curtin, and assigned to duty with the 96th Penna. Regiment, by order of Surgeon-General Henry R. Smith. He reported for duty, October 19, and arrived in Washington, November 11. On the 25th of November the Regiment was assigned to the Brigade of Gen. H. Slocum, and remained in camp during the winter of 1861–2. In January, 1862, Dr. Bland was detailed by order of Gen. Franklin, as a member of a Medical Examining Board, to examine recruits. At the Battle of West Point, May 7, 1862, Dr. Bland was detailed as an assistant to Dr. Frank Hamilton for operative duties. He was with the Regiment during the memorable seven days before Richmond, sharing the hardships incident to that campaign. He was present at the Battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, White Oak Swamp, Charles City Cross Roads, Chickahominy, Glendale, Smith's Farm, and Malvern Hill. He was on the Peninsula during July and part of August, and at Second Bull Run, Crampton's Pass and Antietam. At the First Battle of Fredericksburg he was detailed as one of the operating surgeons of the 1st Division, 6th Corps. He was present at Gen. Burnside's move, January, 1863; at Second Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. After the latter engagement he was detailed to take four hundred wounded to Washington. After his return he was placed in charge of flag of truce at the Lacey House, to receive our wounded who had been left in the hands of the enemy. In May, 1863, Dr. Bland

was appointed Acting Medical Director of the 1st Division, 6th Corps, Gen. Brooks, of the field hospital of which he was Surgeon-in Chief during the Gettysburg campaign. He continued Medical Director of that Division during September and October, and was President of an examining Board for admission into the Veteran Reserve Corps. He was Surgeon-in-Chief of the 1st Division, 6th Corps, during the brilliant movement and complete victory over the enemy at Rappahannock Station, Nov. 7, 1863. On the following day he superintended the removal to Washington, of 376 wounded of his Corps. He was Surgeon-in-Chief of the 1st Division, 6th Corps, during the memorable Mine Run affair, December, 1863. Was in winter-quarters at Brandy Station, 1863–4, during which he was detailed as a member of examining Board of his Division, for general and special duties connected with the Medical Department. On the 12th of April, 1864, Dr. Bland was detailed by order of General Meade, as Medical Inspector of the 6th Corps, and assigned to duty on the Staff of Gen. John Sedgwick. He was with the Corps during the historical campaign of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and the Weldon Rail Road. On the 19th of July the Corps was ordered to Washington; Gen. Wright assumed command of the Middle Military Division, of which Department Dr. Bland was made Medical Inspector. When Gen. Wright was relieved and Gen. Sheridan took command, Dr. Bland remained Medical Inspector of the Corps, and was present at the brilliant battles in the Shenandoah Valley. He left the field, Sept. 23, 1864, and was mustered out by reason of expiration of term of service, on the 21st of October.

O. M. ROBBINS.

Dr. Robbins was assigned to duty with the 9th Penna. Cavalry, on the 22d of October, 1861. He served with the Regiment in Kentucky and Tennessee, under Major-General Buell, until the Battle of Perryville, when he was detached on the 24th of October, 1862, and ordered by Dr. Head, Medical Director, Louisville, Ky., to fit up a hospital for officers, of which he served as Surgeon-in-charge until the 10th of June, 1863. He was then relieved by an order from the War Department, ordering all Surgeons to the front. On the 9th of July, 1863, Dr. Robbins was assigned to duty on the Staff of Col. Campbell as Surgeon of 1st Brigade, 1st Division of Cavalry, Department of the Cumberland. In December, 1863, he was relieved, and assigned to duty on the Staff of Gen. Edward McCook, as Medical Director of that Division. In July, 1864, Dr. Robbins resigned in consequence of physical disability. His entire term of service was in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.

THOMAS TURNER.

Dr. Turner entered the service as an Acting Assistant-Surgeon, on the 15th of August, 1862. His first assignment was on that date on board of the ship St. Mark, then used for transporting sick and wounded from Southern to Northern ports. While the vessel lay at Fortress Monroe in the Autumn of 1862, he was detailed to take charge of sick and wounded on hospital transports on the James River. When he assumed his former position on the St. Mark, he remained until she was turned over to the Quartermaster's Department, in March, 1863. He was then ordered to Alexandria, Va., and assigned as Surgeon-in-charge of King Street Hospital, where he remained until January 23, 1864, when he was transferred, at his request, to the Desmanes Hospital, (eye and ear infirmary,) in Washington. Of this hospital he was appointed executive officer, which position he held until its transfer to Chicago, Ill., in May. The Ricord Hospital was then organized and succeeded the Desmanes Hospital, of which he was retained as executive officer until April 11, 1865, when he was appointed by the President Assistant-Surgeon of Volunteers, to rank as such from April 6, 1865. He then reported as ordered, to the Medical Director's Department, Washington, for assignment to duty. Having been executive officer of Ricord Hospital from its organization, and as he was preparing a treatise on venereal disease for the Surgical History of the War, he was again assigned to duty as executive officer of that Hospital, where he was still on duty at the time of preparing this, and Examining Surgeon of Quartermasters for the Departments of the East and Washington, under General Order, 252, A. G. O., August 31, 1864.

J. B. BRANDT.

Dr. Brandt entered the three months' service, April 17, 1861, as private, Co. H, 25th Penna. Regiment. Entered three years' service, Aug. 19, 1861, as Captain of Company A, 50th Penna. Reg. In August, 1862, he resigned that position for the purpose of entering the medical corps of the service. He joined the 55th Pa. Reg., Sept. 16, 1862, as Assistant-Surgeon. On the 31st of January, 1863, he was promoted to Surgeon of the 175th Pa. Drafted Militia, and joined the command on the 24th of February. Was mustered out of service in consequence of expiration of term of Regiment, Aug. 5, 1863. He re-entered the service as Assistant-Surgeon of 110th Pa. Reg., May 2, 1864, and served with it until Sept. 15, 1864, when he was mustered as Surgeon of the 55th Pa. Reg., with which Regiment he served until the war closed.

P. R. PALM.

Dr. Palm was commissioned by Gov. Curtin on the 12th of September, 1862, and ordered to report immediately for duty. He was mustered into service at Harrisburg, for three years or the war, as Assistant-Surgeon. The Surgeon-General assigned him to the 110th Pa. Reg., of the Army of the Potomac. He served as Assistant-Surgeon of that Regiment, until after the Battle of Fredericksburg, in which engagement he participated. Several days after the battle he was promoted Surgeon by Governor Curtin, his commission bearing date Dec. 13, 1862, the day on which the battle was fought. He was ordered to report for duty to the Colonel of the 137th Pa. Reg., (a nine months' Regiment) 1st Corps, Gen. Reynolds. He was Surgeon of that Regiment until the expiration of its time, and was mustered out June 2, 1863. Surgeon General King tendered Dr. Palm a new commission, but impaired health would not permit its acceptance. While with the 137th Regiment he was selected as a member of the operating corps, in which capacity he served during the Second Battle of Fredericksburg, and at Chancellorsville, April and May, 1863.

J. H. KAUFFMAN.

Dr. Kauffman entered the army in April, 1861, as a private in Co. H. 6th Pa. Reg, In June, 1862, Dr. Kauffman was appointed Acting Assistant-Surgeon, which position he held until November, 1862. He was commissioned Assistant-Surgeon of Volunteers, March 14, 1863, and assigned to the 128th Penna. Regiment. He was mustered out in consequence of expiration of term of service of Regiment, May 21, 1863. He was re-appointed May 22, and assigned to the 151st Penna. Reg. He was mustered out with the Regiment, July 27, 1863. He was assigned to 52d Pa. Reg., as Assistant-Surgeon, May 31, 1864, and continued on duty with the Regiment, until the close of the war.

GEORGE W. SAYLOR.

Dr. Saylor was appointed Medical Cadet, Dec. 9, 1861, and served in that capacity at Hilton Head, S. C., and Washington, D. C., until Dec. 9, 1862. He was appointed Assistant-Surgeon, and assigned to the 116th Pa. Reg., April 29, 1864. He resigned on the 24th of July, on account of ill health. He was appointed Acting Assistant-Surgeon, Nov. 17, 1864, and resigned April 18, 1865.

C. P. HERRINGTON.

Dr. Herrington was appointed Acting Assistant-Surgeon, May 1, 1862; became Assistant-Surgeon, 48th Penna. Reg., Sept. 12; Surgeon, 138th Pa. Reg., Oct. 13, and was mustered out, Dec. 4, 1863, on account of physical disability.

F. J. KERN.

Dr. Kern was commissioned Assistant-Surgeon of Volunteers, Aug. 20, 1863, and on the 22d mustered into the service at Fort Monroe, and assigned to the 3d Penna. Artillery (152d Reg.) Having been recommended by Gen. Butler for promotion, Dr. Kern was mustered in as Surgeon of the 188th Pa. Reg., April 1, 1864. In consequence of a severe bronchial affection, contracted during the severe Spring campaign of that year, Dr. Kern tendered his resignation, which was accepted July 9, 1864. Not being satisfied to remain at home, while the demand for surgeons to attend to wounded patriots was great, he entered the hospital service at Washington, August 2, 1864, where he remained until the close of the war.

CHARLES H. HAESELER.

Dr. Haeseler entered the service in Capt. T. S. Richards' Cavalry Company, July 2, 1863. On the 10th, while his Company lay at Harrisburg, he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon, and assigned to the 20th Pa. Cavalry Regiment, Col. John E. Wynkoop. Dr. Haeseler had medical charge of the Regiment for nearly three months, and served during six. He was mustered out with the Regiment, January 7, 1864, their term of service having expired. His care and attention to the command, as Surgeon, were so highly appreciated, that the members of the Regiment presented to him a handsome sword.

DOUGLASS R. BANNAN.

Dr. Bannan was appointed Assistant-Surgeon in the United States Navy, in the Spring of 1861. He was ordered to Fortress Monroe on duty on board the transport Brandywine, in which position he remained for some months. Subsequently he was ordered to the fleet on the Mississippi River, commanded by Com. Porter. He was assigned for duty on board the Gunboat Carondelet, and was present in her at the passage of the rebel batteries at Vicksburg. He was made passed-Assistant-

Surgeon in 1864, and in August, 1865, sailed in the Shawmut, Goldsborough's Mediterranean Squadron. Dr. Bannan was one of the most highly educated and accomplished Surgeons who entered the service during the war.

THEODORE AUGUSTUS HELWIG.

Dr. Helwig was on the 2d of August, 1862, commissioned Assistant-Surgeon of Volunteers, and assigned in charge of the 128th Penna. Regiment. On the 12th of July, 1863, he was promoted Surgeon, with the rank of Major, and served with the 49th Pa. Vol. Militia, known as the 2d Corn Exchange Regiment. He was subsequently assigned to the 87th Penna. Veteran Regiment, attached to the 3d Division, 6th Corps, with which he served until he was mustered out, July 8, 1865. He was in the following engagements during his term of service: South Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Tolopotomy Creek, Cold Harbor, (where he received a slight wound in the head,) Petersburg, Monocacy, Charlestown, Opequan (Winchester,) Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Hatcher's Run, Petersburg and Saylor's Creek.

Dr. Helwig's career in the army was distinguished by great ability, and fidelity to his duties, and he left the service at the conclusion of the war, with a record as honorable as that of any Surgeon furnished by Schuylkill County.

J. BURD PEALE.

Dr. Peale was commissioned as Brigade Surgeon, Oct. 30, 1861. On Dec. 2, by Special Order, 318, he was assigned to Department of Potomac, to duty on Gen. Stahel's Staff, 1st Brigade, Blenker's Division.—Dec. 12, 1861, went into winter quarters at Hunter's Chapel, Va., until March 10, 1862, when the advance toward Richmond took place. When Dr. Peale's Division reached Warrenton Junction on the Orange and Alexandria R. R., it was ordered to march by way of Ashby's Gap in the Blue Ridge, and Berry's Ferry over the Shenandoah River, to Strasburg. Failing to cross the River at that point, the Division went to Snicker's Gap and Ferry, and thence through Berryville to Wood's Mills, four miles from Winchester. The sick of the Division were sent thence to the Union Hotel in Winchester. While at Wood's Mills, Gen. Rosecranz took command of the Division. The management of the hospital established in the Union Hotel not pleasing Gen. Rosecranz, on the 4th of May he ordered Dr. Peale to "take charge of and organize as a Post Hospital" the Union Hotel Hospital. This was an exceedingly difficult duty. The sick and attendants were all Germans, foreigners, very

few being able to speak or even understand English. They numbered about 340 altogether. The task was no easy one, to organize a hospital with such elements, and from a state of the most utter confusion. He succeeded however, to the satisfaction of the proper authorities. While he was on this duty the Division was marched by way of Romney to Gen. Fremont's command, which it joined. Gen. Rosecranz then left it.

By May 23d the sick, left under Dr. Peale's charge, had all been sent away to the hospital at New Creek and back to their commands, except twelve, who were too ill to be removed. These he expected to send away the following week and then to close the hospital. That night at eleven o'clock he learned that the enemy had attacked our forces at Front Royal on the Shenandoah, defeated them, and were approaching Winchester. Deeming it his duty to remain with those committed to his care, under any circumstances, Dr. Peale communicated his determination to do so, to his Assistant-Surgeon and to the few attendants remaining. They all expressed their intention of doing as he did. Gen. Banks having fallen back from Strasburg to Winchester, on the 24th of May, was attacked by Jackson's forces, and driven to and across the Potomac River. The sick who were able to walk from Strasburg, came into Dr. Peale's Hospital on the evening of the 24th, and were fed on bread, raw ham and coffee; they numbered 230, and it required until 12 o'clock to get through feeding them. About 9 o'clock on the 25th Dr. Peale was taken prisoner, and directed by the Rebels to continue attending the wounded as they were brought in by their (the Rebel) soldiers. Dr. Black, Acting Medical Director of Jackson's forces, called upon him during the day, and informed him that he was to take charge of all the Federal sick and wounded and organize a hospital in the same building he then occupied, the Union Hotel. All the wounded brought in, and all the sick from the three Union hospitals in Winchester, were then brought to the "Union Hotel" and placed under his care. They numbered about 338, and attendants were allowed him to the number of 56. Dr. Bissell of the 5th Conn. Vols., was captured during the morning, and ordered by the Rebel medical authorities to act as Dr. Peale's assistant. His former assistant who had agreed to remain and assist him if the rebels came, ran off when they entered the town. So did his attendants except two female nurses, Mrs. Palmer and Miss McClellan,—two noble women, and pure patriots—and two male nurses.

During Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday other Surgeons who were captured on Sunday, were allowed to offer their services to him, and he assigned a portion of the duties of the hospital to each.

Dr. Peale informs us that Gen. Banks' statement, that eight Surgeons voluntarily surrendered themselves to the enemy, to take care of our sick and wounded, is not correct, as all except Dr. Peale, were cap-

tured involuntarily, while on duty in the field with their respective commands, except perhaps Dr. Bissell, who was passing through the town at the time the enemy entered. None of those captured, except Dr. Peale, had any occasion to remain, as their duty was with their commands, while Dr. Peale's was fixed with those who were unable to be moved.—Their capture was equally with his in the line of their duty, but not exactly as stated by the General in his report.

When the rebels evacuated Winchester, Dr. Peale took charge of all the hospitals that had been occupied by them, three in number, and assigned Surgeons from those who were assisting him, with assistants and necessary attendants to each.

When Gen. Banks occupied the place on the 6th day after the rebels evacuated, approving of Dr. Peale's conduct, he granted him leave of absence for seven days to visit his family, who had not heard anything of him since his retreat. June 19th, Gen. Sigel being in command, by Special Order, No. 81, Department Shenandoah, Section IV, Brig. Surg. J. B. Peale was appointed Chief of Hospitals, to carry out the provisions contained in "Sections 2 and 6, of General Orders, No. 36, Adjt. Gen's Office, Washington, April 7, 1862." About the end of June he was relieved from duty in Winchester, and ordered to report to Gen. Schenk at Sperryville, Va. When Sigel's Corps marched from Sperryville to reinforce Banks at Cedar Mountain, Dr. Peale was ordered to remain and take charge of all the sick of the Corps, over 300 in number. This was in the night, and as the order to march had come unexpectedly, no provision had been made in the way of medicine or food. This caused him considerable difficulty. Two days afterwards, teams having been sent to him from Culpepper, he removed all the sick during the night and morning to that place. Dr. Peale was at the Second Battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862. About Dec. 7, 1862, by Special Order, No. 132, Head-Quarters 11th Army Corps, he was assigned to duty at Headquarters as Medical Inspector of the Corps, on which duty he remained until his resignation was accepted, April 29th, in consequence of ill health, caused by exposure during the winter.

While on duty in Winchester as Chief of Hospitals, he organized a hospital in Jas. M. Mason's house for the sick of Fremont's Department, who were then in that City.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this Memorial of the Patriotism of Schuylkill County, a few suggestive thoughts present themselves, and demand attention. The first shot at Sumter fired with indignation the hearts of our loyal people, and by thousands our citizens flew to arms and marched to the front. This record shows how speedily after the three months' service they filled for "three years or the war," the ranks of two regiments; threw companies into other Pennsylvania organizations—infantry and cavalry,—and had representatives in the regiments of not only this, but of every loyal State from Maine to California. In the regular army and in the navy, the patriotic sons of Schuylkill County were also found in creditable numbers. On every great battle-field of the War our soldiers fought, and many fell, sealing their devotion to their country with their blood. Others lingered in indescribable suffering, in the prison pens at Salisbury and Andersonville, until death removed them beyond the reach of their inhuman jailers. The sacrifices, the devotion, the heroism of these men will never be fully known. But monuments, sacred to their precious memories, will arise, and their deeds will live in the hearts of unborn generations of freemen.

Other loyal citizens of the County, who did not go to the field, felt it their duty to sustain and encourage the Government in its efforts to subdue armed Rebellion against its authority. They contributed largely of their means, to assist in filling the ranks of the Union armies. They assisted every movement to add to the comfort and efficiency of our forces. In frequent meetings they passed resolutions, pledging "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors," to the contest for existence in which the Republic was engaged. They rejoiced when victory crowned our arms, and sorrowed, but never despaired, when defeat was encountered by our heroic soldiers. They sent letters of encouragement to our boys in the front, and by their welcome sympathy cast halos of joy on many an else dark bivouac or midnight watch. These citizens—Union men as they were known—had their duties to meet and discharge, and this Memorial would be meagre indeed, had they failed. They did not fail. Shoulder to shoulder; through good

and evil report; in victory or defeat; when Rebellion was imminent North; amid calumny and threats, these men stood firmly for the right. The Union men of Schuylkill County, in and out of the army, made the material of which this book is composed. Without them the patriotism of Schuylkill County would have been a myth.

A work of this character is nothing unless truthful. It is our duty in summing up, to do justice to the men who in the Rebellion, made the patriotic history of the County. To them it is due. They must receive the credit. They did the work. To them the crown of honor belongs.

The men in the County who opposed the Government, at first passively, then actively, may be classed, and we think correctly, with the Tories of the Revolution, their position being, if anything, more ignoble. In 1776 the ties of kindred, and we can readily believe, in many instances, a sincere doubt of the policy of separating from the mother country, may have actuated opposition to the Revolution. There is in this the shadow of an excuse for at least some of the Tories of the Revolution. But what excuse can an honorable mind find for acts of opposition in 1861 by a citizen against a kind and just Government, endeavoring to crush an unprovoked, unwarranted, cruel, hellish Rebellion? Truly—and we say it reverently—a parallel to the infamous attempt to destroy this Government, is found only in the effort of Satan and his confederates, to usurp by Rebellion, the throne of the Most High. Yet this great crime, culminating in the assassination of one of the purest of American Statesmen—Abraham Lincoln—had its earnest, zealous defenders in Schuylkill County. When the hearts of loyal men were oppressed by grief in consequence of bloody defeats in the field, the faces of these sympathisers with the Rebellion, were radiant with joy. When the news of victory was received, and patriots were jubilant, these men retired from public view to their secret conclaves, to hide their chagrin. It was so palpable that even children noticed and commented upon their action. They contributed little or nothing to charitable objects during the war; discouraged enlistments, and excited the ignorant by false statements in regard to the objects and true merits of the war, to such a degree, that the peace of the community was jeopardized; the laws of the United States in portions of the

County rendered inoperative, and the Government was compelled at a heavy expense, to keep a military force here for a long time, to protect the law-abiding, and to enforce the laws. Their leaders on the stump, to assemblages of the people, ay, even in the streets of Pottsville, openly expressed sympathy for the Rebel cause, while they maligned the Government and ridiculed its military and financial power. The correctness of the statements which we make, is known to every man in Schuylkill County. We "nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice." Such in brief, was the action of men who had no part nor lot in making the creditable record which we have the pleasure, the infinite satisfaction of submitting to our loyal people. We might, and probably, it would be just, to name the men who were most prominent in opposition to the holy cause in which we were engaged. But upon reflection, we deem it unnecessary. They are well known. In future years, when the children of those who fell in battle, shall say with pride o'ertopping sorrow, "My father was killed at Gettysburg;" "Mine fell at Atlanta," or "Mine yielded up his life on the bloody breastworks of Petersburg," other children will murmur, the blush of shame mantling their cheeks, "Oh, God! oh, God! my father was a *Copperhead!* He was the enemy in its hour of peril, of the Government that protected his life and property!" To this disgrace which can never be wiped out, while the history of the Rebellion exists, we leave the men of Schuylkill County who opposed the grandest, holiest cause that ever engaged the mind of man, or in defence of which his life was asked and freely given, merely stating that the few names of the sympathisers with treason, which appear in the first portion of this work, were subsequently, as the War progressed, covered with ignominy in consequence of the dastardly position they took.

Citizens of Schuylkill County, our work is done. It is a record of your patriotism. Of its faults and shortcomings, we pray you, be lenient. It has been written in hours snatched from other occupations, but in a spirit of love for the task, and pride in the honorable position your County occupies as an integral part of the State that did her duty so nobly during the entire War. When the history of Pennsylvania's action in the contest shall be written, the page that bears your record will be read with gratification by your children and your children's children.

APPENDIX.

In the list of muster rolls of the Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Militia Regiment, which during its term of service was commanded by Col. Jas. H. Campbell, we omitted the muster roll of one Company from this County. The Company was "G," Capt. Samuel Harrison. Capt. Moll's Company should be "F," and Capt. Randall's Company "I."

The roll of Captain Harrison's Company is as follows:

Captain, SAMUEL HARRISON.
1st Lieut., RALPH R. LEE.
2d Lieut., STEPHEN HARRIS.
1st Sergeant, ROBERT BROWN.
2d Sergeant, EDWARD WEISER.
3d " WM. HEWES.
4th " HENRY FULMAN.
5th " RIOLLAY F. LEE.

[The names of the Corporals we have not been able to get. They are among the following list of privates.]

PRIVATES:

Auman, Isaac	Howard, Benj.	Parker, Wm.
Bowen, Jas. A.	Huntzinger, Wm. C.	Robertson, Jas.
Billington, Adam	Hays, John	Rigg, Reese E.
Bushar, Chas.	Hays, John S.	Robinson, Moses
Becker, Henry	Hewes, Wm. I.	Stout, N. M.
Blockridge, Levi	Hicks, Thos.	Stine, Jonas
Bolick, John	Jennings, Adam	Savage, Wm.
Clarkson, Mat.	Jones, Isaac	Schreiner, Jos.
Critz, David	Jones, John S.	Stichter, Chas.
Curry, John	Jones, Jos. B.	Schreiner, John W.
Cake, A. L.	Jones, Wm.	Specht, John
Dicus, Wm.	Knoll, Adam	Smith, William
Douty, Peter	Knoll, David	Stevenson, John
Dufur, Luther	Lambert, Benj.	Spence, Wm.
Dawson, Mat.	Llewellyn, John	Stodd, Wm.
Detrick, I.	Lilly, Henry	Sullivan, Jas.
Evans, David M.	Lykens, P.	Todd, John
Edwards, Lewis	Mullen, John	Ulrich, Nich.
Egan, Thos.	Madison, Thos.	Vaughan, Thos.
Flanigan, Mich.	McCabe, Mich.	Williams, Thos.
Flynn, John	McArthur, Mich.	Walbridge, John
Floyd, John T.	Matthews, Thos. G.	Wise, John
Gannan, Thos.	Maurer, Frank	Weiser, Theo.
Gottschall, Wm.	McAvoy, Mich.	Wade, Fred. F.
Heisler, Geo. I.	Niepolt, C.	Williams, Wm.
Harris, John H.	Oyster, S.	Wilson, John
Harris, Morgan	Parker, Wm. J.	Zinc, Albert

Total, - - - - - - - - 81

RECAPITULATION.

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	5
Privates,	81
	89
Other Companies of Regiment,	782
Grand Total of Thirty-ninth Regiment,	871

CAPTAIN RICHARDS' CAVALRY COMPANY.

Among the companies that left Schuylkill County, in 1863, for State defence, on the occasion of Gen. Lee's second invasion of Pennsylvania, was one of cavalry, commanded by Thomas S. Richards of Pottsville. The muster-roll through inadvertence, did not come into our hands, until we had prepared the closing pages of this book and they had passed through the press.—We now give it however, on the principle "better late than never." The Company we might premise, was in active service on the border of the State, for eight weeks:

Captain, THOMAS S. RICHARDS.
1st Lieut., ZACUR P. POTT.
2d Lieut., WILLIAM SPENCER.
1st Sergeant, HOWELL FISHER.
2d " WILLIAM WREN.
3d " ROBERT B. DAVIS.
4th " JOHN GILLASPIE.
5th " WM. S. MORRIS.
6th " DAVID YUENGLING.
1st Corporal, ISRAEL SEITZINGER.
2d Corporal, JAS. KIRKPATRICK.
3d " OSCAR RAHN.
4th " THOS. PRICE.
5th " NATH. G. GARRETT.
6th " WM. D. H. MASON.
7th " JOHN K. WORTS.
8th " JAS. DYKE.
Farrier, ELIAS SEILER.
" JOSEPH MAYBERRY.
Wagoner, DANIEL MOORE.

PRIVATES:

Byerly, John	Cavanaugh, Mich.	Griffiths, Ryce
Berger, Jared	Coho, Martin V. B.	Gurlong, Philip
Bauer, Chas.	Conner, Jas.	Haeseler, Chas. H.
Beadle, Geo.	Crimmin, John	Heller, Albert
Bauchan, Geo.	Cleaver, DeWitt C.	Heilner, Percy B.
Bartholomew, Augustus	Dawson, Robt. S.	Herring, Andrew I.
Bauseman, Chas.	Depken, Henry	Hindson, Geo.
Beddow, Matthew	Devine, Peter	Holt, Joshua
Berger, Henry S.	Dolbin, John	Hoffa, Benj. W.
Breen, Wm. R.	Dreher, Jacob	Hurst, Edward
Berger, Dan'l	Ernst, Geo. W.	Johnson, Wm. S.
Bush, Wm.	Farley, Peter	Keller, John C.
Brightmeyer, Jac.	Fox, Philip	Kiefer, Wm.
Burns, Franklin	Frantz, Henry	Kinney, Francis
Brian, Wm.	Geiger, John	Krebs, John
Calagan, John	Gillaspie, Jas.	Koch Mich.

CAPTAIN RICHARDS' CAVALRY COMPANY.—*Continued.*

Lynch, Abraham	Rosselle, Edw.	Stephenson, Thos.
Lessig, Benj. F.	Rupp, John	Stewart, Wm. W.
Martz, Sam'l	Sample, John R.	Titus, Ambrose
Mervine, Chas. B.	Seitzinger, Henry	Treibley, Sam'l A.
Morris, Cline	Seddon, Wm.	Trontman, Abraham
Moser, Henry	Silverhorn, John	Turnbull, Andrew
Moyer, George	Seitzinger, John L.	Wanner, Benj.
Maury, Owen	Shirer, Dan'l	Weaver, Jere.
Mortimer, Wm. W.	Shortz, Wm.	Weaver, Thos.
Moyer, John	Slattery, Jas.	Wyman, Andrew
Nock, Ozias	Smith, David	Williams, David
Noble, John W. W.	Smith, Lewis	Williams, Thos. J.
Place, Benj.	Spencer, John	Williams, Henry L.
Redding, Jos.	Snyder, Baird	Zimmerman, Henry
Reinhart, Benj.	Stanton, Peter	
Rissinger, Dan'l	Sterner, Albert W.	

Total, - - - - - - - - 94

RECAPITULATION.

Commissioned Officers, - - - - - - -	3
Non-commissioned Officers, - - - - - -	14
Farriers, - - - - - - - - -	2
Wagoner, - - - - - - - - - -	1
Privates, - - - - - - - - -	94
	114
Other commands in 1863, emergency service. -	1,665
Grand Total, - - - - - - - -	1,779

NINETEENTH REGIMENT, P. S. M.

Colonel—ROBERT KLOTZ.

In this Regiment, which served for State defence in September, 1862, and of which Daniel Nagle of Pottsville, was Lieutenant-Colonel, were the following Companies from this County:

COMPANY B.

Captain, RALPH R. LEE.
1*st Lieut.* ROBERT D. BROWN.
2*d Lieut.*, SAMUEL J. DAMPMAN.
1*st Sergeant*, WM. Y. CRUIKSHANKS.
2*d* " WM. SPENCE.
3*d* " JOHN SPENCE.
4*th* " JAMES BROWN.
5*th* " JAS. ST. CLAIR.
1*st Corporal*, REESE REESE.
2*d* " LOUIS BILTZ.
3*d* " THOS. JENNINGS.
4*th* " L. C. L. MORE.
5*th* " H. WALBRIDGE.
6*th* " JOHN ANDERSON.
7*th* " ISAAC AMMON.
8*th* " B. F. BOUGHNER.

PRIVATES:

Barnhard, Geo.	Cake, Raphael	Coombs, Simon
Calbach, Wm.	Cook, Monroe,	Detinger, Chas.
Carter, John	Cooper, John	Davis, Reese

COMPANY B, NINETEENTH REGIMENT, P. S. M.—*Continued.*

DeCorsey, Geo.	Koehler, Jac.	Shearer, Wm.
Evans, Benj.	Kull, Jac.	Smith, Wm.
Evans, David	Liddle, David	Shriner, Jos.
Easton, Walter	Lewis, Henry	Shriner, John
Epting, William	Lowther, Wm.	Shaw, Jas.
Flannigan, Mich.	Lynch, Dominick	Simmons, Geo.
Garret, Wm.	McAvoy, Mich.	Smith, Davis
Gibson, Frank	Madison, Jas.	Ulrich, Nich.
Guss, Sam'l	Madenford, Henry	Ulmer, Chas.
Horn, Frank	Medler, Lewis	Walker, Wm.
Howard, Benj.	Mills, A. V.	Wren. Wm. B.
Huntzinger, Wm. J.	Parker, Wm.	Wagner, Chas.
Jones, Isaac	Robson, Wm.	Williams, David
Jones, Thos.	Reuss, Geo.	

Total, - - - - - - - - 50

RECAPITULATION.

Commissioned Officers, - - - - - - -	3
Non-commissioned Officers, - - - - - -	13
Privates, - - - - - - - - - -	50
Total, - - - - - - - - - -	66

COMPANY D.

Captain, FRANCIS C. BENDER.
1st Lieut., DAN'L FREILER.
2d Lieut., CONDY FUREY.
1st Sergeant, F. Z. SCHELLENBERG.
2d " PHILIP WERNERT.
3d " HENRY L. DONAHUE.
4th Sergeant, JOHN FOLEY,
1st Corporal, PATRICK WELSH.
2d " MICH. WEIRICH.
3d " M. J. LUDES.
4th " NICH. MILLER.
Musician, CHARLES SCHWARZ.

PRIVATES:

Brennan, Patrick	George, Henry	Manning, Jas. W.
Burkert, Nicholas	Gerhard, Henry	McVey, John
Bick, Henry	Hornberger, Peter	Pfeilsticker, Louis
Carr, John	Haffey, Ed,	Schellenberg, H. W.
Cosgrove, Thos.	Hildebrand, Francis	Super, John
Carr, James	Hoffman, George	Wadlinger, F.
Canfield, John	Klein, Jacob	Whalen, John
Elbert, Wm.	Levins, Wm.	Weissman, Gotthard
Foley, Mich.	Lill, Jacob	
Feldmann, Louis	Manning, Geo.	

Total, - - - - - - - - 28

RECAPITULATION.

Comissioned Officers, - - - - - - -	3
Non-commissioned Officers, - - - - - -	8
Musician, - - - - - - - - - -	1
Privates, - - - - - - - - - -	28
Total, - - - - - - - - - -	40

COMPANY F.

Captain, HENRY ENTERLINE.
1st Lieut., DAN'L SHEPP.
2d Lieut., ALFRED D. SEITZINGER.
1st Sergeant, SAMUEL B. GRAEFF.
2d " NICHOLAS LAMBRECHT.
3d " WILLIAM M. MILLER.
4th " JOHN WEIS.
5th " ERASTUS W. KINZEL.
1st Corporal, NICHOLAS LUSCH.
2d " WILLIAM R. MOYER.
3d Corporal, DANIEL C. BOYER.
4th " PHAON P. HAAS.
5th " DANIEL DEAN.
6th " JOHN H. PONTIUS.
7th " LEVI B. MORGENROTH.
8th " LEWIS W. BOYER.
Musician, WILLIAM LONG.
" ABBOTT YARRINGTON.
Wagoner, BENJAMIN T. HUGHES.

PRIVATES:

Brancher, Samuel	Faust, Solomon	Moser, Samuel
Bannan, Joseph	Fritch, Lafayette	Nunnemacher, Israel
Billig, John H.	Geisinger, John	Portz, Frederick
Barley, Samuel H.	Goodballett, Simon	Rodgers, John
Brown, John	Garber, Joseph	Rice, Moses M.
Boyer, Samuel F.	Gornbar, Jr., Jacob	Reichard, William
Brick, Daniel B.	Gamble, Edward	Reagan, George L.
Bobst, Henry	Granger, Samuel	Regan, John
Bond, George	Graeff, Francis B.	Reichelderfer, Joseph
Boyer, David R.	Geisinger, Jesse	Richards, Abra'm S. R.
Boyer, Daniel M.	Haugawaut, Charles S.	Reichelderfer, Jacob
Conrad, Jr., John C.	Hauser, Samuel	Rochrig, Wm. H.
Carter, John	Hauser, Daniel M.	Scott, James
DeLong, Charles	Haldeman, Gideon	Schreffler, Darius
Dintinger, Charles J.	Kepner, Henry S.	Sorber, George
Dreher, Lewis	Karshner, Jacob	Steigerwalt, Levi F.
Davis, David L.	Karshner, Franklin H.	Seitzinger, Nicholas G.
Delaney, Lawrence	Kepner, Samuel	Scott, William
Divers, James	Kutz, Adam	Schwartz, Theodore J.
Dintinger, William J.	King, Aaron	Shifferstine, John
DeFrehn, William	King, Thomas	Turnbach, William
Enochs, Joseph	Lawall, Philip	Trout, Jacob
Eltringham, Matthias	Lutz, Mahlon	Trainer, Patrick
Endy, Henry	Mull, Frank	Woomer, Eleasar
Eveland, Daniel M.	Mull, Michael	Whetstone, Emanuel M.
Enis, Robert	Morgenroth, Isaac N.	Whetstone, Elias
Eastwood, John	Moyer, James W.	
Folk, Samuel	Meyers, Lewis V.	

Total, - - - - - - - - 82

RECAPITULATION.

Commissioned Officers, - - - - - - -	3
Non-commissioned Officers, - - - - - -	13
Musicians, - - - - - - - - - -	2
Wagoner, - - - - - - - - - -	1
Privates, - - - - - - - - -	82
	101

COMPANY G.

Captain, V. B. SHOLLENBERGER.
1st Lieut., EDWIN JACOBS.
2d Lieut., J. M. MCALLISTER.
1st Sergeant, SIMON HOFFMAN.
2d " SAMUEL KRAMER, SR.
3d " J. M. SHOLLENBERGER.

COMPANY G, NINETEENTH REGIMENT, P. S. M.—*Continued.*

4th Sergeant, WM. SCHULTZE.
1st Corporal, SAM'L S. KRAMER.
2d " ROBT. EBLING.
3d " CONRAD CULP.
4th Corporal, ALBERT EBLING.
Musician, LEWIS KIMMEL.
" ED. DERR.

PRIVATES:

Betz, Moses	Geiger, John	Old, Fred
Bromer, David	Haines, Reuben	Phillips, John S.
Becker, Wm.	Heiser, John M.	Raush, Emanuel
Berger, Jr., John	Heiser, Sam'l	Raush, Nathan
Ebling, Albert	Heckman, Reuben S.	Raush, James
Ebling, Thos.	Heckman, Dan'l	Raush, Abraham
Ebling, Jacob	Kramer, Jacob	Reaber, Jonathan
Emerich, Morgan	Lorentz, Joseph	Rigel, Jesse
Epler, Sam'l	Laub, John	Sigfried, Jas.
Epler, Sam'l F.	Murphey, Dan'l	Sigfried, John
Fahl, Jonathan	Murphey, Sam'l	Shollenberger, Alfred
Fahl, Dan'l	Murphey, Frank	Shollenberger, Henry
Fisher, Benj. K.	Moyer, Frank	Shollenberger, Francis
Fisher, John	Miller, Isaac	Seaman, Wm. F.
Fahl, John F.	Minich, Hiram	Wildt, Christian
Flitsher, Jere.	Mengel, Wm. F.	Webber, Wm.
Gardner, Benj.	Meck, David	

RECAPITULATION.

Commissioned Officers,	3
Non-commissioned Officers,	8
Musicians,	2
Privates,	50
Total,	63

GRAND RECAPITULATION.

Company B,	66
" C,	40
" F,	101
" G,	63
Total,	270

H. B. GRAEFF of Tamaqua, was Adjutant of the Regiment.

By adding the number of names contained in this Appendix—447—to the total on page 395—12,335— we have a grand total of 12,782 men furnished by Schuylkill County during the war, to aid in supressing the Slaveholders' Rebellion.

Charles F. Garrett, then a resident of Pottsville, afterwards of Tamaqua, served during the "Three Months' Campaign," in the National Light Infantry, Capt. Edward McDonald, and subsequently was in the "Three Years' Service."

ERRATUM.—On page 528, "Lieutenant William Laubenstine" should read Lieutenant Samuel B. Laubenstine.

Council House
Red R.
Bonham
Paris
Torrant
Greenville
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JAN 31 1950